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Super-Road Link Planned; Greeks Gain in Albania; Laval Reported Out

The World's Day—At a Glance

Dec. 14, 1940

New England: Merritt Road Extension Studied

Highway engineers are making surveys preliminary to consideration of extension of the high-speed Merritt Parkway in Connecticut, through the Bay State, to New Hampshire. [Details: Page 9.]

Lower Federal income tax exemptions are expected to add 175,000 new taxpayers in Massachusetts this year. [Details: Page 9.]

Many Boston groups plan gay but dry New Year's Eve parties. [Details: Page 9.]

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's appointment of Carroll L. Meins as Chairman of the Public Utilities Commission censured. [Details: Page 9.]

Many benefits for the "bottom of the wage scale" worker reported in Massachusetts during past 12 months. [Details: Page 9.]

War Summary: Resistance of Italians Weaker

Italian resistance in Albania was reported crumbling as Greek forces pushed toward the vital port of Valona. Fighting concentrated around the Klisoura Pass and Tepeleni, and on the coastal road toward Chimara.

Italian prisoners in Greece, not including recent captures, were estimated by a Greek Government spokesman as 250 officers and 7,000 men. Equipment included 120 guns, 55 antiaircraft guns and antitank guns, large numbers of tanks and howitzers, thousands of automatic weapons, 250 vehicles, more than 1,500 bicycles, and quantities of munitions.

Air Raids on Britain were cut to a minimum, with no raids during the day yesterday, and minor alarms during the night. The German High Command, recapitulating on heavy attacks the night before on Britain's vital steel center at Sheffield, claimed that British armaments were especially effectively hit, and that numerous fires and explosions were observed in factories and armaments plants.

British bombers were reported to have carried out heavy attacks on the German naval base at Kiel and on Bremen.

Seniority in the British Navy was revised with an Admiralty announcement that captains among the upper five years of the promotion lists might now become rear admirals.

British forces in Egypt continued to drive Italian troops back into Libya, forcing them through a narrow bottleneck at Salum where British naval guns kept up a continuous shelling. Between 30,000 and 40,000 Italians were reported captured, although accurate estimates were still impossible. [Details: Page 1.]

In Europe: Laval Resignation Reported

Bern, Switzerland (AP)—Authoritative diplomatic sources reported today that Vice-Premier Pierre Laval of the French Government at Vichy had tendered his resignation to Premier Pétain. It was not at once learned if the resignation had been accepted.

London (AP)—The Food Ministry announced today a reduction in the British meat ration. Effective Monday, the quantity allowable a week a person will revert to what can be bought for 1s. 10d. instead 2s. 2d. permitted under a temporary increase.

Bucharest, Rumania (AP)—A communiqué issued by the Rumanian Railroad said today all traffic in the oil district between Polesti and Buzau had either been suspended or rerouted because of the destruction of railroad lines over a bridge as a result of an oil pipeline fire. The communiqué said the traffic will be interrupted five or six days.

Far East: Thailand Claims French Repulsed

Bangkok, Thailand (AP)—A series of French attempts to penetrate Thai (Siamese) frontier by land and air from Indo-China was repulsed Dec. 12, according to the latest communiqué of Thailand's High Command. A French plane was reported to have dropped 14 bombs on the town of Mukdaharn on the Mekong River without doing any decisive damage.

Nation: Aircraft Carrier Launched

Newport News, Va. (AP)—The aircraft carrier Hornet, seventh naval ship to bear that name, was launched here at the Newport News Shipbuilding & Drydock Company. Mrs. Frank Knox, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, sponsored the new $31,800,000 craft.

New York (AP)—Blazing the air trail between New York and Puerto Rico, Pan American Airways' Yankee Clipper dropped onto the waters of Flushing Bay today, 10 hours and 44 minutes out of San Juan. The Clipper made the experimental flight to check new equipment designed to speed up trans-Atlantic service and to chart the New York-Puerto Rico route expected to be opened in 1941.

Hoboken, N. J. (AP)—Fire today destroyed the plant of the Condensor Service & Engineering Corporation, active in national defense orders, with a loss estimated by the company spokesman at $100,000.

Aboard U. S. S. Tuscaloosa at Sea (AP by Radio)—President Roosevelt headed for Charleston, S. C., today after discussing with the Duke of Windsor the newly acquired Caribbean outposts which the President described as stepping stones for United States defense. [Details: Page 4.]

Americas: Uruguay and Argentina Talk Defense

Colonia, Uruguay (AP)—Foreign Minister Julio Roca of Argentina delayed his return to Buenos Aires today to permit further talks on mutual defense and trade problems with Foreign Minister Alberto Guani of Uruguay. Faced with broadening defense questions, the two diplomats decided to prolong their conversations until Sunday and said they might invite Brazil, Chile, Bolivia and Paraguay to participate in future discussions.

Virginia Faces Shortage In Skilled Mechanics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Virginia is unable to meet the demand of its expanding industries for skilled mechanics, according to Dr. L. A. Thompson, who is conducting a population survey for the State Planning Board.

A few such workers have come up through the apprenticeship route, but not enough to take up the slack among mechanics now registered, he said. He estimated that only about 12,189 skilled mechanics are employed in Virginia now as compared to 14,098 in 1930 and 18,066 in 1920; and he said the demand now is certainly as great as it was in 1930.

Dr. Thompson predicted that college men trained in mechanical engineering, who could acquire a high degree of skill much more rapidly than the ordinary apprentice, might fill some of the gaps. He said he thought they might be lured from white-collar jobs by the larger rewards offered the skilled worker.

Another means of meeting some of the demands, he said, is through the vocational training school section of the State Department of Education.

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Luxury Radio Cutting Static In Big Cities

Present maximum range of FM stations is 35 miles, so outside areas must await changes.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14—"FM," or frequency modulation, the new kind of staticless radio, is taking hold rapidly in the Nation's big cities this winter, though it is still definitely in the luxury class.

The Federal Communications Commission has licensed about 25 FM stations in the last few weeks. Metropolitan newspapers are advertising FM receiving sets, beginning at about $50 for a table set. Some are combination FM and standard sets. All are priced averagely higher than the current sets.

Part of the stations licensed have been operating experimentally and will start commercial operation on Jan. 1. The rest have construction work to do before going on the air.

Radio experts here say there is no danger that FM will make standard radiocasting obsolete, at least for some time to come. FM today, they say, will make its primary appeal to music lovers who want high fidelity in tone reproductions and to wealthy people, ready to buy each new invention as it comes to the market.

Range About 35 Miles

Rural listeners generally will not be interested in FM at all, in its present stage, since its maximum range is about 35 miles.

Frequency modulated radio is regarded as "staticless" since it is opposed, or, is unresponsive, to static. Both atmospheric and manmade static have amplitude modulation characteristics which is the reason why they interfere with the current type of radiocasting.

In frequency-modulated radiocasting the music and speech sent out from the studio actually varies the frequency of the transmitted wave within its specified channel. In "amplitude-modulated" radiocasting, the current type, the transmitting frequency, or the one you dial on your radio set, does not swing, but its electrical amplitude is augmented or diminished within its channel by the studio program.

Possible New Industry

Giving the "green light" to FM, the Federal Communications Commission was not only cognizant of its technical advantages, but it saw in high frequency radiocasting a possible new industry, calling for more artists, new receiving sets and more programming that might help the Nation on its way out of economic depression.

Even the sponsors of FM admit that for most popular programs the ordinary radio found today in practically every American home is better than the new invention, but for symphony concerts, FM with its wide frequency band, takes high and low notes that cannot be heard otherwise.

Approximately 40,000,000 people

Continued on Page 17, Column 2

Italians in Full Flight From Egypt

British pushing toward Libyan frontier are hampered by mass of prisoners.

CAIRO, Egypt, Dec. 14 (AP).—The British General Headquarters here announced today that in the western desert British advance forces continued to press back Italian retreating forces who are endeavoring to stem the tide of their rout on and about the Libyan frontier.

Clearance of the vast battlefield continues and the number of prisoners is steadily mounting, a British communiqué stated, adding that an estimated 26,000 Italian soldiers, together with guns, tanks and large quantities of equipment of all types, had fallen into British hands.

CAIRO, Egypt, Dec. 14 (AP)—Britain's Egyptian forces were reported cleaning up the last Italian resistance in Egypt today.

British casualties were stated to have been very light. Even Italian casualties in killed and wounded were stated to have been small compared with the 30,000 to 40,000 troops reported captured.

The tally of prisoners mounted hourly, making an accurate count impossible. The number captured was described as so great that the British were confronted with a major problem in feeding them and transporting them back into Egypt.

Reports from the battle zone said that fast-moving British advance units were keeping on the heels of retreating Italians while the main British force relayed truck caravans of prisoners to the rear and consolidated its position against any possible counterattack.

A British spokesman declared that there was very little actual fighting still proceeding on the Egyptian side of the frontier.

Along with its continuing job of harrying Italians fleeing along the coastal road past Bardia and shelling Fascist reserve and supply bases important to any counter thrust, the British Navy helped in the transport of the prisoners.

British bombers kept at their work behind the Italian lines, and a correspondent for Reuters, British news agency, quoted returning pilots as saying that large fires were burning in Salum and long columns of trucks were hurrying back through Libya on the road from Bardia to Tobruk.

Military observers believed the British would be forced to pause after reaching the Egyptian-Libyan border to allow Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell time to strengthen his extended supply lines.

Counterattacks

ROME, Dec. 14 (AP)—The Italian High Command communiqué claimed today that several Italian counterattacks in the Libyan frontier zone had slowed up enemy pressure.

Italians lose vast stores in Egyptian rout: Page 5.

Wide World

Gen. Sir Archibald Percival Wavell

Right, Commander of the British Middle East forces is shown with Lieut. Col. Ferguson of Australia during a recent trip to Palestine. General Wavell was promoted to the rank of General Oct. 1. Australian troops began arriving in Palestine last February, when 30,000 landed at Suez.

Italians in Panic in Egypt As British Press Drive

By Harold G. Laycock

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WITH THE BRITISH FORCES ON THE WESTERN DESERT FRONT, Dec. 14—British columns which had swept west of Sidi Barrani in a great encircling move have not dallied to reduce the besieged forts but have pressed on invincibly westward toward the port of Salum near the frontier, to which streams of motor transports were heading.

Southward in the desert a Fascist division was being pushed toward Salum.

British fliers, wing to wing with Australian aviators, co-operated with land forces in spreading panic and confusion along the 20-mile-long lane of fugitive divisions.

Scores of Tanks Taken

As each point fell, masses of material, ammunition, and stores were abandoned by the Italians.

In addition to scores of tanks and camels and huge quantities of food, two truckloads of valuable documents were among the booty. All the time railways and roads behind the British lines were filled with uncounted numbers of prisoners.

An unceasing bombardment rained into the whole length of the Italian-occupied coast; a convoy transporting Italians from Bardia to Tobruk lost five trucks to Royal Air Force accuracy.

Meanwhile 15-inch shells were being showered by naval units into Salum and various points on the coast.

"We knew the attack had been planned, but thought it had been scheduled for later," declared one Italian officer. "On Monday we heard firing start shortly before dawn and knew the advance had begun. The next moment the tanks were on us."

Fortified Camp Abandoned

This was at Nibiewa a lonely oasis due south of Sidi Barrani, where General Maletti's divisions held a strongly fortified camp. The Italians left 10 men to fight a short emergency rearguard action while the remainder withdrew. The position fell to attackers at 8 a. m. after two hours of fighting.

The same British forces briskly re-formed and marched northward on Tummar, half way to Sidi Barani. This was mopped up on Dec. 10, but meantime the previous day's later tactic had included a push through by a British armored division, which closed in rapidly on Sidi Barrani.

British Make 67 Attacks

The R. A. F. delivered 67 attacks in three days, sustaining a loss of only three machines, against 22 Italians shot down. Italian pilots captured complained: "What use were our two-gun airplanes against the British eight-gun?"

But beyond this British fighters proved an unexpected usefulness in fast news-bringing reconnaissance units. Much of the strategy of this quick move was due to this factor.

The undiminished power of naval enterprise in co-operating with land and air forces also has been emphasized. It is suggested that the heavy shelling of Bardia caused the sudden flight of the Italians, and with Salum virtually untenable for the same reason it is little wonder that the Italian withdrawal so far westward is considered partly a naval victory.

Hordes of prisoners were taken. Some of them slept unsheltered in the thin desert night and British Tommies cheerfully flung them blankets. One Italian Colonel, when seized, was sitting patiently with his bags packed.

A stockade erected by the British in one occupied district bore the notice, "Reserved for generals and officers."

Most of the prisoners, apart from officers, knew nothing of the true course of the Greek campaign. They only heard today of Marshal Badoglio's resignation.

From Blackshirt and Libyan divisions operating in this warfare considerably more than a complete division is in British hands. British prisoners are almost nil and the casualties are slight.

Sandstorms which flurried over the battlefields met the attackers head on, but in instances the storms redeemed themselves by uncovering mine-strewn approaches to vital positions.

Intimate Message from Washington

American Organized Labor Is 'On the Spot' as Public Links Union Activities to Delay in Defense Program

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

American organized labor is "on the spot." Today, perhaps more than at any time since the sit-down strikes in the spring of 1937, the American public is scrutinizing the actions of organized labor. Increasingly anxious over what appears to be the slowness of national defense production and the failure of the United States to give Britain a larger measure of help, this country is weighing such questions as strikes in airplane factories, large union initiation fees for new workmen on defense projects, and charges that certain labor leaders are Moscow-inclined.

That organized labor must walk very carefully during this national crisis is fully recognized by most labor leaders. In witness of this we have the pledge of William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, that labor will stand behind the country's defense efforts 100 per cent strong. There are also the untiring efforts of Sidney Hillman, key man of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and Labor Commissioner of the National Defense Advisory Commission, to present a program of labor-management conciliation that will prevent any and all strikes on defense projects.

Nevertheless, there is a vociferous if not large body of opinion which holds that labor is not so much concerned with national defense as it is with seizing this opportunity to push its demands for higher pay, a closed shop, and increased union recognition. Charges to this effect have been made in Congress, where several members have gone to the point of demanding that all strikes on defense projects be outlawed. The recent strike in the Vultee aircraft plant is cited as a warning of what may happen on a much larger scale if some Federal regulatory action is not taken.

Antiunionists in Minority

Fortunately, advocates of antiunion activity seem to be in a small minority at present. Against them is ranged most of the Administration, which believes the defense program can be completed without curtailing labor's rights and which also holds that labor is entitled to a just share of the huge profits stemming from the national rearmament effort.

This group was given solid figures to work with when Henry Stimson, Secretary of War, in answer to a question as to how much of the current army housing delay was attributable to labor difficulty, said that it was not more than 1 per cent.

Officials here are placing great hope in the appointment of Edward F. McGrady, labor troubleshooter, as labor adviser to Secretary Stimson. Holding in perhaps a unique degree the confidence of both business and labor, Mr. McGrady has solved some thorny labor-management disputes and is expected to keep labor delays on Army contracts at a minimum. This is considered particularly fortunate since a number of high army officials are known to feel none too indulgent toward striking workmen.

There are several aspects of the labor situation, however, that are causing some concern to labor well-wishers. The first of these is the continuing bitterness between the leaders of the C. I. O. and the A. F. of L. It is feared that this rivalry might cause both sides to seize the present boom in industry as an opportunity to push their membership drives to the exclusion of all other considerations.

Another aspect is the internal disorganization of the C. I. O. which has just changed presidents and which contains within it many shades of political, economic, and social opinion. These range from the self-sacrificing and intensely patriotic Mr. Hillman to the allegedly communistic elements in the Furrier's union. The position of the still-powerful and embittered John L. Lewis also remains to be clarified.

Demands Have Been Moderate

Up to the present, except for the avoidable Vultee strike and the charge that some unions are gouging new members being called to work on defense projects, neither labor nor industry seems to have permitted the new wave of rising prosperity to have gone to its head. Labor's demands have been moderate, while a number of major industries have signified their willingness to renew contracts already acceptable to labor.

Nevertheless, there is a feeling that labor must be doubly on its guard today to make sure that it is in step with the rest of the Nation where national defense is concerned. It must avoid the mistakes of French labor, which permitted constant squabbles to lower its morale, and above all it must not play into the hands of any of its leaders who may have radical economic axes to grind. If labor acts wisely, the American people will see to it that it gets its full share of consideration where profit and privilege are concerned.

Joseph G. Harrison.

Nazis Challenge Hoover Talk Of Coming Famine

Second winter of war not to be so severe that there will be a crisis in the occupied countries, agencies agree — Menus, however, are drastically cut—Transport is a major problem.

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Dec. 14—Herbert Hoover's "coming famine" for Europe seems here to be an alarmist mirage, at least so far as this winter and probably even the next is concerned.

Even the most authoritative German statements challenge the conclusions of the former United States President. While some of these might be discounted as a method of bolstering civilian morale, German officials would scarcely minimize the danger of a food shortage in occupied areas if by so doing they could obtain vital American food relief. Instead, they deny the need.

Confirming the official German statements are the estimates and analyses of the best neutral economists in continental Europe, the observations and conclusions of American Red Cross experts, reports of travelers from all occupied areas, and the personal observations of the writer.

The British Blockade

This does not mean that the British blockade has failed to bear heavily on the eating habits and prospects of the continent. Nor does it preclude the danger of a progressive and ultimately serious shortage if the war should go on for several more years.

But the soundest estimate available here in the heart of the continent today is that famine will not stalk this winter or, barring some drastic and unexpected shift in the situation, next winter either.

Europe is unquestionably beginning to draw on its resources. But its second war winter should be no worse than the first, perhaps even less severe if snow and protracted cold absent themselves and thereby allow normal transportation. The third war winter presumably would begin to pinch noticeably.

Famine and War

But when famine would begin to stalk in the real sense of the word is by no means certain and would depend on war development. It is conceivable on the other hand that Germany could so organize the continent as to be able to maintain minimum food requirements for several more years. It would mean privation and suffering, but it need not necessarily mean famine, mass starvation, or undernourishment so severe as to undermine the future health of the civilian mass.

Germany's Minister of Food Supply and Agriculture, Dr. Walther Darre, after analyzing the last harvest, publicly denied the danger of famine in any part of Europe under German control. He said the danger in the Netherlands and Belgium had been "greatly exaggerated" and if any French community suffers famine this winter "it will have only itself to blame."

Economists at the American Embassy here, other neutral diplomatic missions, and private experts generally feel that while Herr Darre's view may be painted on the optimistic side there is no apparent reason to believe that it departs significantly from the true situation.

Military Secrets

The exact facts are, of course, unknown, being a military secret. But the most qualified neutral observers, with few exceptions, believe that Germany has it within its power to prevent famine anywhere within the occupied areas for at least another year and possibly another two years or even more.

Behind what information these experts are able to obtain is the fact that the Continent of Europe is in normal times able to produce 90 per cent of its food requirements. But Europe in normal times consumes more food than it really needs to sustain itself as any traveler during the past two decades could witness. With the war and with German control has come food rationing in all occupied countries as well as in Germany which has cut consumption below this 10 per cent margin of deficit.

Germany itself is 87 per cent self-sufficient in normal times. The rationing system has cut working class consumption by 15 per cent, middle class consumption by nearly 40 per cent, upper class by 48 per cent, or an average of 34 per cent. This means that the average consumption is now only 66 per cent of normal against the ability to produce 87 per cent of normal. This leaves a margin of 21 per cent.

Production Has Dropped

Obviously production has suffered something from the war But there remains this 21 per cent margin of safety to allow for extra military needs, for the shortage of farmhands, for transportation difficulties, and for war damage.

Domestic German production must in other words drop below 66 per cent of normal before it will be necessary to deplete war

Continued on Page 17, Column 1

National Unity In Defense Is Knudsen Plea

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 14—The only way to get the national defense program going rapidly is by concerted and co-operative effort on the part of all elements concerned with production and by inspiring the Nation with a spirit of sacrifice to protect its freedom, according to William S. Knudsen, National Defense Advisory Commissioner in charge of production.

Mr. Knudsen, speaking at the annual dinner of the National Association of Manufacturers, which closed the Forty-fifth Congress of American Industry last night, urged manufacturers to speed national defense work, declaring that the first half of 1941 would be the "crucial" period of the program. He asked if some way could not be found to stop the "blackout" of industry over the week ends and to put that time to productive use.

"Isn't it possible to put the defense job on a war basis, even if we are at peace?" he asked. "When I think of the seriousness of the whole world situation where the Americas are the only spot where freedom and law still have a foothold, I wonder if we are not justified in doing just that."

Mr. Knudsen predicted that with the all-out aid of manufacturers, the Nation would be 80 per cent tooled up by April 1 and the balance supplied by May 31.

Sold to Public

The defense program has been 100 per cent sold to the public generally, but has not been sufficiently sold to industry and labor as yet, Mr. Knudsen asserted.

"We seem to be worrying about how we are going to divide the profits without giving consideration to the fact that we ourselves have to furnish the price to buy the materials," he declared.

Mr. Knudsen voiced full sympathy with the rights of labor under the law and added that he had faith in labor's acceptance of the spirit of fair play and the necessity for avoiding discrimination against industry as manufacturers must not discriminate against labor

"Let's get on this job spiritually," he continued. "What is more important today? We are, to my mind, way beyond worrying about the cost, the laws we think we ought to have, and the way we are going to live when this is over. The important thing now is to get this job done or as much of the job done as is required to permanently protect our standard of living and our institutions, our freedom and individual opportunities."

Mammoth Production

Mr. Knudsen said the defense program would require 18,000,000,000 man hours of work in addition to regular production, and laid before the manufacturers a list of war material the billions of dollars appropriated for defense will provide. He listed 50,000 airplanes, 130,000 engines, 17,000 heavy guns, 25,000 light guns, 13,000 trench mortars, 33,000,000 shells loaded, 9,200 tanks, 300,000 machine guns and ammunition, 400,000 automatic rifles and ammunition, 1,300,000 regular rifles and ammunition, 380 naval vessels, 200 mercantile ships, 210 camps and cantonments, 40 Government factories, and clothing and other equipment for 1,200,000 men.

The aircraft industry is still in the expanding stage and will remain in that condition until next spring, he said, adding that the Commission's estimates of production figures made last July, predicting the manufacture of 1,000 a month by Jan. 1, would have to be scaled down 30 per cent to be correct.

Mr. Knudsen said that while aircraft production was far from satisfactory, it ought to gain from now on. Output of light and fighter airplanes is in "pretty good" shape, but bombing craft are slower to turn out, he added.

The Week in Focus: Italian Rout in Egypt; Axis Chiefs Weigh New Crisis

Democracies Extol Lothian; £10,000,000 Loan for China

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Rout in Egypt, sudden and nearly complete in one week, brought the Fascist war machine of Premier Mussolini to its second major defeat as the Greeks continued to advance in Albania.

The British surprise attack by land, air, and sea that already has captured more than 20,000 Italians and driven the invaders back into Libya, was brilliantly conceived and more brilliantly executed, one captured officer admitted.

The Axis spearhead of assault on Suez has been broken.

Il Duce and Reichsführer Hitler are reported planning a secret meeting. With lightning rapidity the Axis outlook in the Mediterranean has been reversed from poised aggression to general retreat.

Greek armies moved up the Albanian coast toward Valona, one of the two remaining ports of debarkation for Italian reinforcements. Both Valona and Durazzo, the third port, lie under heavy British and Greek air attack. On the eastern front, Italian resistance is stiffening.

Inside Italy, the week added new jolts to the propagandized solidarity of Fascism. Admiral Domenico Cavagnari, Chief of Naval Staff, resigned. He was succeeded by Admiral Arturo Riccardi.

Axis ambitions thus cracked badly in their primary objective of cowing the Anglo-Saxon world by an overwhelming non-English combination. Herr Hitler found himself forced back upon German resources alone more than in many months.

Two spokesmen close to the inner meaning of today's world struggle—the Marquis of Lothian, who passed on with his last speech sounding a clear strong warning, and Herr Hitler—this week pointed squarely toward the United States.

Only Britain stands between Nazi Germany and fulfillment of its ambitions, Herr Hitler told workers in a "peptalk" interpreted as betraying a new uncertainty in the Führer's outlook. He described the war as "a struggle between two worlds."

Only America can make possible a decisive British defeat of Naziism, Lord Lothian wrote in a speech prepared for delivery before the American Farm Bureau Federation at Baltimore.

But aircraft production in America is 30 per cent behind schedule, it was disclosed by William S. Knudsen, defense commissioner.

British Blitzkrieg in the Desert

Just before dawn on Dec. 9 (Monday), Italian sentries watched the stars over Egypt as they had for nearly three months after the swift Fascist advance of 70 miles along the Mediterranean coast from Libya to the desert settlement of Sidi Barrani.

Silence brooded toward dawn. Then out of the shadowy horizon loomed strange forms. British tanks closed in with a surprise attack that caught the Italians napping.

In swift strokes the defending British turned the tables on Il Duce's vaunted invasion of Egypt. Sidi Barrani fell. Advance motorized units sped across the singing sands to Buqbuq on the coast between Libya and Italy's spearhead divisions in Egypt.

Startling reports came back from the front. For the first time since the war began in Poland 15 months before, British land armies displayed striking power. Italian General Pietro Maletti fell in the first attack. Five hundred prisoners were taken.

In rapid sequence, five other Generals were captured. Prime Minister Churchill announced in London that the better part of three Italian divisions had been broken. Reports of prisoners taken ranged from 20,000 upward.

The week ends with British forces advancing toward the Libyan frontier. By land, air, and sea, the assault continues, with a general Italian retreat indicated.

Struggle Between Two Worlds

Parallel passages from the speeches of Lord Lothian and Herr Hitler, as well as the contrast between Hitler's manner and that of Prime Minister Churchill in his war reports, threw the underlying issues into rare perspective.

Lord Lothian, whose passing evoked in Washington and London expressions of highest appreciation for his cementing of British-American relations at this crucial hour in their common history, spoke about Naziism with the authority of one who had been disillusioned concerning the Führer's aims. In 1935, and even as late as 1937, Lord Lothian gave Hitler credit for at least being sincere. But in the Baltimore address he declared:

"Hitlerism cannot stop and become peaceful. Nazi Germany is organized for war and totalitarian economics and for nothing else. Its economic system, like everything else, is built on fraud. War and preparation for war is its only real remedy for unemployment."

Of the Nazi regime he also said:

"Modern National Socialism is the reassertion of the strongest tradition in German and Prussian history, the belief in the all-powerful military State, creating order and discipline at home by ruthless Gestapo methods and expanding its wealth and power by ruthless conquest abroad. Hitler has created a movement in Germany which is so unfamiliar to the Western Democracies as to be almost incomprehensible to us."

Herr Hitler admitted to his audience of German munition workers that the sole aim of his revolutionary career has been to win for Germany the power to which he feels it is entitled as of inherent right. The materialistic basis of Nazi thinking was clearly exposed in this statement:

"The right to live includes the right to the soil, which alone gives life."

In quest of living space, or Lebensraum, the Führer said, his first demand was that "for national unity of our people, in the conviction that, without this decision to bring everybody together, the necessary force could not be mobilized for issuing, and especially for attaining, the necessary German claims to life."

On the same point Lord Lothian said:

"Naziism is the application of the principle of army organization, obedience, and discipline to a whole nation, to men, women, and children alike, partly as the basis of order at home, and partly so that it can be used in war; total war, war without limit and without mercy, with its concomitants, propaganda and fraud, as the means for the total subjugation of other nations to serve the Nazi will."

To his German hearers the Führer offered no explanation of the failure to fulfill his promise of peace by September. He dwelt on the future rather than on the present, asking further sacrifices of the German people and promising ultimate victory.

Gold, Labor, and Conquest

Berlin hastened to explain that the Führer had been misinterpreted in his reference to world conquest. First reports, based on translated texts, flared forth in headlines that Nazi Germany intended to defeat the entire world, alone if necessary.

The clarification failed to clarify for many, when the speech as a whole was weighed. But Berlin sent out this translation as correct:

"The German capacity for work is our gold. It is our capital. And with this gold I defeat any other power in the world."

In that passage Herr Hitler summarized the present conflict as he sees it. The "have-nations"—now chiefly Britain and America—are blamed for inciting war. Friends, and even critics, of the late Neville Chamberlain, could not agree with Hitler that the man who humbled himself at Munich in the endeavor to preserve peace was "twice as much a war inciter" as the worst of present British leaders—that is, for Hitler, Churchill.

The German chieftain's effort to clothe his regime in social justice did not hide from observers the fact that he was making excuses to the German people. One correspondent, returning to Berlin after an absence of two months, found uncertainty where before all had been sure.

America and the War

How to find someone for the Washington post became for London one of the most vital—possibly the most vital—decision. Lord Lothian possessed a rare discernment and tact in bringing home to Americans their stake in Britain's survival, without offending them by high-pressure salesmanship.

In what turned out to be his farewell address to the American people, he set forth Britain's confidence on spiritual grounds, because: "The core of Hitlerism is moral rottenness, the belief that the use of utter brutality and ruthless power in the prosecution of domination is the road to greatness both in individuals and nations. Hitlerism is the tragedy of Germany. Its doctrine is not true. All history proves it wrong."

Yet despite the breaks already visible in "the legend of totalitarianian invulnerability," he soberly warned Americans that Britain is holding the outer bastions of Western Hemisphere safety, in the North Atlantic, at Gibraltar, Singapore, and along the western coast of Africa facing South America.

Of Americans he asked only a grasp of the facts, confident they would then "give us whatever assistance may be necessary in order to make certain that Britain shall not fall."

Immediate needs to bolster Britain for the unexampled Nazi fury anticipated this winter and next spring, were listed as airplanes, munitions, ships, and credits. At sea, Lord Lothian foresaw grave times ahead, but did not outline how America should buttress the British Navy, now spread "terribly thin."

With American aid, the most effective British Ambassador to Washington since Lord Bryce sees Naziism defeated by 1942. Beyond that, he visions at least the beginning of a world order formed around the nucleus of liberty-building America and Britain, based on the Sermon on the Mount. Of this sermon he said that it is "much stronger than all Hitler's propaganda or "Göring's guns and bombs."

British Loan to China

London, evidently convinced that the least expensive way to prevent Japan from becoming too obstreperous is to strengthen China, advanced credits totalling £10,000,000. Half is for purchase of war materials in countries of the sterling bloc. The rest is for steadying the Chinese currency.

Dr. Lin Yutang, popular Chinese author, told San Francisco interviewers that if America would give China "just 5 per cent of the $5,000,000,000 being spent for a super Navy, China would "finish Japan off."

Washington imposed embargoes restricting Japanese purchase of 150 more strategic war materials, including iron ore, pig iron, and ferro alloys, the latter indispensable for manufacture of steel.

Yet despite tension in diplomacy, a human incident shows how the brotherhood of man can shine through. Tokyo this week awarded the highest honor possible for a foreigner, the Order of the Rising Sun, to Capt. Leland E. Hawkins of the American tanker Associated. He directed the rescue of 206 passengers and crew from a foundered Japanese ship.

Food: Sinew of War

Britain definitively rejected proposals for relaxing the blockade to permit food shipments to Europe.

Debate surged on this issue in the United States. Twenty-five prominent women opposed the Hoover plan.

Italy imposed penalties of a year's imprisonment and confiscation of crops on any farmer who withholds his produce from storage. Italians are beginning to feel the economic pinch of war, with no speedy peace in sight.

U. S. Aid for Greece

President Roosevelt, cruising in the Caribbean and visiting sites of the new defense bases in British possessions, cheered Greece by pledging aid. The types and extent of materials to be sent are being worked out with Britain, at present given all possible priorities.

Loan of $60,000,000 to Argentina, and of $7,500,000 to Uruguay, were announced by Jesse H. Jones as Federal Loan Administrator.

In Uruguay, resignation of three Cabinet Ministers brought to six the number who have gone out on the issue of collaboration with the United States in joint air and naval bases. Argentina resists any move that gives outside control to mouths of the Rio de la Plata.

Mexico's new President, Gen. Manuel Avila Camacho, decreed that individual land titles be given "as soon as possible" to the 1,500,000 peasants living on 15,000 Federal communal farms.

—Bishop, St. Louis Star-Times

Delayed Sculpture for Italy's Hall of Fame

—Lewis, Milwaukee Journal

As Briggs Would Say, "Ain't It a Grand and Glorious Feeling?"

—Knott, Dallas Morning News

Overage or Any Age

South Pole to North Pole, Back Again—U. S. S. North Star Almost Commuter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—North Pole, —South Pole, both in one year. This is the record made by the U. S. S. North Star, an accomplishment, according to the ship's skipper, Capt. Isak Lystad, never made by any other ship.

Last summer, in January, the North Star carried part of the Byrd Antarctic expedition, including the much talked of snow cruiser, down to Little America. Upon its return to this port it was sent upon it annual trip with supplies to Point Barrow, neighborhood of the North Pole.

Instead of their usual winter rest, the captain, boat and crew are ordered back again to the South Pole to pick up most of the men on the Antarctic expedition. The snow cruiser will be dismantled and its machinery brought back.

Captain Lystad will take with him many feet of news reel to show the inhabitants of Little America, "the strange things which have been going on in the world since they left."

Women Play Increasing Role In Canada's Labor Shortage

TORONTO — Women appear likely to play a major part in the solution of the Dominion's skilled labor shortage problems.

The belief that there will be a shortage of young men to be trained as skilled labor has led many large companies engaged in war work to open training classes for girls, who will be employed in the factories as welders, machinists and operators.

The Central Technical School here has two such groups of 25 each in attendance at the present time, one a class of welders being trained for National Steel Car Company at Malton, Ontario, and the others being trained as factory operators for the de Havilland Aircraft Company. On successful completion of the course, the girls will receive jobs with the companies concerned. Most of them are from Toronto district, although one came from Saskatchewan to learn to be a machine operator.

During the summer 100 girls were given courses to fit them to work on Bren guns, and 200 more for other munition jobs. The principal of the school predicted that there would be many more women's classes from now on.

Employment of specially trained women in skilled labor jobs was demanded by the Provincial Council of Women here recently at a conference in which the women's part in the national war effort was discussed.

The conferees were warned that unless they were united toward a uniform plan of training they would be no use to the Government when the Government turned to them in an emergency. Women were urged to organize themselves.

In a recent voluntary registration of women approximately 110,000 women asked for special training. The registration included 67,000 women with business experience, 25,000 with farm experience, 3,000 with experience in munitions, 1,300 graduate dietitians, 1,500 translators, 700 women who had been engaged in intelligence service, 3,000 with previous military training, 600 laboratory technicians, and many other classifications. Efforts of women's organizations to place women in skilled labor jobs is expected to be implemented by the establishment shortly of a war services advisory board to deal with the whole problem of major appeals made by organizations of a national scope.

Dr. E. W. Stapleford, director of National Voluntary Services for the Dominion Government, predicted that women will take over more and more of men's jobs to release the latter for more important service, and that they will soon be doing the type of work the women in England are now doing.

A strong appeal to the women to go back to their municipalities and see what steps are being taken to take care of civilian defense and to insist on action in their local areas was made by J. Roy Cadwell, former Secretary of the Civilian Defense Committee of the Province and now on active service.

Canada Carefully Guards Rights of Workers in War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Department of Labor officials are keeping a vigilant eye on all Government contracts to insure a fair deal for workmen.

Whenever a complaint is received that wages paid by a contractor are lower than those specified in his contract, the case is immediately investigated by men from the Department. Officials say that complaints have not been very numerous, but there continue to be a sufficient number of them to warrant unrelaxed supervision.

Under an Order-in-Council, recently passed, the Deputy Minister of Labor is given the responsibility of seeing that fair wages are maintained on all Government contracts. The order states that he shall be responsible "for investigation of all claims for payment of wages at rates set out in the fair wage schedule embodied in Government contracts." It further says that where the amount paid a workman is less than the correct rate, the Deputy Minister shall ascertain the difference, and shall ask the contractor to "deliver a check payable to the Receiver General of Canada for the total amount of differences ascertained."

In the case where there is still some money due the contractor by the Government, the amount due workmen will be withheld. The amounts thus received will be placed in a Fair Wage Suspense Account, and from this account victimized workmen will receive whatever is due them.

Further sections of the Order-in-Council make the regulation still more water tight, and officials say they intend to keep contractors strictly to their agreement.

The maintenance of fair wage scales on Government contracts has been a question frequently discussed on the floor of Parliament even in peacetime. War has given it an added significance, particularly at this time when an extension of working hours is proposed and when expanding war industry makes increasing demands on labor and the working man.

Restrictions resulting from the new import regulations, while falling in the main on those best able to bear them, will nevertheless be felt to some extent by the whole consuming public, including the laborer.

Furthermore, there will probably be increased taxes reaching down to incomes in the lower brackets. Thus the policy of increasing sacrifice which the Government is imposing on the people will be felt by workmen as well as other sections of the community. There is no means of knowing what further regulations may be imposed by the war situation in the future. It is therefore felt that it is very important to have basic labor rights clearly established and scrupulously maintained if workmen are expected to give the full measure of co-operation in war industry so essential to the prosecution of the war.

Summary of 1940 Election: 49,808,624 Votes Set Record

(Copyright, 1940, by the Associated Press)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14—President Roosevelt polled 27,241,939 votes to win the first third term in the Nation's history last Nov. 5, when a new record of 49,808,624 ballots were cast.

Wendell L. Willkie, Republican candidate, received 22,327,226.

Final official figures from 46 states and unofficial totals from Nebraska and Rhode Island, as compiled by the Associated Press, show the Chief Executive's plurality of 4,914,713 was the smallest of any candidate since 1916 when Woodrow Wilson won re-election over Charles E. Hughes by only 591,385.

His percentage of the total vote—54.7—also was the smallest of any winner since 1916. Mr. Wilson that year polled 49.3 per cent; Mr. Hughes 46.0; others 4.7. Mr. Roosevelt's 1936 percentage was 60.8. In 1932 it was 57.3.

Mr. Willkie's percentage this year was 44.8; others 0.5.

Though losing, Mr. Willkie hung up a record popular vote for Republicans, exceeding by 935,036 Herbert Hoover's previous high mark of 21,392,190 in defeating Alfred E. Smith in 1928.

Minor parties as a group—with 239,459—polled fewer votes this year than in any election since 1924, excluding so-called "third" parties.

Here's the way they fared last November:

Norman Thomas, Soc.	116,796
Roger W. Babson, Prohib.	58,600
Earl R. Browder, Com.	48,789
John W. Aiken, Soc.-Lab.	14,861
Others	413

The total popular vote exceeded by 4,161,507 the previous record of 45,647,117 in 1936 and was within one fifth of 1 per cent of the 49,719,200 estimate of the probable vote made on Oct. 24 by the Associated Press.

Although his plurality was the smallest in 24 years, Mr. Roosevelt's Electoral College victory was the third largest since the Nation grew up into 48 states. His electoral vote of 449 to 82 for Mr. Willkie was exceeded only by Mr. Roosevelt's own 523-to-8 margin over Alf Landon in 1936 and his 472-to-59 victory over Mr. Hoover in 1932. Prior to 1932, Mr. Hoover held the electoral vote record, 444 to 87, over Alfred E. Smith in 1928.

Presidential electors will meet in the 48 states to go through the formality of casting their votes. Congress will count their votes in a joint session Jan. 6.

Mr. Roosevelt had pluralities this year in all but 10 states. Mr. Willkie carried Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, and Vermont. This was eight more than Mr. Landon carried four years ago.

Eight States gave the Chief Executive more than 1,000,000 votes each—California, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. All of these, except Massachusetts and New Jersey, also gave Mr. Willkie more than 1,000,000 each.

Fewer Democratic votes were cast this year than in 1936 in 24 States, including New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Ohio. The list included 7 of the 10 States Mr. Willkie won. In Maine, Michigan, and Vermont, where Mr. Willkie won the electoral vote, the Democratic popular vote gained in numbers.

The Republican popular vote was smaller than in 1936 in only three states—Maine, North Carolina and Vermont.

States in which the Democratic percentage of the total vote in the state gained over 1936 were: Delaware, 54.7 against 54.6; Maine, 48.8 against 41.5; Massachusetts, 53.1 against 51.3; New Hampshire, 53.2 against 49.7; North Carolina, 74.0 against 73.4; Vermont, 44.9 against 43.2.

Washington Record

President:

Spent the week aboard the U. S. S. Cruiser Tuscaloosa, in the Caribbean Sea.

Sent a long message of condolence to King George on the passing of his Ambassador, the Marquis of Lothian.

Authorized the Government to place iron ore, pig iron, ferro alloys and various other iron and steel manufactures under export license requirements, effective Dec. 30.

In an executive order he defined noncombatant military service for conscientious objectors as any service which did not require the actual bearing of arms or training in the use of of arms.

Signed legislation authorizing leaves of absence for postmasters entering the military or naval service of the nation.

Accepted the invitation of the Women's National Press Club to be its honor guest at luncheon on Jan. 6.

Senate:

Confirmed nomination of Abner H. Ferguson as Federal Housing Administrator to succeed Stewart McDonald, resigned.

House:

Like the Senate, held skeleton sessions, transacting very little business.

Departments:

Treasury — Secretary Henry Morgenthau, Jr., declared that the Administration would not try to circumvent the Johnson Act in order to extend a loan to Great Britain.

Announced that a $500,000,000 issue of "national defense notes" will bear interest of three-quarters of one per cent, to mature in five years, and for the first time in Treasury history will be subject to all Federal taxes.

Interior, State and Justice—Reported that a proposal to use the Virgin Islands as a haven for financially independent European political refugees was under consideration. Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes revealed that the State Department disagreed with him on the wisdom of the proposal.

National Defense Advisory Commission — Issued an announcement on behalf of itself and the War and Navy Departments that Jan. 7 was the last day when manufacturers may safely file applications for certificates which permit special deductions from taxes to amortize the outlay for facilities built to handle defense contracts.

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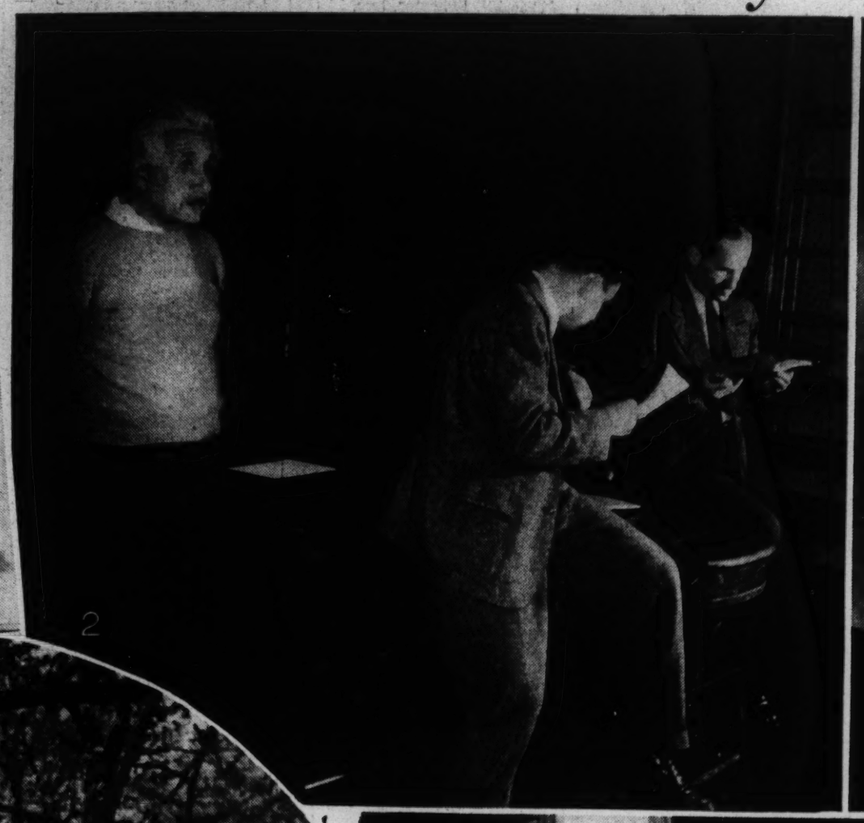
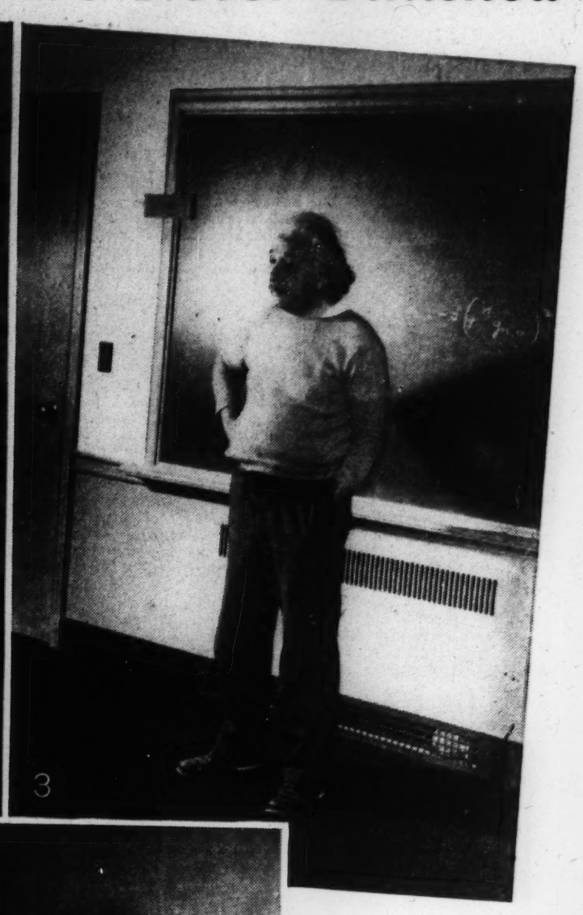
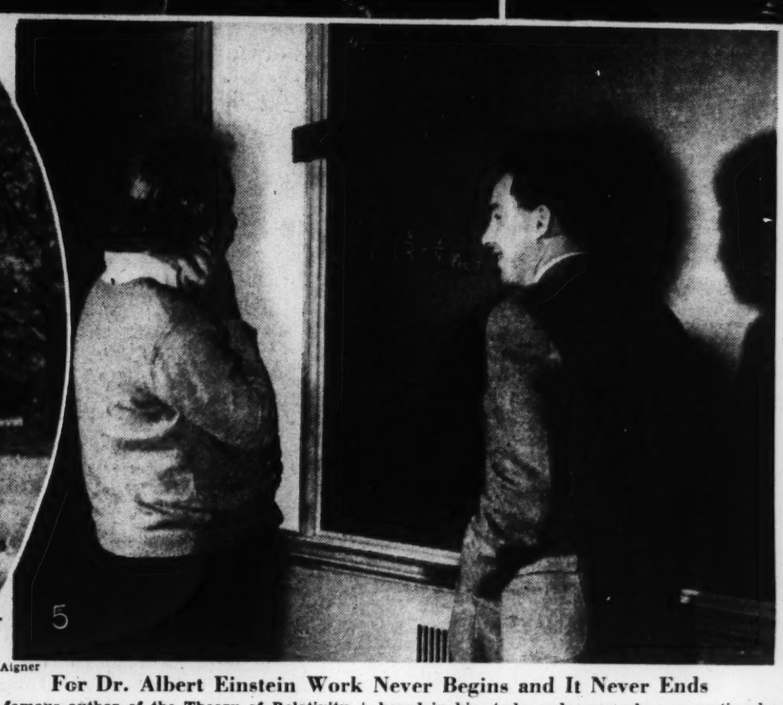
'A Book May be Written, a Shoe Made—But a Theory—It's Never Finished'







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For Dr. Albert Einstein Work Never Begins and It Never Ends

The famous author of the Theory of Relativity spends a typical day at work in the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton University. Upper left: His raincoat thrown over an armchair, his umbrella hung on a bookshelf, Professor Einstein quietly gives voice to his latest mathematical conclusions. Upper center: Dr. Einstein's two co-workers look up some technical detail in a scientific publication; center, Dr. Peter Bergmann, and right, Dr. Valentin Bargmann. As they read aloud, the noted mathematician stands in silent reflection. Upper right: Professor Einstein stands before a blackboard in his study and expounds an equation he has just written down. The scientist dislikes luxury and dresses only in simple and comfortable clothes. Lower right: Dr. Einstein's colleague, Dr. Bergmann, seems pleased about a mathematical solution which he has just written on the blackboard. Professor Einstein, while thinking attentively, does not yet appear to be convinced. Lower left: The day's work in the Institute is over, but the three men continue to mull over their problems as they stroll home through the quiet Princeton streets. Dr. Einstein seldom, if ever, wears a hat.

Einstein Day Is Study In Concentration

Dr. Albert Einstein, one of the most famous mathematicians and physicists of all time, reveals himself to a fellow worker as extremely human and simple in his habits of work, centered at Princeton University in New Jersey. Following is a colorful and intimate description of the author of the relativity theory, as written by a European observer of the study and instruction now carried on by the natural scientist who as a refugee from Germany has become an American citizen.

By Lucien Aigner
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Princeton, N. J.

One day I asked Professor Einstein: "What is your method of work? How do you do it?"

His eyes which have the candor of a child and the sadness of a man who has seen too much human distress became filled with astonishment. He smiled and evaded:

"Like everybody else. No, I assure you, there is nothing particular about that. I am not a physicist or a chemist. I have no recipients and instruments in the 'laboratory.' I don't even possess a laboratory. No microscopes or machines; hardly even a sheet of paper, a book or a blackboard. There are two young men who work with me at present, and we just try to figure out between ourselves whatever may be our daily problems. But I assure you there is nothing interesting about that."

I disagreed of course. I felt it would be of great interest to show one day to the world, and maybe record for posterity, how the man who worked out the most intricate natural science theory of our days, and who in spite of world fame has remained one of the most simple and most human of all our contemporaries, accomplishes his work.

But Professor Einstein is hard to convince when someone tries to focus attention on things connected with his person. He feels that personal publicity has nothing to do with scientific achievement. He feels that his personality is no more important than that of any other individual and he does everything in his power to discourage a newspaperman who tries to invade his privacy.

It was due to a sequence of fortunate coincidences (and practically without the knowledge of the Professor) that this picture story came into being.

Doesn't Use Desk

Work for Professor Einstein never begins and never stops. Though his attention is divided between so many things having nothing to do with his scientific endeavors, and especially in recent years has been so much absorbed by a desire to alleviate human distress and reach out a hand to the many who turn towards him for help, he is capable of remarkable concentration, when his attention is switched to work.

Around 11 o'clock in the morning his two assistants, or students or collaborators, meet him at his home, in a spacious but modestly furnished study in a two-story family house not far from Princeton University. The study has an immense glass window, through which the visitor can see a quiet garden, trees, a good piece of sky and clouds. There are a few hundred books and files on the shelves of the room. One or two comfortable armchairs are conveniently located, one for the savant who prefers to work on his manuscripts written on single leaves of an ordinary paper pad laid on his knees—instead of writing at a desk. He may fill sheet after sheet with finely drawn characters, including endless equations and mathematical symbols, which he may distractedly drop on the floor or on one of the little tables around him on which rest books, letters, newspapers. It will be the job of his faithful secretary, Miss Helene Dukas, who knows how to efface herself as well as to be present at the right moment—to find them, pick them up and save them until they are needed.

When the two young men arrive, the Professor is ready for discussion. Before they start the "lesson," however, a little family chat may follow, a discussion of the daily events of the family circle, including Miss Dukas and Margot, Professor Einstein's adopted daughter. Plans may be made for an evening "musical," a little chamber music in which Professor Einstein as well as the young men, Peter Bergmann and Valentin Bargmann, graduate students, participate.

Dr. Valentin Bargmann studied at Berlin until 1933, then in Zurich under Professor Wentzel and Pauli Pauli now at Princeton, received his Ph. D. in 1936, came to Princeton in 1937 and has worked with and for Professor Einstein since. Dr. Peter Bergmann studied in Berlin, then in Prague under Professor Frank, who is now at Harvard, received a Ph. D. from Prague in 1936 and went immediately to Princeton to work with Professor Einstein.

No One Annoys Them

Then (after the secretary has reminded Professor Einstein not to forget his raincoat or umbrella) the three men start on a 15-minute walk through the peaceful New Jersey landscape, heading for the "Institute." While strolling through the idyllic quiet streets of the small university town they are not disturbed in their thoughts. The lonely mailman or the milk delivery truck driver may salute them discreetly, or one or two students whom they meet may even cheer, but nobody will annoy the "famous man" and his co-walkers. Princeton knows them and is used to them. Princeton is satisfied with Professor Einstein's presence. He and his friends belong to the quiet landscape.

They walk through the streets where the Autumn leaves begin to fall in heaps, and the Professor exposes his thoughts and problems. The two assistants are listening attentively. (As a matter of fact nobody ever tried to figure out their official title: they are "temporary members" of the same Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton, where Professor Einstein is a "member" himself. They are excellent mathematicians, sort of post-graduate students, who as such, have the privilege to meet and discuss their problems with Dr. Einstein, receive direction for their work and share his own struggles. As it works out they have practically daily discussions with Dr. Einstein, informal as any discussion can be, constantly trying to elucidate the new and ever newer aspects and applications of the famous Einstein Theory.

Once in a while one or another raises an objection, asks a question, tries to clear up an obscure point. By the time the discussion becomes animated, they have arrived at the Institute. There they walk up to the second floor, and after having passed through a peaceful corridor enter room 225, which is distinguished from the many other rooms in the huge building only by a small sign on the door. The sign informs the visitor modestly that "A. Einstein" is the occupant of this study.

18,000 Word Synopsis

Now having had the rare privilege of going along unnoticed to this intimate meeting, perhaps I should explain what I have overheard. Perhaps I have acquired some intimate insight into the "secrets" of relativity? Before answering the question, may I remind the reader of what happened to the Berlin correspondent of one leading New York newspaper when the "Einstein Theory" was "news," after the Professor had just read it before an audience of distinguished natural scientists. The correspondent received a message from his editor, instructing him to cable an outline in 1,000 words to explain "what this theory was all about."

The correspondent at a loss hired a Professor of Mathematics to explain it. The Professor wrote 18,000 words, and apologized that he still could not outline all the essentials. The correspondent cabled New York that he was unable to condense the 18,000 words into an intelligent and comprehensive synopsis. The New York office wired back: "File the whole paper. We shall condense it here." The 18,000 words buzzed through the cables. Half a dozen scholars of leading universities in this country were asked to make a study of it and a "popular outline." After a day's study, they had to give it up. Finally the 18,000 words were printed in their entirety.

We shall not, therefore, try to explain Professor Einstein's theory of relativity to the reader. He knows anyway that this "theory" has revolutionized much of our knowledge of mathematics, physics, chemistry; in fact, most of our knowledge of the material universe.

"Did it cancel our previous knowledge and rules?" I asked one of Professor Einstein's assistants. "It did not," he answered. "It modified them in this sense: the laws as known by natural science remain valid. But their meaning, restricted as it was before Professor Einstein, obtains new meaning, new background. Newton's law on gravitation is still in force. But instead of being a final explanation of things, it becomes a part in a greater unity. The law remains, but its application has to consider some new facts."

It is these new facts and new applications which Professor Einstein is discussing in his daily informal meeting with the two men.

His "office" consists of a bigger room, with a huge blackboard and a smaller room with a smaller blackboard. The big blackboard bears a sign: "Erase." On this the traces of the daily discussions are written. They are not meant for posterity. They are just part of the routine work. Once they accomplish their immediate purpose they are not needed any more. The small room's blackboard, however, bears another sign. "Do NOT erase." Apparently when the Professor works in this private study, he may write on the board some formulae which should be retained. The desk in both rooms is empty in contrast with the little tables in his study at home, which nearly collapse under the heavy piles of books, papers, etc.

The only thing I see on the desk is a sheet of paper filled with mathematical formulae, a bottle of glue and a scissors. Those who imagine the desk of a scientist as a collection of magic instruments, and heavy books, would be disappointed. The big study itself is half empty. Around a big conference table are four comfortable chairs. There are a few more club chairs in the room. The shelves are more than half empty. There are only about two or three score books.

The three men do not realize or bother much about comfort. They throw off their overcoats and with perfect informality sit, walk, or even jump around. The Professor is peripatetic. While he thinks and talks, he continues walking around the room. So do the two others. Sometimes they sit down on the chairs but the young men more often crouch on the arms of the furniture, so they can jump up instantly and rush to the blackboard to illustrate one of their thoughts. Does this meeting represent the development of one of the harder scientific problems of our times or are three free humans simply discussing one of the daily routine problems of their college life?

He Dislikes Luxury

The professor wears heavy soled shoes (no socks), a bulgy trouser fastened with a belt in no formal way, a white tennis shirt with open collar and a warm pullover. Professor Einstein dislikes luxury, formality, self-importance. His childlike big eyes wander around the room, or through the window over the landscape, while he concentrates. And then, when he has formulated his thought he exposes it in a dim soft voice, which lacks completely any self-assurance. His statements are nearly apologetic and always soft spoken.

It would be extremely difficult to describe the discussion itself. Filed with scholarly mathematical formulae, it is a curious mixture of scientific language and college slang. A differential formula is referred to as a "trick" and others as "darned nuisances." Men and works are criticized freely and the Professor often has to defend his findings before the bold criticism of the pupils. There is no such thing as professorial authority in this meeting. They are only three men, happily working together, struggling to find the truth.

"What do you think of this?" Einstein asks the young men, referring to one of his statements. "Well, it is not altogether new," one objects. Professor Einstein readily admits the claim and adds half apologetically that he is more interested in facts and truth than novelty.

Two hours have passed. Professor Einstein looks at his watch. "Hm, it is time to go home, I guess," he mumbles. "Lunch will be ready." When he finally discovers the photographer, he is torn between reproach and indulgence. He is fascinated by the intricate technicalities of photographic equipment, asks questions about the functioning of flash bulbs, the character of the gas which emanates from them, and the speed at which they produce their glare. And then suddenly he says: "Well, with photography, at least there is one good thing: once you take your picture, you are through with it. It is finished. But with a theory it is different, it is never finished. . . ."

Washington Sideglances

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

Army and its stomach: A man in the Army consumes about 40 per cent more food than one in civilian life. But even that, says the Agriculture Department, will not solve the surplus crop problem in the United States.

Portable and how!: National defense housing chiefs, advocating wide use of movable houses that can be transferred to other towns after the emergency, have discovered the ultimate in portable housing. It's a Hudson River night boat being used as a dormitory in the Navy Yard at Portsmouth, Va.

Spies in taxis: One Washington woman was sure she had discovered a Japanese spy the other day when she climbed into a taxi with an oriental driver and a map of the Far East attached to his identification card. It was only a few minutes, however, before he introduced himself as a Filipino, interested in assuring his "fares" of this Nation's great stake in the Philippines because of their key position in the Pacific.

Marian Anderson II?: Guest artist at the first White House musicale of the season was a young Negro WPA worker, Miss Virginia Lewis of Philadelphia. An orphaned daughter of a teamster, Miss Lewis is the protege of Samuel R. Rosenbaum, president of the Philadelphia Robin Hood Dell summer concerts, who brought her to the attention of Mrs. Roosevelt.

In bygone administrations, choice of musicians to perform at the White House was left to the Steinway Co. of New York, but Mrs. Roosevelt believes it better to give a new genius a start up the ladder than to keep an acknowledged one at the top.

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G. O. P. Takes Over Capital For Gridiron Club 'Sizzle'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14—Politicians are worse than newspapermen when it comes to talking shop and if all of the political conferences which Republican Party leaders are enjoying this week end were laid end to end they would lead right to the election of a Republican President and Congress in 1944.

The scene is Washington; the occasion is the semi-annual staging of the Nation's most famous dinners, those of the Gridiron Club; the participants are principally the most active and distinguished leaders of the Republican Party from all over the country who wish it were they instead of the Administration who were being sizzled on the pan of the wit and satire of the Capital's leading correspondents.

Wendell L. Willkie, who was an onlooker with respect to the Republican Party before his remarkable nomination, is here to find out whether he is to be relegated to the role of political onlooker now that the election is over. He wants to know whether as the titular leader of the Party he is to be all titular and no leader.

All of this political talk, interesting, animating, of course, never produces its equivalent in solid news, but even today's doings are not without their successive trends.

Willkie As Chairman

Joseph W. Martin, Jr., who want to retire as Chairman of the Republican National Committee if his successor can be determined without too much controversy, added his approval to the proposal that Mr. Willkie be asked to do this job in order that Mr. Willkie's services may be continuously available to the Party. Mr. Martin thought it would be a splendid appointment. He said he did not know whether Mr. Willkie would accept.

This appointment would raise objections and the prospect is that Mr. Martin will continue in his dual post of Party Chairman and Minority Leader of the House as long as necessary. It appears that the Republicans are all against Party dissension except at election time when it can do the most harm!

Thomas E. Dewey, who has been described as the first American casualty of the Nazi invasion of the Low Countries, is successfully returning to fight another political war. The New York District Attorney entered the Republican Convention at Philadelphia in the lead and left it almost in the rear, but as things appear in Washington he is very much in the forefront among the leading prospects for the 1944 nomination.

Neither politics nor the New Deal nor Kenneth Simpson can keep him from being four years older in 1944 and many believe that was just what he lacked last summer—a few more years and a little more experience around the pitcher's box. He is likely to get that experience—and with it added prestige—if he undertakes the nomination and wins the election to the New York Governorship in 1942.

Dewey Displays Tact

Mr. Dewey is proving himself tactful and perceptive in his activities while here in Washington. He arrived Dec. 13 and immediately called upon Republican members of the Senate and House and discussed with them the problems of the minority party under war-emergency conditions. He listened plenty and talked forthrightly.

Mr. Dewey recognizes the importance to the country as well as the political value of finding ways in which the Republican opposition can take the initiative on significant issues and that objective is one of the recurring themes in the Party discussions.

Because a previous engagement prevented Mr. Willkie from accepting, Republican members of Congress have asked Mr. Dewey to be the principal speaker at the Party's first major Nation-wide rally in 1941. That will be the series of Lincoln Day dinners and Mr. Dewey will speak at the Capital's Lincoln Day dinner on Feb. 12.

Ohio Contributes Pair

Wherever Republican policy is authoritatively discussed and wherever Party decisions are being made Ohio contributes two leading figures, Senator Robert A. Taft and his new junior colleague, Senator Harold Burton. Minnesota is represented by its able, quiet, maturing Governor, Harold E. Stassen, who helped to nominate Mr. Willkie in 1940 and wouldn't object to helping himself a little toward the nomination in 1944.

Seeking no preferment himself, Alf M. Landon's counsel and presence are valuable ingredients in the development of Republican policy and his hotel suite is the center of politicians and correspondents alike.

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Mrs. Frank Knox

Wife of Secretary of the Navy, who officiated Dec. 14 at launching of aircraft carrier Hornet at Newport News, Va. The keel of the Hornet, sixth naval vessel to bear the name, was laid Sept. 25, 1939. The carrier will have space for 83 planes and will be the sixth built for the United States Navy.

Windsor Talks To Roosevelt On Warship

ABOARD U. S. S. TUSCALOOSA AT SEA, Dec. 14 (AP By Radio) — President Roosevelt headed today for Charleston, S. C., after describing the newly-acquired Caribbean outposts he has been inspecting as stepping stones for United States defense.

Expressing satisfaction with some bases, dissatisfaction with others, he told a press conference that the further an attack is kept from the American continent, the safer the continent would be.

That meant, he said, that we wanted to be as far out as possible. Newfoundland, he pointed out, was as far as we could go in the north, and Bermuda as far off the coast.

With no island between Bermuda and Puerto Rico, he said, the next best thing was the Bahamas, which would serve also as a stepping stone for the maintenance of the southern end of the outer defense line in the Windward and Leeward Islands.

Findings Summarized

He summed up his findings on the 11-day tour of the island sites after conferring for nearly three hours with the Duke of Windsor, who flew from Miami, Fla., in a Navy plane, on the subject of the outposts protecting the Panama Canal and the mainland of the three Americas.

The Duke, Governor-General of the Bahamas, talked with Mr. Roosevelt aboard this cruiser while her destroyer escorts, the Mayrant and the Trippe, stood by off the British island of Eleuthera in the Bahamas group.

At his press conference, the President disclosed that plans for a Bahamas base were being held in abeyance because of unfavorable anchorage and other conditions at Mayaguana Island, which he inspected Dec. 17.

Little San Salvador, Long, and Eleuthera Islands likewise were not entirely satisfactory, he added, saying the problem required further study.

Mr. Roosevelt said that Jamaica, inside the outer defense line, was a stepping stone to the Panama Canal, Central America and Colombia, and that the harbor there was excellent. It needed some dredging, he said, and could be made submarine proof by nets.

Good Anchorage

He asserted that St. Lucia had a good anchorage and lee for smaller ships and apparently, was satisfactory in every way for sea and land planes. Antigua was good for both types of planes, but not so good for ships, he said.

Mayaguana was by no means satisfactory, he added, because ships must anchor either on the beach or in a thousand fathoms.

On his discussion of the Bahamas with the Duke, the President said the economies of the islands fitted into the economies of the American islands.

Windsor Considers CCC Plan To Aid Bahamas' Unemployed

NASSAU, Bahamas, Dec. 14 (AP)—The Duke of Windsor as Royal Governor has started work on a new deal of his own to relieve unemployment in this British Colony. He's said to be considering the idea of borrowing the Civilian Conservation Corps plan from the United States as a starter.

There is general agreement that the Colony's native workers face a serious problem. Thousands who once worked the sponge beds were thrown out of their jobs by a marine blight. Recent Government studies indicate the sponge beds will require several more years to recover.

Meanwhile, it is estimated reliably that a majority of the 20,000 persons on New Providence Island, where this capital is situated, live at a bare subsistence level and that many of the 40,000-odd persons on the out-islands are in the same situation.

First of all, the Duke arranged for a committee to study unemployment and seek adequate statistical information with which to plan a remedy. He asked for a second committee to study wages in their relation to living costs.

Information From U. S.

From friends within the United States, he obtained voluminous data on operations in the CCC and, with the aid of his advisers, began studying costs and results.

"This may not be the answer to our problems," he said here before leaving on his present trip to the United States. "I'm afraid I can't tell merely from reading the reports. I hope I can arrange to visit the United States to see just how the camps operate."

Windsor said he had this in mind on a recent out-island trip, when he observed opportunities for reforestation and other work that might be done by a CCC.

Some legislators immediately took the view that any such program would be too expensive for the Colony, even though its financial condition is considered best in the British Empire.

Normally the Bahamas maintain a cash balance of £300,000 to £400,000. Already the colony has loaned £250,000 interest-free to the English Government for war needs. Even with this drain, the Treasury has more than £100,000, or close to half a million dollars, on hand.

Legislative sources insist that it is necessary to keep a good cash balance to make certain the Colony can maintain its independent position. With the exception of the three B's—the Bahamas, Bermuda, and Barbados—all British colonies now occupy Crown status and, therefode, take considerable dictation from the Colonial Office.

If the Bahamas should face a deficit just once, say the legislators, London would step in, provide the needed funds and then would assume broad additional powers over the now independent local government.

This certainly would mean the imposition of an income tax and a real estate tax—both of which are anathema to this tourist-seeking Colony, final spot in the Empire where no tax is levied on incomes.

A legislative issue arose almost as soon as the Duke assumed his new job. The Legislature levied a wartime tax on telegrams originating in the Colony. After the Assembly and Legislative Council adjourned, it was found that the London Government had made agreements that no such tax would be levied in the Empire. Windsor forthwith issued instructions that the tax be canceled.

Rebuke From House

The House, back in session, promptly agreed to repeal the tax, but at the same time unanimously adopted a resolution taking the Governor to task in these words:

"This House takes a very grave view of the instructions issued to the Telecommunications Department referred to in the last paragraph of His Royal Highness the Governor's message No. 2.

"The House would respectfully remind his Royal Highness that an Act of the Bahamas Legislature cannot be altered, suspended or abrogated without the sanction of the three branches of the Legislature, and earnestly hope that a similar incident will not occur again."

Within the Legislature there is a movement to head off any outside drive on unemployment by pushing ahead with a bill to inaugurate a Government farm where natives out of work could live and raise their own foodstuffs, with a minimum of financial help from the Colony's Treasury.

Lord Lothian Rites to Be Held Sunday

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (AP)—The State Department today made public a message from King George VI in reply to President Roosevelt's condolences on the passing of the Marquis of Lothian, British Ambassador.

"I am very grateful for your kind message on the tragic death of my Ambassador Lord Lothian," the King's message said.

"It was always most gratifying to me that his personal relations with you were so happy and cordial, and I know, as you do, how devoted he was to the ideals which inspire our two peoples."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (AP)—The ashes of the Marquis of Lothian, Britain's Ambassador to the United States, will repose indefinitely in a vault in Arlington National Cemetery, on a green Virginia hill sloping gently upward from the Potomac River.

It was announced by the State Department, along with plans for an Anglican service in Washington Cathedral, where Woodrow Wilson and other distinguished Americans are entombed.

The rites at the Cathedral were arranged for 2:30 p. m., Sunday. An Army caisson will bear the bachelor nobleman's body from the British Embassy, where he passed on Dec. 12.

Seats in the Cathedral were reserved for American and British officials, and the diplomatic corps.

The White House announced today that President Roosevelt, homeward bound from an inspection of defense bases in the Caribbean, nad requested Stephen Early, White House Press Secretary, to represent him at the funeral.

Private cremation will follow the funeral. At noon, Dec. 16, an Army bugler will sound "taps," a firing squad will fire three volleys, and Lord Lothian's remains will be placed in the Arlington vault, located under the mast of the famous battleship Maine.

There, said State Department officials, the ashes will remain "for an indefinite period until arrangements can be made for final disposition."

On past occasions, the United States has made one of its warships available to return the bodies of foreign diplomats to their home countries. Whether a similar offer will be made in the present case, involving dispatch of a United States vessel into the North Atlantic battle zone, remained to be determined after President Roosevelt returns from a Caribbean voyage.

Formal action in London toward appointment of a new Ambassador was held in abeyance until conclusion of the religious rites. However, diplomatic sources there centered their attention on Sir Andrew Rae Duncan, British Minister of Supply, as a likely successor to Lord Lothian.

Sir Andrew formerly was Chairman of the British Board of Trade. He has headed a number of important Government commissions, and went into the Cabinet when Winston Churchill became Prime Minister. A native of Scotland, he is married and the father of two sons, one of whom was killed at Dunkirk.

Dress Industry Scans Report Of Union on Modernization

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 14—Employers and employees alike in New York's $350,000,000 dress manufacturing industry were today discussing a six-point program, drawn up by the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, for modernizing the industry, its management, production, and promotion methods.

The program, the result of a six-month study conducted voluntarily by the Union, was presented by Julius Hochman, General Manager of the Dress Joint Board of the Garment Workers Union, at the first industry-wide conference, called at the McAlpin Hotel to open negotiations for a new collective agreement covering the dress industry's 2,100 employers and 85,000 employees.

New York, Mr. Hochman declared, can become the recognized style center of the world if the industry is willing to institute "a full-blooded promotional campaign" to stimulate the demand for ready-made dresses in the United States, and, although proper promotion in the as yet untapped export market, in South America.

School of Management

"We propose a new approach to collective bargaining," Mr. Hochman said. "After thorough deliberation, we are convinced that unless a united effort is made by all the parties to elevate our industry to the plane of modernized functioning, all our attempts to find solutions will not meet with success. In offering these proposals for your consideration, the union wishes to assure you that it will co-operate in every way possible in effectuating this program."

To eliminate waste and facilitate modernization, the report, presented at the first meeting on Dec. 10, called for the opening of a "school for management," establishment of fair trade practices between retailer and manufacturer, improvement of jobber-contractor relations, institution of better planning and cost accounting systems by manufacturers and the merger of small contracting shops to obtain more efficient management through larger production units.

Variations in Profits

Fair profits in the dress manufacturing industry are dependent on able and efficient management rather than on labor costs, Mr. Hochman said. The six-month study, he added, showed that variations in profits were due to "every other single element of cost except labor."

For instance, in surveying production costs, industrial engineers employed by the union studied the production of five New York firms for 1939. All the firms produced dresses selling for $2.87, and their average costs per dress varied from 65 to 67 cents. Yet the profits of the five firms, Mr. Hochman revealed, varied from three cents to 19 cents a dress.

The difference in profit was not due to labor costs, he held, but to differences in overhead and costs of material, differences in selling price, percentage of dresses returned and discounts allowed. More than 125 representatives of five employer associations and the local unions affiliated with the Dress Joint Board attended the opening meeting.

War: 'Hitler and Two Plain Men'

LONDON (CP)—Conflict in the war lies between "Hitler and two plain men—the average British citizen and the average American citizen," Mr. J. B. Priestley, noted English novelist, said in a current British Broadcasting Corporation's "Britain Speaks" feature.

"United States civilians will have to share our faith and hope," Mr. Priestley said, "and they will redouble every possible effort to help their fellow-citizens over here, those who share the same decencies, kindness and values as they share the same great language."

While there was "no direct attack" on the people of the United States, Mr. Priestley said that the Nazis wanted to "establish espionage, sympathizers, and even sabotage" in the United States.

"The main attack by the Germans now is directed at the British civilians who are truly in the front line," he said, speaking of the "heavy and cruel" bombings of British ports and industrial towns in recent weeks.

"The fight is between disciplined slaves and relatively free men," Mr. Priestley added, "so for the next few months it is Hitler against the plain citizen.

"Hitler knows that here in this island is his greatest enemy. He knows that sooner or later, unless he breaks us, we shall break him."

This attack against the ordinary citizen Mr. Priestley described as "new German strategy."

"The Nazis have had to change their strategy several times," he said, "because their plans, since June, have always failed."

The previous strategies were "Fifth Column" tactics, the mass air attacks in August, the concentration of air raids on London, and the diplomatic offensive in Europe.

"The British have refused to be stampeded by the German threats," Mr. Priestley said. "They have continued grimly with their war effort."

Army Planes Found Equal to Europe's

WASHINGTON (AP)—Maj. Gen. George H. Brett, Acting Chief of the Air Corps, said that while many American warplanes sent to Britain admittedly were obsolete at the time of sale, the aircraft now being procured for the Army is "equal or superior" to any European planes.

In a formal comment on published statements that this country's fighting planes were inferior to those employed abroad, General Brett received in detail characteristics of some of the planes purchased by the Allies in what he said was "the full knowledge that they were not the latest types."

For example, he asserted that at the urgent request of foreign purchasing commissions, the War Department released the so-called A-17 planes which he said were obsolete and used only for pilot training.

Second American Woman Held in Paris by Nazis

WASHINGTON (AP)—The United States Embassy in Paris, the State Department said Dec. 14, is making a determined effort to obtain the release of Mrs. Etta Kahn Shiber, the second American woman to be taken into German custody in Occupied France within the past two weeks.

College Students Aid in Research Conducted at Greenwich House

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 14—Students from Columbia and New York Universities and City and Brooklyn Colleges participated in the research projects during the 12 months at Greenwich House, according to Mary Kingsbury Simkhovitch, reporting on the 38th year of activities at this center, maintained by the Co-operative Social Settlement Society of New York.

Forty students carried through projects which included a study of the juvenile "cellar clubs" of New York, research into the need for further neighborhood nursery school facilities and a comparative study of the prejudices, reading interests and social reactions of children. During the summer, the Greenwich Village Association, using the facilities of Greenwich House, made a survey of business and manufacturing in the area to evaluate its worth in the national defense program.

Carrying forward its efforts to reduce unemployment, Greenwich House made nearly 300 job placements during the year from Oct. 1, 1939, to Sept. 30, 1940, and helped 129 boys to go to a Civilian Conservation Corps camp.

Assistance in home-making was given, and a milk station conducted at Jones Street where 400 quarts daily were sold at a low price. During the summer the House was instrumental in sending 660 children to the country, the bulk to its own Camp Herbert Parsons.

The nursery school was expanded this last year to include four-year-olds as well as those aged two and three. A new feature was a music appreciation course for nursery school children. Workshops, a pottery and a music school were also maintained.

Santa Fe Greets 'Trail' Film With a Three-Day Fiesta

By Frank Daugherty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA FE, N. M., Dec. 14—A little sun and a lot of snow greeted the Hollywood stars and newspapermen who arrived in Santa Fe yesterday to celebrate a three-day fiesta in honor of the premiere of Warner Brothers' "Santa Fe Trail," a picturization of old trail days and starring Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland.

Seventeen special cars arrived from Hollywood and New York. The trains meeting at Albuquerque and coming on together to the State Capital to be met at the station by the Lieutenant Governor, in the absence of the Governor, as well as by most of the citizens of Santa Fe and a good many from over the State.

This oldest Capital of the Nation is a city of fiestas, so it didn't have to stir itself very much to equal about all the Hollywood people had ever seen before in the way of greetings and celebration. The easterners, artists, writers, painters, and "dudes" from near-by ranches, were, it must be admitted in passing, a little reluctant at first to accept the first Hollywood invasion they had ever known; but as the day of the celebration approached, this attitude passed, and people on the streets began to appear in frontier costumes, ready for the fete. There was no lack of cordiality in the great crowd which thronged around the station to see the film stars arrive.

Parade of Indian Tribes

Most colorful of all southwest attractions, of course, are the Indians, and under the auspices of the New Mexico Association on Indian Affairs, some 300 of these were brought into town for the display of their wares, customs, dances, at one of the "markets" which are ordinarily held each week end during the summer, but which only a special occasion brings out in the winter.

Indians from the Pueblo villages, from Taos, Sanjuan, Santa Clara, San Ildefonso, Nambe, Cochiti Tesuquw, Santa Doming, San Felipe, Jemez, and others were all in evidence. On Friday afternoon and evening a great parade of these tribes took place through the halls of the Art Museum to the Auditorium where ceremonial dances were given. A group of buffalo dancers accompanied by drummers was one of the outstanding events of the first day's dance festival.

A Navajo Ye-Beichai is also promised. This dance ordinarily draws tourists for hundreds of miles across the New Mexican and Arizona plateau to remote villages; but was brought to town as a special mark of attention for the film stars.

Official Reception Held

From the station, on Friday, stars, guests, and local residents in costume of the frontier paraded to the Governor's Palace for the official reception. Later, there was a reception in character of the reception of the pioneers by the Gran Cabildo (Spanish municipal governing body) of Santa Fe, followed by the burning of a gigantic effigy of Tio Coco, or "Old Man Gloom," with everyone throwing little paper images into the fire.

Parenthetically, this reporter has been told by older residents of Santa Fe that this particular bit of the program is a special, in no way authentic, bit of color dished up by a local artist who didn't want the city to give the film stars the genuine celebration which usually takes place at this time of the year in the hills back of Santa Fe.

A costume ball at the famous La Fonda Inn, the inn at the "End of the Trail," wound up the first day of celebration, localities and visitors all mingling through the halls and hall room of this attractive southwestern hotel.

Saturday afternoon the visitors will be taken to visit the new ski run with which Santa Fe hopes soon to rival Sun Valley as a winter report; and in the evening the premiere of the picture, "Santa Fe Trail," will be held nearly simultaneously in three local theaters.

Tax Rates Continue Upsurge

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (AP)—Real property tax rates in the United States continue to go up, but assessed valuations still drop, the National Municipal League reported.

The League's annual tax survey, prepared by Rosina K. Mohaupt, of the Detroit Bureau of Governmental Research, Inc., showed today that in 252 cities assessed valuations decreased 1.5 per cent in 1940 and the average of adjusted tax rates increased 29 cents a $1,000.

The survey showed that Birmingham, Ala., had the lowest adjusted tax rate in 1940 at $10.80 a $1,000 of valuation, while Atlantic City, N. J., for the second consecutive year, had the highest at $60.46, which was $3.50 less than its 1939 rate.

Miss Mohaupt noted that cities declining in population since 1930 have tended to increase their tax rates more than cities with increasing population.

Average Growth

"Two-thirds of the cities reported in the annual tax rate tabulations experienced an average growth in population of 7 per cent and an average increase in adjusted tax rates of 12 per cent for the 10-year period," she said in her report, to be published Monday.

"But the remaining third, which showed an average decrease of 2 per cent in population showed an average increase in tax rates of 24 per cent."

Miss Mohaupt added that while the average of tax rates again showed an increase in 1940, "a deceleration has been noted for the past four years and it would appear that there is an increasing tendency for them to become more or less stationary."

For the purpose of the survey, the reporting cities were divided into five groups, on the basis of their 1940 populations. Because of varying systems employed in determining tax assessments, an "adjusted" rate was determined by the survey on a 100 per cent assessed valuation basis.

Boston Highest

The 1940 survey showed that each of these had the highest adjusted tax rate in its population group: (500,000 or over) Boston, $40.60; (300,000 to 500,000) Jersey City, N. J., $52.98; (100,000 to 300,000) Lowell, Mass., $48.60; (50,000 to 100,000) Atlantic City, N. J., $60.46; (30,000 to 50,000) Clifton, N. J., $47.70.

Each of these cities had the lowest adjusted tax rates in its population group: (500,000 or over) San Francisco, $19.69; (300,000 to 500,000) Cincinnati, Ohio, $17.26; (100,000 to 300,000) Birmingham, Ala., $10.80; (50,000 to 100,000) Hamilton, Ohio, $11.45; (30,000 to 50,000) Parkersburg, W. Va., $14.15.

Nonstop Flights To Europe Seen For Air Clippers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 14—Successful engineering flight tests now being made by the Yankee Clipper forecast the time next Spring when there will be non-stop air service to Europe, Pan American Airways announced today. The Yankee Clipper was withdrawn from transatlantic service a month ago and has been equipped with long-range tanks, new type engines of increased horsepower and new propellers.

Incorporation of these latest refinements developed by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics has increased the Clipper's cruising radius in still air to more than 4,000 miles, it was said. This will allow the operation of non-stop service between the United States and Europe, except for the call at Bermuda, thus avoiding the delays in schedule incident to the present refueling stop at Horta, the Azores, where adverse weather conditions are often encountered.

The improved performance indicated for transatlantic Clipper airplanes, it was said, will allow Pan American Airways not only to begin a non-stop service to Europe in the Spring, with a plane taking off for Europe every business day, but will also allow Pan American to institute direct service between New York and Puerto Rico. Nonstop flights to Puerto Rico would make possible more direct service from the industrial northeastern United States to Rio de Janeiro and other key cities in Latin America.

Finnish Rent Plan

HELSINGFORS, Finland (AP)—To help soldiers who returned from war and found their families in debt, the Government has fostered a rent-paying scheme under which the landlord assumes one third of rentals, the soldier one third if he can, and the Government the remainder.

Menzies-Churchill Conference Hinted

SYDNEY, New South Wales, Dec. 14 (CP)—A hint has been thrown out from Government circles that Prime Minister Robert Menzies may shortly be flying to London for discussions with Prime Minister Winston Churchill and chiefs of the armed forces.

It was added that Mr. Menzies would be unable to leave the country before the by-election in the Swan division of Western Australia on Dec. 21, because if Labor should capture the seat from the Country Party, the opposition would have a majority of one in the House of Representatives.

Several times during the war, a section of the press and various members of Parliament have suggested that the Dominions should have a Minister sitting in an Empire war cabinet in London.

The Australian Government, however, thus far has taken the position that the present system of full consultation between the United Kingdom and Dominion Government is adequate.

Anton Koroshetz

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Dec. 14 (AP)—Dr. Anton Koroshetz, who passed on today, was Minister of Public Education and President of the Senate, and has long been one of the leading influences in Yugoslav politics.

A Roman Catholic priest, he was a leader in the founding of the present Yugoslav State. He served as Premier of Yugoslavia from July 27, 1928, to Dec. 30 of the same year. Subsequently he filled many posts in Yugoslavian cabinets.

From 1906 to 1917 he was a Deputy in the Austrian State Assembly, and in May, 1917, read a declaration in the Vienna Parliament demanding union of all Austrian Yugoslavs into a single independent state. He helped conduct the movement for Yugoslav liberation and was appointed President of the National Council on formation of the State in October, 1917.

Duke to Visit CCC

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Dec. 14 (AP)—The first meeting in 21 years between President Roosevelt and the Duke of Windsor paved the way for the former British King to come to the United States next year for first-hand study of a New Deal agency.

While the two talked aboard the cruiser Tuscaloosa, anchored in Bahamian waters, the Duke said he asked the President "if after New Year's he could make arrangements for me to visit CCC camps."

The Duke indicated the reply was a cordial invitation, and added he "wouldn't be surprised" if he sees the President again.

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Italians Lose Vast Stores in Egyptian Rout

WITH BRITISH DESERT FORCES IN EGYPT, Dec. 14 (AP)—Here in the desert, Benito Mussolini's attempted invasion of Egypt was broken up by countless British blows dealt with lightning rapidity over several hundred square miles of the country.

Nowhere, according to all accounts gathered during the day, did Italian forces make any successful stand against the British.

It was the third and culminating day of the operation, which was described by Sir Archibald Wavell, the British Commander, merely as a "great raid" at its start, but which increased hourly in force and significance.

Almost all the vast stores the Italians had accumulated in Egypt for invasion of this country fell into British hands. Hundreds of trucks, carrying 30 prisoners each, have rolled past here to the railhead, where they will be put on trains.

In a barbed wire enclosure reserved for captured Generals, Colonels, a d Majors half a dozen officers of this rank paced disconsolately up and down, their hands behind them.

Among them were General Pescatori, Commander of the Second Libyan Division, and a Colonel Giusfreda, aide to Gen. Pietro Malletti, commander killed at Nibeiwa, important outpost which was the point of the first British attack at dawn Monday, Dec. 9. The British surrounded the post and charged in as the garrison breakfasted peacefully. It was reduced by 8 a. m.

Nibeiwa had a strong concrete fortification on the east. The British entered from the west.

Trucks filled with supplies, new tanks, mules and guns were captured at Nibeiwa.

"We also found tents filled with tinned goods and other provisions," a British officer said.

The rout was not confined to the 70-mile-long Egyptian strip the Italians occupied three months ago but extended to Libya, where Italian headquarters were moved back from Bardia, near the frontier, to Tobruk.

Five Italian motor transports moving toward Tobruk were destroyed by R. A. F. fliers, who kept enemy planes either on the ground or too high to enable them to machine gun British land forces.

Scarcely a single Italian bomber showed up, so well was the air filled with British planes shuttling back and forth from targets to bomb supplies.

A captured Italian airman was asked why the Fascist planes were not more active.

"I don't know," he replied, "we only went out when we got orders and we weren't ordered out very much."

After taking Nibeiwa, the column sped north. Then, amid fierce fighting the British proceeded toward Sidi Barrani, main Italian stronghold on the coast.

Meanwhile an armored unit had charged northward to the coast farther west, cutting off Sidi Barrani from the rest of the coastal strip.

At Maktila, 15 miles east of Sidi Barrani, Libyan troops demoralized by the bombardment of the fleet's 15-inch guns, deserted their Italian officers.

By noon Dec. 11, after desperate resistance by the Blackshirts, Sidi Barrani was completely occupied by British troops under command of an Australian-born Brigadier General. The city was entered from four directions, the east, southeast, south and west.

Sofafi, another important post, about 10 miles west of Nibeiwa, was abandoned by 9 o'clock on the morning of Dec. 11. There the Italians left many vehicles behind.

A column of marching and motoring Italians in flight was bombed and machine-gunned heavily by the British airmen, and when last seen, was heading into a tank unit sent to intercept them.

While the Britons closed in on Sidi Barrani, a British tank unit reached Buqbuq, where the confused Italians bombed so indiscriminately that they killed many of their own fleeing troops.

The Captain commanding a big Italian motor transport column which ran into the British tanks near Buqbuq said he had heard firing but paid no attention since he had no idea the British were in the vicinity. "Thought it must have been the Italians practicing," he said.

Far East Is Still Far East But Near East Is Now Middle

LONDON, Dec. 14 (AP)—Authorities and even British Government departments differ on whether the Eastern Mediterranean theater of war should be termed the Near East or Middle East.

The Canadian Press attempted to learn whether or not the terms were officially synonymous. Among the varied opinions was the dictum of the Ministry of Information's Foreign Publicity Department that the term Near East has "almost passed out of current use" and that the Middle East is an all-embracing designation of the eastern Mediterranean area.

The Canadian Press is taking the Ministry's word for it and is using Middle East.

It took quite a struggle to get anyone in London to be definite about it. The Times, for instance, said it was a difficult problem but the newspaper makes a distinction. It calls Egypt and Palestine the Middle East, Turkey, Syria and Persia the Near East.

The Army, whose forces in the area come under the Middle East Command, parried: "The Foreign Office people will be able to tell you." Foreign Office sources considered the terms synonymous although one authority there thought there should be some distinction.

"We'd like to know ourselves," said a naval spokesman. "It's a political distinction anyway and not a nautical one. We'll see how the Admiralty interprets it."

After a pause the spokesman came back with: "All we know is that there's a Mediterranean Fleet and there is an East Indian Squadron which patrols the Red Sea."

The Royal Air Force bulks everything under its Middle East command, centered at Cairo. Before the war there were various commands including Iraq, Palestine, Malta and Aden.

For the last couple of years the term Near East "has meant nothing politically," said the Foreign Publicity Department at the Ministry of Information. The tendency to use Middle East has been accentuated by the R. A. F. and the Army having Middle East commands and because Navy Headquarters are at Alexandria.

Army Hopes Eligible Pilot Supply Will Satisfy Air Corps Standards

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (AP)—Although the Army is considering relaxing some of its requirements for Air Corps pilots, officials said yesterday they hoped recent successes in obtaining qualified non-college men would make it unnecessary to lower the educational standards.

Despite the need for more pilots created by the Air Corps' expansion, the Army has held to its requirement that prospective pilots have at least two years college training, or its equivalent.

Approximately 2,000 noncollege men took the examinations recently for admission to the Air Corps' training schools and officials said preliminary figures indicated that about at third of them made passing grades.

Discussing the pilot question on the west coast recently, Maj. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Deputy Chief of Staff, said the Army might decide to use enlisted men as pilots instead of requiring that all pilots be commissioned officers.

Not a Consideration

Such a move has been under discussion in Army circles for a long time and several schools of thought have developed. Opponents of the scheme contend that a $75-a-month enlisted man should not be given the responsibility of handling a plane which might cost well over $100,000 and of making decisions which might involve the lives of others.

Economies which would result from the change have been advanced by some proponents but that argument was met by counter-proposals that almost the same saving could be effected by doing away with the extra "flight pay" for commissioned pilots.

Although the Army has opposed congressional suggestions in the past for use of enlisted men as pilots, officials said the Navy does use some but gives them a special rating.

Enlisted Eligible to Train

Air Corps spokesmen emphasized, too, that enlisted men always have been eligible for training as pilots in the Army. All they have to do is pass the required educational examination for admission to the training centers and then they go through the same course to a commission as any other cadet.

The tremendous expansion of the Air Corps has required an accompanying increase in training facilities. When the plane goal was 2,320 first line aircraft, the Air Corps trained about 1,200 pilots annually. General Arnold said the other day that now a total of about 12,000 pilots would complete the intensive course during the next year.

The pace has been stepping up steadily since last August, an average of 1,250 cadets starting training every five weeks. Beginning with the Jan. 2 class, officials said the number would be 1,600 and eventually would reach 2,400 per class—aside from bombardiers, observers and other flying personnel.

Royal Democracy

Wide World

Conversation Piece in Wartime England

King George VI and Queen Elizabeth chat with young women in the aluminum welding shop of an airplane factory in the Home Counties which the royal couple visited recently. Photo passed by British censor.

British Sink German Tanker; Dutch Ship Shared in Chase

KEY WEST, Fla., Dec. 14 (AP)—A United States naval officer said yesterday that shots fired broadside into the German tanker, Rhein by the British cruiser Caradoc sank the tanker after she had been burning for more than 15 hours.

He was aboard the destroyer MacLeish of the Key West neutrality patrol. Officers and crew of the destroyer witnessed the capture of the tanker which had left Tampico in an attempted dash through the British blockade.

His account was the first eyewitness description of the incident.

[This was the first report of the sinking of the Rhein, whose capture, disclosed Dec. 12 in Washington was confirmed by the British Admiralty. However, the Admiralty report said the crew of the Dutch warship Van Kingsbergen had extinguished the fire on the Rhein and averted its sinking.]

Here is the account as given by the officer:

"The Rhein was fired by her crew about 1:30 a. m., Wednesday well within the American neutrality zone. (The exact spot was not revealed.)

"When the MacLeish arrived at the scene the Dutch training ship Van Kingsbergen, which is slightly larger than a destroyer, was in close pursuit of the tanker.

"Suddenly flames shot from forward and stern and the German ship was a blazing inferno. Lifeboats were lowered and the crew abandoned ship.

"The Dutch crew did not board the Rhein until after she had been fired. They did not remain aboard long as they realized that it was impossible to extinguish the fire."

"The crewmen of the Rhein were removed from their lifeboats by Dutch sailors and taken aboard the Van Kingsbergen. Later they were transferred to the British cruiser Caradoc as prisoners. The Caradoc did not arrive until the tanker was aflame.

"Upon reaching the scene, the British warship circled boats in the immediate area, playing flashlights on them to learn their identity.

"Lifeboats abandoned by the Germans were destroyed by members of the MacLeish's crew because of their peril to navigation.

"United States destroyers followed the Rhein and the German ship Idarwald from the time they left Tampico, Mexico, in an unsuccessful attempt to run the British blockade."

The United States warships are assigned to prevent attacks on ships within the neutrality zone.

The officer said no attack was made on the Rhein and added that she was scuttled by her own crew.

Two Ships Lost

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (AP)—Norway's largest ship, the 18,673-ton Oslofjord, which was reported sunk yesterday, had been chartered recently by the British, it was disclosed.

At the same time the British Admiralty announced the loss of the armed merchant cruiser Forfar, and Mackay Radio here picked up a message from the British freighter Orari saying she had been torpedoed.

Although London remained silent on the sinking of the Oslofjord, authoritative shipping circles in New York said that Norway's finest and newest liner struck a mine and sank off Newcastle, England, two days ago.

The Norwegian Shipping and Trade Commission later confirmed her loss but said no details were available.

Laid up in New York last January because of the war, the Oslofjord sailed secretly for Halifax Oct. 26 under British charter.

Shipping circles said that on her last voyage to England she carried Canadian aviators. She was en route back to Canada when the mishap occurred.

The Orari, a 10,350-ton refrigerated motorship carrying beef from Australia to England, radioed that she had been torpedoed about 750 miles west of Brest, France.

The British Admiralty announcement that the Forfar had been torpedoed said there were some casualties. The Admiralty did not give the tonnage of the vessel or further details, but New York shipping circles believed she might have been the liner Scythia, 19,761 tons, or the Cameronia, 16,297 tons.

Both ships sailed between England and New York after the war started and were recently withdrawn from that service by the Admiralty.

Inasmuch as Lloyd's Register of Shipping does not list a Forfar, it was assumed it was a new name given a ship requisitioned by the Admiralty.

Search Futile

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Dec. 14 (AP)—An extensive British search for the unidentified German raider which fought and damaged the armed merchant cruiser Carnarvon Castle off the Brazilian coast last week has been futile, Commodore Frank Pegram, Commander of the South Atlantic Squadron, confirmed yesterday as his flagship, the cruiser Enterprise, docked.

He declined to comment further on the general search for German raiders in the South Atlantic. Some naval men believe that at least four are operating there. The Enterprise will be here about 48 hours, taking on fuel and provisions.

Oxford Holds Fast Despite War's Straits

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OXFORD, England—The present war is not affecting Oxford University to anything like the extent as did that of 1914-18, it is declared here. Whereas 25 years ago the cultural activity of the University was compelled almost to close down, it is now continuing at a much higher pressure than would have been thought possible a year ago.

About 2,000 undergraduates have come up to the various colleges for the session 1940-41. This represents roughly half the normal number. There are 746 freshmen. The Government is encouraging boys leaving school at 18 to go to the universities for two years before they become liable to military service, especially if their course of study embraces one of the natural science subjects.

It is not possible for an undergraduate subject to the ordinary regulations to take his degree before being called into the fighting services, but the University is making full academic allowance for time spent in the Forces.

Many undergraduates are now in the Army, Navy, or Air Force, having been called away from the University at the end of their second year. One of these, Pilot-Officer A. N. C. Weir, has been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross. This is a unique event in the University's history, for it is the first time that so high a military decoration has been won by an undergraduate. Mr. Weir is a member of Christ Church, and captain-elect of the University Fencing Club.

The evacuation of the children of Oxford professors and lecturers to the United States has already resulted in strengthening the links between Oxford and Yale, "two universities which pride themselves on not being situated at Cambridge." Every week the Oxford Magazine intends to publish a letter from Yale, carrying the latest news about that University and the welfare of the Oxford children now living there.

The clubs and societies of the University pursue their ways in spite of the strange conditions now influencing English life. Mr. James Agate, Mr. Leslie Banks, and Mr. Edward Hulton (of "Picture Post") have visited the Union debates, which continue to attract large audiences. The various political parties maintain their separate undergraduate organizations in undiminished vigor, though the Labor section of the University has split into two parts. The Oxford University Labor Club takes the Communist line and, in consequence, many of its supporters have broken away to form the Oxford University Democratic Socialist Club, which follows the policy of the Parliamentary Labor Party. One of the leaders of this club is Mr. G. D. H. Cole, noted economist.

Mexico to Help Spanish Refugees

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 14—Mexico's new President, Manuel Avila Camacho, will carry out the policy initiated by his predecessor, Gen. Lazaro Cardenas, for aiding the admission into Mexico of 100,000 Spanish refugees in France, according to Miss Martha Dodd, Secretary of the Pan-American Co-ordinating Committee of Spanish Aid Organizations.

The Committee has launched a Latin-American campaign on behalf of the American Rescue Ship Mission, which is administered in the United States by the United American Spanish Aid Committee and seeks to raise $300,000 as an initial fund to transport 150,000 Spanish refugees and members of the International Brigade from Unoccupied France to Mexico and other Latin American republics.

British Empire's War Needs Boom Toronto's Industries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Canada's part in the Empire's war effort is bringing a building and industrial boom to this city, where the Department of National Defense has recently authorized the construction of 21 additional buildings at the Royal Canadian Air Force supply depot near the waterfront. According to the Toronto Industrial Commission's latest bulletin, two firms from England, Self-Priming Pump and Engineering Co., Ltd., and Korect Depth Gauge Co., Ltd., will start work almost at once on joint factories to be utilized for the production of aircraft industries and special aircraft accessories. De Havilland Aircraft of Canada, Ltd., also plan to build additional assembly and repair shops, a new dope room building and a canteen, to supplement the expansion recently completed for this firm by the Department of Munitions and Supply.

Increased war production demands have caused Small Arms Ltd., to triple its plants for the manufacture of Lee-Enfield rifles. The new facilities will bring the cost of the entire plant to $5,000,000, and it is expected that some 3,000 employees will be required. Canada Wire and Cable Company Ltd. are increasing their plant to provide new manufacturing space, as is the Viceroy Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

The Industrial Commission's bulletin draws attention to a recent review made by the Bank of Nova Scotia which said that the pronounced expansion which began last Spring continued throughout the Summer and is still in progress, while the current outlook for the important manufacturing industries of the Nation which have received the bulk of war orders is generally for capacity operations and extensive plant enlargement.

The total value of defense contracts awarded by the Canadian Government at the end of September was $525,000,000, with apparently about 86 per cent of this amount placed in the Dominion. In addition, heavy capital commitments amounting to $235,000,000 by Oct. 15, 1940, have been made for plant construction to fill war needs. On completion this new capacity will involve an output of arms and munitions of well over $800,000,000 a year. With specific war industries leading the business upturn, the bank pointed out that basic export industries have shown a marked development as is illustrated by an $80,000,000 increase in exports, excluding gold, during the third quarter of 1940 as compared with a year ago.

The Toronto Industrial Commission bulletin pointed out that the Canadian automobile industry has been influenced to an important degree by Army vehicle output, producing 87 per cent more units in October, 1940, than for the same month in 1939. Approximately 66 per cent of parts and materials by automobile manufacturers in Canada are made within a 50-mile radius of Toronto.

80 Per Cent Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Contracts awarded in Canada for the first 11 months of 1940 totalled 329,091,500, an 80.7 per cent increase over 1939, according to figures compiled by MacLean Building Reports, Ltd. Contracts awarded in November amounted to $54,981,000.

Building in Toronto for the first 11 months of the year showed an increase of 20 per cent over the corresponding period in 1939, with November's total of $3,791,300 bringing to total to $27,846,000, as compared with $23,075,000 a year ago. Construction in Montreal to date this year amounted to $20,927,000.

Chicago Negro Pleads Guilty in Tax Case

CHICAGO (AP) — Edward P. Jones, one of the three Jones brothers accused by the Government of being the Negro policy "kings" of Chicago, pleaded guilty in Federal Court Dec. 12 to a charge of evading $198,787.37 in taxes on his 1938 income.

Brothers George P. and McKissack McHenry Jones, with their auditor, Thomas Gilson, pleaded innocent to other counts of the indictment.

Judge Philip L. Sullivan set Jan. 21 for passing sentence.

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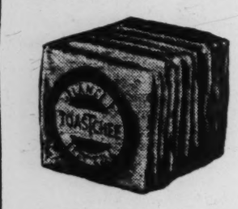
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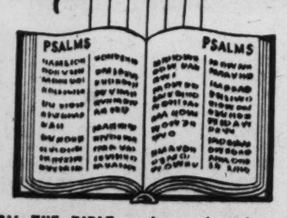

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In a Nazi Prison Camp

BERLIN (AP)—In a congested prison camp in the middle of Nazi Germany, French prisoners of war have produced a play in German memorized under the direction of a Berlin language master.

The play was part of a recent demonstration for foreign newspaper men of the German Army's treatment of its 1,500,000 prisoners.

The camp was at Luckenwalde, 30 miles from Berlin.

It is fenced in by two walls of barbed wire and contains 45,000 French prisoners, most of whom are white.

The language master explained that the play sprang up from language studies offered to all the prisoners to give them something to do to take their minds off their burdensome incarceration.

The French amateur actors threw their best into the play but it was a heart-breaking effort to bring about a brighter outlook among the hall full of prisoners, fresh from the mud-spattered and rain-soaked streets of the camp.

Nevertheless, the individual performers were applauded generously and there were laughs for a comedian.

German officers were frank to admit it is a terrific task to keep up the spirits of the soldiers, some of whom have been behind the wire for more than a year.

All German camp officers are chosen because they, too, were prisoners during the World War and thus know from first-hand experience many prisoner problems.

A thousand men from the camps are employed in factories and on farms in the vicinity and others are given work tending the camp, cooking and handling the mail.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

The Drama Glances at Conrad

By Harold Hobson

Birmingham, Eng.

Thomas Browne has made for Jean Forbes-Robertson an adaptation of Joseph Conrad's short story, "Tomorrow." It has been seen at the Theater Royal, Birmingham, and other theaters in the provinces, but not in the West End of London.

Conrad has made comparatively little contribution to the world of the drama, even if this be taken to include the cinema as well as the theater. About 20 years ago Percy Marmont appeared in a film version of "Lord Jim." But Alfred Hitchcock's recent picture called "The Secret Agent" had nothing to do with Conrad's novel of that name, but was based on Somerset Maugham's "Ashenden."

* * *

Perhaps somebody drew Mr. Hitchcock's attention to the possibility of confusion in the title. Anyhow, Mr. Hitchcock's next film was called "Sabotage," and turned out, on inspection, to have much the same plot as Conrad's "Secret Agent." Thus did the wheel come full circle, the whirligig of time bring in his revenges, and everybody go home happy.

On the face of it, Conrad is an admirable subject for either stage or screen. His stories are apt to have settings of extreme picturesqueness. They take place on the decks of sailing vessels, or in dockyard slums, or in the luxurious foliage of the sea-washed East. They are drenched in the true spirit of romance, for Conrad found the world a perpetual wonder, and the heart of man an unutterable mystery. He has scenes, too, of an excellent turmoil, knives thrown in the darkness, and great ships riding out enormous storms. His approach to these things is, in its own peculiar way, masterly; but for the drama it is quite impossible.

* * *

Action is the stuff out of which drama is made, and Conrad is full of action. It is the way this action is looked at that matters. If such a thing as a murder is regarded purely for its qualities of exciting narrative, it is likely to produce an ordinary thriller. If it is regarded in all its possible emotional implications, it may produce "Hamlet." In either case it yields suitable material for the theater or the screen.

But Conrad would approach the incident, which is by no means too violent for his taste, in neither way. He would be imbued with a desire to tell the story with absolute accuracy, as though on his oath in a court of justice. To this end he would tell it from several different points of view. He would give Hamlet's version, and Ophelia's, and Claudius', and also that of Guildenstern's second cousin's mother-in-law. This should produce a detective play, but actually, in Conrad's case, it does not, for he becomes so deeply interested in his various witnesses that he discovers they have each independent stories of their own, which he proceeds to tell in the same involved manner in which he narrates his principal incident, with the result that this incident is apt to be lost in a labyrinth of picturesque confusion. Confusion, of course, is the last quality that an audience will stand, for it cannot be interested in a story it cannot follow.

* * *

It is at this point that Mr. Browne's wisdom appears. For Conrad's elaborate manner finds its full expression only in the leisure of a long novel. In a short story he is more closely tied to a single narrative, and that narrative, as in "Tomorrow," is often of a profoundly moving nature. The father who expects his wandering son home tomorrow, but never today, and who therefore turns out the son, when he does come, as an impostor: that son himself, a common fellow enough, but with the width of the sea in him, played by Clifford Evans with swagger and beauty, and the girl over the garden fence, dark and strained as only Miss Forbes-Robertson can make her, but with ears catching faintly the horns of elfland, heart-broken by the sailor who loves and leaves her—these people compose a play of singular, sad loveliness. They suggest that, though Conrad's reputation rests mainly upon his novels, dramatists would do well to go beyond them to the short stories.

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The Frick Collection Acquires a Gauguin

"Tahitian Landscape," the first Gauguin to be installed in the Frick Museum in New York. The painting dates from the early part of Gauguin's first visit to Tahiti in 1891-93 and is therefore related in style to the landscapes he painted in Brittany during his so-called Pont Aven period.

Long Run for Shiels Play

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

Commitments to Cork, Limerick, and other provincial cities compelled the Abbey to bring the run of "The Rugged Path" to an end after the twelfth week. The author, George Shiels, enjoys the distinction of having received from the Abbey the largest sum in royalties ever paid by that theater for a single production. For the first time in the history of the Irish Theater a native playwright finds himself in the position of having earned in his own country through the medium of a play staged at the National Playhouse a sum sufficient to enable him, if he wished to do so, to devote his entire time to his art.

There is evidence that a new theatergoing public has come into being. Their enjoyment is obvious and their conversation during the intervals is illuminating. One may assume that they will continue to go to the theater and that their numbers will make runs possible and even inevitable.

At the Gate, the Clopet-Yorke Productions, although including several Dublin artists, came to the capital as an unknown quantity. Carl Clopet, who is the producer-manager of the company, chose his plays with excellent judgment and the result has been a profitable and artistically successful season of 14 weeks.

Among the plays presented were "White Cargo" and "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray." The first-named had to be retained for a second week and, later, revived for three performances. The Pinero play had not been seen in Dublin for 30 years and, if young people decried it as artificial and unconvincing, it nevertheless was sufficiently successful to warrant its retention for two weeks. Staged in period settings and costumes, the play stood up well. As Paula, Diana Romney approached, physically, more closely Pinero's ill-fated heroine than any other actress whom I have seen in the part. Her acting left nothing to be desired. In Mairin Hayes, as Ellean, she had an admirable foil. Miss Hayes gave convincing life to this convent-reared Puritan girl of the last 'nineties. Miss Hayes also scored as Anna in St. John Ervine's "Anthony and Anna," in which her early days, spent in America, served her well.

The choice of "Rebecca," by Hilton Edwards and Micheal MacLiammoir, for presentation during their Gaiety season, was unfortunate. It scored a commercial success, but, as a play, it was unworthy of the Gate Theater Company. It was gratifying compensation to see them in "No Traveller Returns," which gained in impressiveness on a second and even a third visit.

Hilton Edwards and Micheal MacLiammoir are bringing their Gaiety sojourn to a close with a sumptuous production of "A Midsummer Night's Dream." On the opening night, the performance lacked life. The fairy scenes were delightful in every way, but as Puck Denis Barry did not convey that impish enjoyment which is so much a part of the lively sprite. Hilton Edwards introduced a welcome innovation in the form of a dance to the Mendelssohn Nocturne in the woods scene. In this Denis Barry, Betty Boyd, and Muriel Kelly gave a charming performance. Jimmy O'Dea joined the company to play Bottom and the experiment was extremely successful. He displayed great appreciation of his new role and a restraint always difficult in a comedian who turns from revue to the legitimate.

Epstein's Flower Pieces

By Jan Gordon

London

That Jacob Epstein should now be showing at the Leicester Galleries in London is somehow appropriate. His work has always belonged to that section of expression that might well be called "Art Militant" and few would attempt to define anything that he has done as a moment of "emotion recollected in tranquility." So that if, learning that his present exhibition consists chiefly of flower paintings, you should go to the Leicester Galleries expecting to find something from which you may gain half an hour's escape from the all-pervading feelings of belligerency, you may be disappointed.

There is little tranquility about Epstein's vision of flowers. Everything has two sides—even the rabbit, I understand, may on occasion become positively heroic in the defense of its young—and if ever there is another side to anything over which Epstein ponders he is pretty sure to bring it out. So from the gentle garden with its sweet-scented posies what emerges after an Epsteinean contemplation is something which presents vividly, and in forceful colors, that other aspect, that a garden is, in fact, a telling example of the struggle to survive.

* * *

Indeed in his selection of a text for his catalogue the artist emphasizes this point of view. He has selected two lines from a Shakespearean sonnet:

> How with this rage shall beauty hold a plea,
> Whose action is no stronger than a flower?

And then he proceeds in a series of vivid gouaches to explain that the action of a flower is something that can be very vigorous indeed. If we look on the garden with biological eyes we see at once its opulent and glowing colors not as ornaments of a place of peace but as triumphant examples of belligerent propaganda. If we remember examples of growing plants and bursting blooms seen on the slow-motion cinema we can hardly have avoided a strange impression of almost ruthless power limited only by the fragility of the material in which it was finding expression. Perhaps the intensity is enhanced by seeming fragility until we remember how trees have been able to split massive boulders during their growth.

* * *

This, I feel, is the right angle from which to approach Epstein's flowers. Another argument might be that they are bursting with rude energy because Epstein himself is bursting with a similar quality. Nevertheless, merely to endow your subject with your own characteristics is not a high quality of art. But to perceive in objects qualities, hitherto unexpected and unillustrated, that harmonize with one's own aesthetic nature, and to give these an expression doubly true because a characteristic is combined both of the painter and of the object, may be proper work for an artist, and this Epstein with flower pieces succeeds in doing.

But whereas Epstein, out of the mere garden, often succeeds in creating something which for vitality and color effect might well characterize a popular riot, the New English Art Club at the R. B. A. Galleries in Suffolk Street, with the whole of Europe at war to select from, produces something that is very muted indeed. There has been on the part of quite a number of artists an insistence that the Nazi threat should not be allowed to interfere with the progress of culture, among which art exhibitions take, naturally, a prominent part. Nevertheless, one cannot but notice that some who have been most prominent with their protests do not always appear among those who are ready to risk canvases when a certain amount of danger is about.

* * *

This to a certain extent deprives the New English, which used to be the leader of British contemporary art thought, of some prominent present interest, but it also allows one to perceive and to mark tendencies in the younger members, which, if more important works were present, might go unremarked. This tendency seems to be toward a kind of art, distinctly not exhibitionist in character, in which something has been hesitantly, perhaps half-consciously, perceived, and has been no more than tentatively expressed. It might almost seem as if the extreme competence and sophistication of modern art, both representational and experimental, had brought about a distrust of both certainty and competence and that a more subtle, intuitive route was being tried in spite of the very great difficulties.

From an exhibition point of view the chief drawback of such intuitive paintings—often apparently slight in substance—is that they have weak competitive powers. The normal jury rejects them automatically, not having the time to perceive their qualities. That there are so many in this show is due largely to the abstention of so many "professional" members with their almost overpowering competence. Even here, I cannot say that many are yet outstandingly successful, but I should like to note the tendency as interesting since it does provide a natural escape from the dogmas of abstraction and the puzzles of surrealism.

Shostakovitch's Sixth

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

With Leopold Stokowski leading, the Philadelphia Orchestra continued its series of Carnegie Hall concerts on the evening of Dec. 3, and it is hardly necessary to insist that the occasion was not a dull one. In the first place, there were the surprises of which Mr. Stokowski seems to have an inexhaustible store. Secondly, there was the first local performance of Dimitri Shostakovitch's Sixth Symphony, which had had its world première at the Moscow Festival exactly one year before.

The lights in the hall were so arranged that while the audience sat in a virtual blackout, the conductor was a sable silhouette against the pale radiance that enveloped the stage. Thus set off, the graphics of his hands, wrists, and arms took on new and heightened values, and the intensified weavings from the podium plainly set before us in person the disneyized tonal ruler of "Fantasia," showing farther downtown.

* * *

The new symphony by the young hopeful of the Soviet Union impressed one listener as a very pleasant light work that comes as a welcome addition to the standard repertory. If it be charged with an "ideological" message, it carries its burden so lightly that none but the initiated would be aware of the immense responsibility. The second and third movements, an Allegro and a Presto, each clean-cut, tuneful, animated, in no wise "advanced," revolutionary, or problematic, have the engaging quality of a popular merrymaking.

The first movement—the symphony has only three—is untraditionally a Largo, and here, after the really imposing start, breathes from the long cantilena the twilight suggestion of Slavic melancholy, even of Tchaikovsky, though this more in the idiom than in the mood. Such, af any rate is the opinion of one listener. And nobody could well question the composer's technical mastery and his assured command of his instrumental palette.

The performance of the symphony was of the kind we have long associated with the Philadelphia Orchestra when directed by Mr. Stokowski. The earlier part of the concert, of which the novelty made the last number, told a different story. Here only familiar music was to be dealt with—Beethoven's Third "Leonore" Overture, the "Haydn" Variations of Brahms, and the Trauermusik from "Götterdämmerung." The overture came in for a somewhat mannered reading, nor was the playing as clean as we have a right to expect from the Philadelphians. It was in the Brahms, though, that the firing began.

With the orchestra seated as on this occasion, the woodwinds grouped down in front made the chorale tune from Haydn sound like a protest of indignant blackbirds; but that was merely a beginning of virtuosity. When a Brahms variation can successfully mimic the poultry yard at feeding time, something remarkable has been accomplished. And, to continue on the birds' highway, they were no ravens, but condors of deepest dye, that flapped baleful wings across Wagner's tribute to a demigod.

* * *

Returning from an out-of-town tour, the Philharmonic-Symphony Society appeared in Carnegie Hall on the evening of the seventh and the following afternoon. Jean Sibelius, in honor of his seventy-fifth birthday, was made the dominating figure.

The choice of works for both concerts began with "The Return of Lemminkäinen," a "legend for orchestra" which, though not Sibelius at his best, by no means deserves the neglect that has been its portion here. Included also from the Finnish master were the first Symphony and the tone poem "Finlandia." The only work on the list not by Sibelius was Rachmaninoff's Rhapsody on a Theme of Paganini for piano and orchestra, with Gitta Gradova as soloist.

John Barbirolli and the orchestra were both at their best in this program, whether as exponents of Sibelius or as collaborators with Mme. Gradova. And the gifted lady, who had not played in New York for 11 years, added to the brilliance of each concert by the fire and proficiency of her performance.

* * *

Metropolitan Opera, since the "Ballo in Maschera" of the opening night, has pursued its course to the moment of this writing with "Die Walküre," "Madam Butterfly," "Samson et Dalila," "Le Nozze di Figaro," "Der Rosenkavalier," and "Lucia di Lammermoor," a diversified array even linguistically, yet not in all respects dazzling. "Die Walküre," except for the vocal splendor of Kirsten Flagstad and her sympathetic portrayal of the filial Brünnhilde, was a rather tame affair.

In "Madam Butterfly" the pleasing qualities of Licia Albanese as Cio-Cio-San imparted what was of chief interest to the performance.

"Le Nozze" came back with two new members of the cast, Miss Albanese, as Susanna, and Salvatore Baccaloni, as Dr. Bartolo. The soprano would have meant more had her level of audibility been higher. Mr. Baccaloni, who had never appeared in New York before, lived up to the reputation that had preceded him as a comic bass-baritone of distinction.

"Der Rosenkavalier" was spiced by one intended and one unintended début. Eleanor Steber, a Metropolitan Auditions winner, made a generally good impression in the difficult role of Sophie. Maria Hurra, a Viennese soprano who has been in this country for several years, was called in at short notice to replace Lotte Lehman as the Marschallin, which she did with abundant sang-froid.

In "Lucia" were not only Lily Pons for the heroine and Nino Martini for Edgardo, but a baritone new to us for Enrico. This débutant, who has had quite a career in Europe, was once Frank Dinhaupt of New York, though professionally he is Francesco Valentino. He revealed a good voice and seemed very much in earnest.

Selected American Art

By Carlyle Burrows

New York

The annual exhibition of American painting at the Whitney Museum of American Art offers a liberal cross-section of recent trends and developments. There may be other shows in which this field is surveyed more comprehensively, but if so we are not aware of any one in particular. Few others seem so carefully chosen, and at the same time so generously represent the different schools, the conservative to some extent, the middle-of-the-road, and the modern. While the museum is interested in discovering and in facilitating public acceptance of new talent, the primary value of the exhibition is the manner in which it illustrates the general vitality of native contemporary art.

With many well-known artists included this year, there are 43 who are participating for the first time in one of the museum's annuals. The process of admission is selective, the museum sharing with the artists invited the responsibility for the choice of exhibits. If an artist does the conventional thing only reasonably well, he doesn't gain admission. But conventional or radical, if he shows he has something distinctive in his esthetic makeup, he is likely to find the museum interested in him. It is this attitude which accounts in part for the varied composition of the 1940-'41 annual, which is current at the museum through Jan. 8. A large selection of work by 164 artists, it measures well up in all-round interest with the best former exhibitions of this series.

* * *

There are not perhaps so many large and showy paintings this time, such as on other occasions many of the better known artists have submitted. It is possible to instance half a dozen such painters whose contributions are made with good quality but on a relatively modest scale, and whose works thus fit more easily into the general scheme. Alexander Brook, with his small landscape, "Pasture at Elk," is one of these, and Jon Corbino, with his "Sunday Picnic" showing an animated scene of many figures against a seashore background, is another who condenses much in a small picture—in each case somewhat contrary to habit. The change in policy governing the selection of exhibits may be responsible for the more harmonious pattern.

To indicate the scope of contemporary art it is necessary to call attention to significant categories illustrated here. The American scene is represented for example by Bernard Steffen, who documents in his "American Family" the tragedy of migratory farm workers waiting for a lift beside a roadway. Realism of a more domestic, non-topical interest is shown by Daniel Celentano in a scene from Italian life in New York, "The Bride to Be," with methods of great clarity and precision in drawing. Symbolism of the surrealist order is illustrated by another artist, Julio de Diego, in a large, powerfully painted figure cryptically called "The Perplexity of What to Do." The implication to be read into the subject, possibly an autobiographical one, is the despair of the artist in a modern world of conflict and cruelty. It is emphatically defeatist in mood.

* * *

The museum follows no set pattern in the arrangement of its shows, while giving them a most attractive presentation, except that one wing is reserved as usual for work more or less abstract or surrealist. There are half a dozen examples of the former type, and several of the latter, sufficient only to indicate the general character of these efforts. As usual, too, a rather striking subject has been chosen for the entrance foyer in Raphael Soyer's picture of people in a railroad waiting room, and in another prominent place near by has been hung Henry Varnum Poor's "The Ascent of Elijah," a picture which is dramatic in feeling through hardly more than a rough sketch.

Waldo Peirce's flower piece is vigorous, as might be expected, and unusually handsome in color. Thomas Benton has a characteristic still-life, with a macabre touch in a human skull, painted with much more interest in natural details. Guy du Bois in his portrait of a young woman shows simplicity and delicate color, while Edward Hopper exhibits an unusual subject for him, contrasting glaring reds of a gas station with a background of lush green woods.

Not many simple landscapes are included in the show, but two in particular are well worth noting. One is Peter Hurd's "Ranch Near Encino," a spare, cool-colored picture of barren hills with a ranch house and a windmill. Dean Fausett's Vermont landscape in moonlight is interesting for its spaceous view of rolling hills and farms in rich, Courbet-like mood and color. The only nude we recall in the exhibition, Russell Cowles' figure, is a creditable piece of work—as are in fact many of the figure subjects—without reflecting great distinction.

This is a youthful exhibition, wide-ranging, varied, and full of life.

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Buffalo, N. Y.

At our school it was the insistence of the children which brought the parents out to P. T. A. meetings. For a school of its size—it is a Progressive school, with grades from kindergarten through the ninth—the meetings have been unusually well attended, fathers and mothers to the number of several hundred turning out regularly.

We found that the children themselves had little interest in this somewhat vague organization, the P. T. A., and that without their interest, we could not get the attention of the parents. How could we make the P. T. A. a living idea to the children? Our meetings took place at night, so that fathers, as well as mothers, could attend. For the most part the children were too young to participate in programs. P. T. A. indeed meant very little to the school as a whole. How could we tie up our school interests with our family interests?

Why Not Work Together?

In the first place, there were things that the school needed, things in which the children themselves had a vital concern, which our budget could not cover. Why not get children and parents to co-operate in a definite program to provide our school with equipment and facilities to make it a better place for all of us?

The children were much interested in building up a school library, and it was decided to turn this current ambition to good effect. Before the first P. T. A. meeting, it was announced that the grade which produced the largest number of parents at the meeting would receive as a prize any book of the grade's choice. This innocent, and entirely laudable, form of bribery produced unexpectedly successful results. The expense involved was small, and the children of the winning grade took great pride in presenting the book of their choice to the general school library in a little ceremony which redounded to their honor.

Surprise Party

The meeting itself centered around the library project, and the parents decided to make a better library their goal for the current year. An extremely capable committee arranged a surprise - party - for - the-library, at which every child in the school presented a book (either a new one or one from his own collection which was in fresh condition) to the school shelves.

We found that the parents were more interested in meetings devoted to working out special plans of action than in meetings with speakers. In addition to the library project, the parents worked on plans for erecting a bicycle shelter (the eventual building of the shelter further endeared the P. T. A. to the children and made it seem a concrete working organization) and improved the athletic field.

The central idea of our program, it will be apparent by now, is co-operation betwen parents, teachers AND children. All work together to make our school a better place for study and play.

Shows Jolly Spirit

At the last meeting of the year, this idea was fittingly pointed up in the chief event of the evening. Following dinner in the cafeteria, there was a quiz program, in which the chief participants were a parent, a student teacher, and a pupil—with a regular classroom teacher as quiz master. Questions were taken from test papers, and there was much merriment when the pupil came through as winner.

Another school of this city has found that by starting off the year with a banquet—instead of bringing it to close in this manner—the parents come out in greater numbers, having become acquainted with one another socially through this initial event.

B. S. H.

We are glad to share experiences which reflect an active school made up not merely of teachers and pupils, but of teachers, children, mothers and dads, all working together for the good of the school. Have you a similar experience that seems worth sharing?—Education Editor:

Children Can Be Taught to Walk In Audubon's Own Wonderland

Ada Clapham Govan, Noted Friend of Birds, Tells What A Home Bird Sanctuary Can Mean to a Family

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If you live in the suburbs or the country, you have probably all too often seen small boys with air rifles stepping through a woodland with an air of ominous quiet. In a chapter called "Children Into Bird Lovers," in her new book, "Wings at My Window," Ada Clapham Govan gives a few suggestions on teaching a child to learn to love and protect wild creatures instead of killing them.

"Children must be taught kindness, unselfishness, and consideration, just as they must be taught cleanliness, and the time to teach them these things is when they are small," she says. "Too often subjects are left to the schoolroom that should at least have been started at home—and among these are kindness and gentleness."

Mrs. Govan, whose own son David is proof of what can be done to awaken in a boy a wonderful love for birds, suggests that parents early procure for their children good colored pictures of the more common local birds, and if possible a good bird book to help in identifying birds. Next, she says, find out all the interestings things about some of these local birds and tell them to the children—not as a "bird lesson" but casually, as interesting conversation, shared with enthusiasm as an interest of your own. And be sure to pick out birds the children have some chance of seeing soon. That is, not a midsummer songster in the middle of winter.

Stories And Service

As a sort of game, the children in turn might take turns each morning choosing a picture to specialize on for that day, and all hands might find out something about the bird by night. There are stories to read, too.

A small bird sanctuary might be developed where the feathered guests can be seen from the house. Three things are necessary for a feeding station, she says: A pan of water, a handful of food, and protection from cats. One more thing must be added, and it is listed in the same paragraph—faithfulness in continuing to provide food if the birds get accustomed to finding it there. Incidentally, in this, too, lies an important lesson in child training.

Arouse questions—it is not difficult—from your children. And try to keep a step ahead of them, she says. If you don't know the answer, promise a reply for a certain time, and keep your promise. The more you yourself find out the more you will want to find out, says this experienced friend of birds, and adds that enthusiasm is catching, "as I, who have lined up my own family and a great many skeptical friends, know well."

Then there are the wonder tales of bird migrations to tell them. Children are hero worshipers. Learning of the dauntless bravery of these little voyagers, who fly thousands of miles each year from Canada and Alaska to South America, and return, a child will admire the bird folk, and want to be of service to them. Let each youngster replace gun and sling-shot with bird feeding boxes and bird bath, well tended, Mrs. Govan suggests.

"Today, in memory," she writes, "I see a boy of fifteen standing with upraised face and extended hands. Fluttering about him, trusting and fearless, are the feathered companions he has fed and loved. The young face has a snub nose. The hands are none too clean. The feet are the great, awkward ones of a growing boy. But there is something indescribable in that remembered scene that invariably warms my heart with a comforting glow."

Kindness Comes Home to Roost

For, she maintains, the child who has learned to be kind and gentle to dependent feathered friends, and to share this interest with his Mother and Dad, is learning something about kindness and protection that should make him more thoughtful and tender to his fellow men as well. Such a lad is likely, as the years go by, to be increasingly gentle with his own folk, too, as they grow elderly. "Kindness," she says, "comes home to roost."

The whole experience of Ada Clapham Govan as told in "Wings at My Window" is proof of how an absorbing interest in helping others can be of benefit to oneself. At a time of deep darkness in her life, when there seemed nothing that would rouse her thought from grief and invalidism, her attention was captured by the courage and cheerfulness of a little chickadee in a blustering snowstorm. That moment when she managed to get to the window lovingly to put crumbs out upon the snowy sill, began for her a new life—a life which has held for her health, service to others, and countless wonderful experiences.

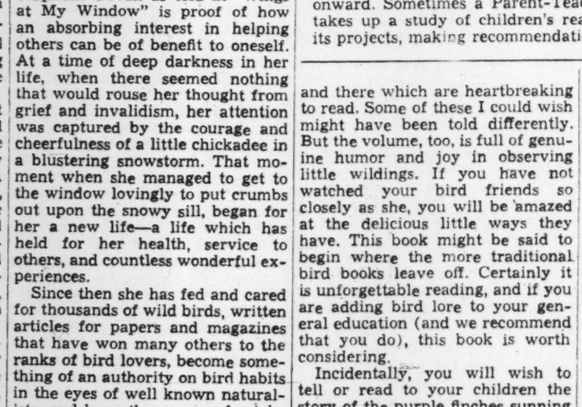
Since then she has fed and cared for thousands of wild birds, written articles for papers and magazines that have won many others to the ranks of bird lovers, become something of an authority on bird habits in the eyes of well known naturalists, and been the means of establishing a private bird sanctuary of several acres where thousands of birds are protected and fed. Famous nature lovers are among her friends. The good she is doing is immeasurable.

This book is a true story, the whole adventure simply and beautifully told. Because birds have enemies among their kind, and serious problems of storm and blizzard to overcome, there are incidents here and there which are heartbreaking to read. Some of these I could wish might have been told differently. But the volume, too, is full of genuine humor and joy in observing little wildings. If you have not watched your bird friends so closely as she, you will be amazed at the delicious little ways they have. This book might be said to begin where the more traditional bird books leave off. Certainly it is unforgettable reading, and if you are adding bird lore to your general education (and we recommend that you do), this book is worth considering.

Incidentally, you will wish to tell or read to your children the story of the purple finches sunning themselves en masse, or of their wonderful dance, or several of the stories of feeding birds by hand as they sit upon a friendly shoulder or a chair. There is complete information here, too, for those who are interested in beginning to feed the birds right now.

Millicent Taylor

"Wings at my Window," by Ada Clapham Govan. Illustrated by Dorothy Bayley. Macmillan Co. New York. $2.00.



Courtesy Macmillan Co.

Winter bird cafeteria and shelter made of orange crates adjustable in sections to shut out wind and storm. This is simple enough for a child to make, as are many of the bird feeding boxes and tables that might be provided and tended by the child of the house co-operating with Mother or Dad. Be sure it is in a safe place free from marauding felines. This sketch is one of the illustrations by Dorothy Bayley in Ada Clapham Govan's "Wings at My Window."

Harold Lambert

Good Companions—Over a Book

We are careful to feed our children good food. Are we careful also to provide generously the mental food of good books and stories and pictures that will feed their thinking? An abundance of children's book fare is available. Mother and Dad can call on the children's librarian, the kindergarten or elementary school teacher, or the advisor in the children's bookshop for skilled help in planning worth-while book experiences from babyhood onward. Sometimes a Parent-Teacher Association takes up a study of children's reading for one of its projects, making recommendations for titles for a child's home library, these titles grouped for various age levels. A book corner of the child's very own at home; giving the child the joy of helping to choose some of his books or of being with Mother or Dad when a specially desired book is purchased; and of course a well planned parent-and-child reading time or "book sharing" at regular intervals and carried on throughout the years, both Mother and Dad doing their share: will all help to build up that deeply valuable of leisure habits, the enjoyment of good reading. And it is highly important to begin early.

Writing the Possessive Form

Help Yourself to Easy English—19
21 Tuesday and Saturday lessons

By Harriet Van Dyne Newman and LaVaun Nickel

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SINGULAR NOUNS, POSSESSIVE CASE

We form the possessive of all singular nouns by adding an apostrophe and s ('s) at the END of the nouh: boy, boy's: Lewis, Lewis's; even at the END of a compound noun: son-in-law, son-in-law's; even at the END of the last name when we have two or more names to show joint possession: Sharp and Smith, Sharp and Smith's.

We prefer omitting the possessive s with WELL KNOWN proper names ending in s; Jesus, Jesus'; Moses, Moses'. Why? Because in English too much of an s-sound is unpleasant.

PLURAL NOUNS, POSSESSIVE CASE

A. Let us remember that we form the plural of regular nouns by adding s or es to the singular: robin, robins, Cowls, Cowlses.

We form the possessive of these plural nouns ALREADY ENDING IN S by adding only an apostrophe ('): robins, robins'; Cowlses, Cowlses'.

B. We recall that the plural of some nouns does not end in s: man, men; son-in-law, sons-in-law.

We form the possessive of these plural nouns NOT ENDING IN S by adding an apostrophe and s ('s): men, men's; sons-in-law, sons-in-law's.

CAUTION: Let us remember that regardless of how the word is *pluralized*, the *possessive sign* ALWAYS comes at the end of the word.

Exercise 1

Write the singular possessive, the plural, and the plural possessive of the following words.

Method: To all singular and plural nouns we add an apostrophe and s unless the plural ALREADY ENDS in S; then we add only the apostrophe. Examples: Singular possessive, man's; Plural possessive, men's.

Singular possessive, girl's; Plural possessive, girls'.

Example: Child (Singular Possessive) child's; (Plural) children; (Plural Possessive) children's.

Davis — (Singular Possessive) Davis's; (Plural) Davises; (Plural Possessive) Davises'.

1. class; 2. boy; 3. daughter-in-law; 4. Jones; 5. lady; 6. Tommy; 7. fireman; 8. mouse.

When do we use the possessive case? We use this case, as the name suggests, to show possession; we use it also to show authorship, time, and kind.

A. *John's* suit fits well. (Possession)
B. Do you enjoy *Poe's* stories? (Authorship)
C. He was given two *years* leave of absence. (Time)
D. Jane was considering a *girls* school. (Kind)

Sometimes we wonder whether to use a singular or a plural possessive. Should you like a mistake-proof method for writing possessives?

Method: Change the possessive to an OF-phrase. (An OF-phrase means OF followed by a noun or pronoun.) This OF-phrase ALWAYS shows whether the possessive is singular or plural. Let us see: Example: (boy) He enrolled in a ——— school.

Change the possessive to an of-phrase: He enrolled in a school *of boys*. *Boys*, the plural form, is needed. So we write the plural possessive, *boys'*.

Exercise 2

Write the possessive of the noun at the left. Example: (week) Are you expecting a three ——— vacation?

Change the possessive to an of-phrase: (vacation) *of three weeks*. We write the plural possessive, weeks'.

1. (girl) Jane is going to a ——— camp.
2. (Tommy) ——— playmates have gone to the lake.
3. (month) The boys are leaving for a two ——— cruise.
4. (Miller and Son) ——— grocery was sold yesterday.
5. (day) Tom expects a ten ——— vacation.
6. (someone else) This is ——— book, not mine.
7. (father-in-law) Everyone enjoys her ——— lectures.
8. (Jones) All the ——— property is for sale except Mary ——— apartment.
9. (daughter-in-law) Her two ——— homes are in this block.
10. (week) He enjoyed his three ——— trip to Mexico.

* * *

Answers

Exercise 1: 1—class's (singular possessive) classes (plural), classes' (plural possessive); 2—boy's, boys, boys'; 3—daughter-in-law's, daughters-in-law, daughters-in-law's; 4—Jones's, Joneses, Joneses'; 5—lady's, ladies, ladies'; 6—Tommy's, Tommys, Tommys'; 7—fireman's, firemen, firemen's; 8—mouse's, mice, mice's.

Exercise 2: 1—girls' (school of girls, plural); 2—Tommy's (playmates of Tommy, singular); 3—months' (cruise of two months, plural); 4—Son's (grocery of Miller and Son, singular); 5—days' (vacation of ten days, plural); 6—else's (book of some one else, singular); 7—father-in-law's (lectures of her father-in-law, singular); 8—Joneses' (property of all the Joneses, plural), Jones's (property of Mary Jones, singular); 9—daughters-in-law's (homes of two daughters-in-law, plural); 10—weeks' (trip of three weeks, plural).

If you write about anything in this series, please address the Education Editor.

Little Homemade Presents—So That Giving Might Mean More

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Illinois

Dear Editor:

Last year when the Yuletide season approached I felt it was time for my children to learn a lesson in the art of giving. They had always been given money to spend for presents. It was the easiest way of solving the gift problem, but it did not develop their sense of independence and thoughtfulness. Last year I gave them cans of paint, nails, scraps of silk, thread, and a few ideas. The baby is only four but he made his father a blotter with his picture on it for his desk at the office. I bought a large sheet of blotting paper at the stationer's and together we measured five pieces about 8½x4 inches each and then Tommy cut them with his nursery scissors. I punched holes at one end and Tommy threaded a bit of ribbon through and tied a bow to hold the pieces together. I took a picture of him in his snow suit and he pasted it on top. There was a bit of paste on the outside but my husband loved that blotter more than any of the manufactured presents he got.

For me, Tommy made a spindle to hold grocery lists in the kitchen. His father cut a piece of inch thick wood about five inches square and Tommy drove a nail through the center so that the head was flush with the wood. He painted it green to match the accessories. I have used it every day, and I think he will have to give a repeat performance this Christmas, it is so dilapidated.

Debby, my daughter, who is eight, made sachets for her grandmother out of scraps of pastel silk. I bought her a little lavender for scent. She cut the scraps into 3½-inch squares, sewed them into bags (French seams, with my help), cross-stitched a design on one side, and stuffed them with the sachet. She whipped the open edges together.

A silhouette of herself was Debby's present to her Dad. I bought a pane of window glass 4x6 and a tube of black oil paint Debby and I found a good profile picture of her which she placed under the glass and outlined in paint. Then she filled in the outline to make the silhouette. She used a piece of white cardboard for the backing and one inch wide passe partout pasted around the four edges for the frame. This, too, has a place of honor on Daddy's desk at the office.

Of course, I wasn't permitted to know what Debby was making me, but I passed a hint to Daddy and he helped her. She found some little jewelry boxes with hinged tops. With colored sealing wax melted over an alcohol lamp she covered a set of four boxes in gay colors. Each of them had my initials, a bit crooked perhaps, but resplendent in gold sealing wax on the top. I use them, too: that, I might add, is important.

The total cost of the children's gifts was half what they ordinarily spend.

(Mrs.) J. K. G.

The Parent

Nebraska

Dear Parent-Column Friends:

I have enjoyed reading this column for sometime. Being the mother of three children, ages from four and one-half to 10 years, I would like to tell of a pleasant way we have found to pass away a rainy afternoon or an evening.

The children invite a few little friends in quite informally. As colored art paper is generally on hand they busy themselves with it and paste, cutting, and designing Christmas tags and cards, or a similar occupation.

After having a large dish of popcorn and possibly carameled apples the little group disbands by singing a song or two and I have found the small children enjoy "God Bless America" as well as the older ones.

The children are quite enthusiastic about these little get-togethers, and I have enjoyed it as much as the children.

(Mrs.) M. O.

A Saturday Column

"They Read Too Much"

Two alert youths ran a sewing machine repair shop in Dayton, Ohio. The neighbors probably said they wouldn't amount to anything. They read too much. Yet all this time they were studying—experimenting—and reading, from the Dayton Public Library, the expensive technical books they could not themselves afford. On December 17, 1903, their heavier-than-air flying machine lifted successfully from a beach in the Carolinas, the first in history. Its builders and pilots were Orville and Wilbur Wright.

—A. L. A. Bulletin

Bright

Teacher: "What is a comet?"
Pupil: "Star with a tail."
Teacher: "Now give me the name of one."
Pupil: "Mickey Mouse."

—The Huntington Record.

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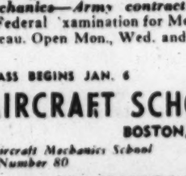

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The Home Forum

In Which Tribute Is Paid to a Pear Tree

THIS YEAR A sudden freeze in early November turned the pear tree overnight from green to unburnished bronze. It was disappointing not to have seen it take on its usual autumn brilliance; still, there was a somber grandeur in the dark leaves. They reminded me of beautifully sculptured foliage on commemorative medals and plaques. The comparison seemed significant to me as applied to the pear tree, for no tree on the premises had done anything more worth commemorating. My mind was turned at once to thoughts of tribute.

* * *

I was not at home when the tree was planted or during much of the time that it was growing up. It was a tall tree when I was first consciously aware of it. I remember the thrill of watching it, that first spring I was at home after some years of living in a city. It was a quick glimpse of its sap-filled twigs, washed bright by cold March rain, that gave me the first ecstatic awareness of approaching spring. Later, when the tree was a cone of creamy blossoms, when blue squills and bluer grape hyacinths bloomed around its bole, the scene touched off in me the same electric response. Now, after twelve Aprils of watching, the sight of it in blossom and in glistening leaf is as quickening as in that first spring.

* * *

In summer, even in a summer of drought, there is always an air of well-being about the pear tree which is more heartening to a midwestern gardener than words can tell. If ever a tree was "thankful," as one of my friends calls plants that ask little and give much, it is the pear. When birches and maples, sycamores and even pines go limp and send us scurrying to bore deep holes for watering them, the pear asks for and, because we must save water, gets not a single drop. No blights, no insect pests infest it. It spreads its grateful shade over the garden bench on which we drop, to rest from weeding or to gaze at iris turned into lovely transparencies by the light of a low sun. It gives shelter to shade-loving wood plants—the blue phlox, the columbine, the tall white snakeroot. I have learned to expect the first rhapsodic outbursts of brown thrasher and catbird from the tip of its tallest branch. Robins and orchard orioles habitually nest in its branches. Rose-breasted grosbeaks, cardinals, blue jays, Baltimore orioles, grackles, doves hop to its boughs from their bath near by and preen their feathers in the sun. From the window, we watch this show of animate color against a backdrop of rich green and have much pleasure in it.

* * *

In September, when branches are near breaking with fruit, interest in our pear tree widens to circles beyond our household. We smile when we see some passing villager glance appraisingly—even prospectingly—at the tree. Perhaps it is Mrs. Robb, who has already sent us a basket of pickling cucumbers with the playful message that she would "take them out in pears"; or Tom, the village teamster, who has picked bushels of pears in years past and knows he is welcome to more. Or it may be Ben, the section boss who, it is mutually understood, will borrow the railway's tallest ladder and pick the top fruit. Autumn would not be autumn if, on some crisp October afternoon after workhours, Ben did not appear with ladder and baskets and his smaller children. More often than not, when I think of Ben's family, I see them as lively silhouettes against a steel-gray sky of deepening twilight, dancing about the ladder or bending to pick up fallen fruit. Pears for Ben are as much a tradition as those baskets of extra choice ones that compete for a prize each fall at the village fair, and are sold for a generous price afterwards at the fellowship fund auction.

There is never a crop failure with the pear tree. Something over twenty bushels, I should say, was an average yield. "They are only Kieffers," we say deprecatingly to strangers who comment on the fruit, "—coarse-grained, you know, and late in ripening." But neither the children at the children's home in the city, nor the high-school boys across the street, nor Jackie who comes with a little red wagon and picks the lowest pears, nor mothers of large families with an eye to winter sauce and salads, nor the furnace man from the city who naïvely times his annual inspection trips by our pear harvests, seem to mind that they are not Bartletts. One complaint has been made to date—and it is a loud one—from great flocks of grackles that wheel out of a September sky to alight expectantly on fruit that not even their beaks can dent. A bunny, though, nibbles patiently and with surprising success at windfalls.

* * *

The rabbit is a winter beneficiary, too. I have watched him, in the light of a full moon, crouched on his haunches in drifted snow, reaching among low-lying branches for winter buds. He could be much more harmfully employed in the garden and we do not begrudge him a few dozen pears in embryo. And the picture he makes is a beautiful one. The quietness of his movements serves to emphasize the still beauty of the moonlit scene, in which dark branches edged with snow make clear-cut patterns on a midnight sky. The tree is a fine sight on a winter day, etched on blue or mist-gray.

* * *

I have just glanced out at the pear tree. It is darkly handsome today in a snowy landscape, flanked by the feathery green of the white pines. Now, in December, the bronze leaves still cling. They will be drifting down one of these days to give needed cover to the plants beneath the tree and to remind me again, by this last act, of bronze decorations for distinguished service.

E. L. N.

By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A VIEW OF PHILADELPHIA: *A Line Engraving by William Birch*

WILLIAM BIRCH (1755-1834) executed many American scenes in line engraving. This print is one of a series of Views of Philadelphia which he made in collaboration with his son, Thomas, between 1798-1800. Altogether there were thirty in the series, which was published in 1806.

Pictured here is Second Street, as seen from Market, including a view of Christ Church.

"Herren är min herde"

Översättning från engelskan av ovanstående artikel i Kristen Vetenskap

DEN TJUGUTREDJE PSALMEN i Psaltaren är en av de psalmer, som de kristna hålla kärast. Denna psalm, som vördnadsfullt jämför herdens vaksamhet, när han vårdar, föder och vaktar fåren som han för i bet, med den gudomliga vaksamheten, är fylld av försäkringar om Guds oändliga omsorg och vård om Sin skapelse. Psalmisten visar i denna herdedikt den väg, på vilken mänskligheten välsignas av Guds försyn, liksom fåren räknas, samlas tillhopa och ledas av den vaksamme herden.

Genom att hålla fast vid Kristen Vetenskaps lära kunna vi vetenskapligt demonstrera den store Herdens ständiga och ömma omsorg, som så vackert tecknas i den tjugutredje psalmen. Sålunda bliva våra rättmätiga behov fyllda, sorgen stillad och sjukdom och synd tillintetgjorda. Upptäckaren och grundaren av Kristen Vetenskap, Mary Baker Eddy, avslutar med denna psalm kapitlet *The Apocalypse* [Uppenbarelseboken] i sin lärobok, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften]. I Hesekiel betygas Kärlekens skyddande omvårdnad i dessa sköna ord (34:31): "Ja, Iären mina får, Iären får i min hjord, människor som Iären, och jag är eder Gud, säger Herren, Herren."

Kristen Vetenskap lär, att Gud är Sinne, Ande, Själ. Enligt vad Skriften säger i första kapitlet i Första Moseboken, är människan Hans andliga avbild och likhet. Människan såsom återspeglingen av Fadern uttrycker Honom i alla avseenden. Följaktligen äger människan, genom återspegling, det oändliga andliga goda. När vi förverkliga och tillgodogöra oss denna eviga sanning, manifesteras tillgång i mån av våra behov. Genom att uttrycka egenskaperna renhet, oskuld, mildhet, tålamod, kärleksfullhet och hjälpsamhet ha lärjungar i Kristen Vetenskap, som förgäves sökt arbete eller haft trängande krav att möta, blivit ledda till att upptäcka rätta vägar och medel till framgång. De finna följande ord i Jesaja (40:11) praktiskt verksamma i det mänskliga livet: "Han för sin hjord i bet såsom en herde, han samlar lammen i sin famn och bär dem i sitt sköte, och sakta för han moderfåren fram."

Inledningsorden till tjugutredje psalmen, "Herren är min herde, mig skall intet fattas". äro en gudomlig försäkran om den ständiga närvaron av sann tillgång för den som kämpar med oro för arbetslöshet, förminskade inkomster eller tyngande förpliktelser. Den vetenskapliga förståelsen av den gudomliga Kärlekens oändliga omsorg om människan befriar människorna från fruktan och giver dem mod att härda ut. När vi andligen förstå, att Herden opartiskt sörjer för alla, inse vi, att de får Han vårdar aldrig kunna lida någon brist. Det oändliga Sinnet är den outtömliga källan till det andliga goda och skänker näring och uppehälle alltefter våra behov.

Ett hem kan måhända vara förmörkat av sorg eller hotat av upplösning, men den gudomliga kärleken är ständigt närvarande för att återställa harmoni, trösta och uppehålla. Hur ytterst nödvändigt är det icke under sådana tider att vända tanken till Gud och så förbliva trygga inom Herdens hägn, om vilken Kristus Jesus sade (Johannes' ev. 10:3): "Han kallar sina får vid namn och för dem ut." Troheten och lojaliteten mot det goda äro andliga till sitt ursprung och tillhöra helt det gudomliga Sinnet, där de alltid äro at finna. När hjärtat tyngt av ångest vänder sig til den gudomliga Kärleken, försvinna den materiella förnimmelsens villfarelser. Det onda är icke verkligt, och bedrövelse helas genom andligt förstående av dess intighet.

Hur svår en situation än må synas vara, äger dock det oändliga, gudomliga Sinnet den rätta lösningen till problemet. Dödligt strävande och planerande för att åstadkomma eller framtvinga avgöranden i mänskliga förhållanden är ofta förgäves, då däremot förtröstan på Sinnets otvungna verksamhet resulterar i normal och harmonisk utveckling. Med ömmaste deltagande skriver Mrs. Eddy (*Miscellaneous Writings*, sid. 275): "Må den store Herden, som 'lättar andhämtningen för det klippta lammet' och förbinder det blödande hjärtats sår, nu trösta, uppmuntra och välsigna alla som sörja."

Stundom finnes en smygande fruktan att ett felaktigt tillstånd kan återkomma. En sådan föreställning kan icke framträda, när den specifika tron på villfarelse såsom verklig är tillintetgjord. Att fasthålla vid den vetenskapliga sanningen, att Gud, Herden, icke skapar eller vet av det onda, är att beröva villfarelsen verklighet och makt. Just inför själva manifestationen av det onda finna vi tillräckligt skydd genom förståelsen att det i verkligheten icke finnes någon villfarelse, emedan Gud är Allt-i-allt. Hur underbar är icke den förmåga det gudomliga Sinnet meddelar att demonstrera Herdens kärleksfulla omsorg om Sin skapelse—universum, innefattande den individuella andliga människan!

Det finnes befrielse från sjukdom och från straffen för ett orätt handlingssätt för alla som äro villiga att "bo i Herrens hus evinnerligen" (Ps. 23:6). Mrs. Eddy ger ordet "hus" betydelsen av "medvetande". I Kärlekens medvetande finnes varken plats eller tillfälle att vara sjuk eller att synda. Allt som Gud skapat är det enda verkliga och eviga, och helt visst äro sjukdom och synd icke Kärlekens skapelse. Det köttsliga sinnets felaktiga element kunna icke hålla människan, Guds barn, i träldom under något påstående om sjukdom eller missgärning. Förmörkande vanföreställningar, fostrade av den felaktiga föreställningen att sjukdom har makt eller att synd kan föra med sig framgång eller glädje, skingras genom förståelsen av den kärleksfulle Herdens allmakt.

I *Christian Science versus Pantheism* skriver Mrs. Eddy (sid. 15): "Må vår Fader-Moder Gud, som i flydda tider för oss berett ett bord i ödemarken i våra 'ovänners åsyn' stadfästa oss i den heligaste tro, giva våra fötter ett säkert fäste på Sanningen, Kristusklippan, 'substansen av ting på vilka man hoppas' [eng. Bibeln]—och fylla oss med liv och förståelse av Gud och till människorna en god vilja."

Upplysningar angående litteratur i Kristen Vetenskap, översatt till svenska, kunna erhållas genom förlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Åke's Ship Comes In

A LITTLE BOY stood on the quay in a blue and white checked cotton suit and a big straw sailor hat with long ribbons, and looked out over the glittering entrance to the harbor.

For far away in the sun haze, in the direction of Dynäs, he had discovered something which must be a boat, and a little black point that surely must be a tug.

Of all the strange things that one got to see and experience at his grandmother's, there was nothing more wonderful than the big sailing vessels which came in to the quay at Väija, to deposit freight.

There were ships from all corners of the world. And they had all kinds of flags, and spoke just as many strange tongues.

Seamen were to Åke something of a higher order. Everything that they did, even the simplest things, was something for him to wonder about. They came often to his grandfather's estate to eat clabber milk, in the kitchen of the washhouse. They sat on long benches at unpainted tables, and enjoyed the familiar delicacy, which they ate from dark-blue crocks. In the evening, when the harbor lay still, one heard the music of accordions from the ships, and on Sundays one could see those strange folks wandering around in the village, with little sprigs of lilac in their hats.

It was understandable why Åke was excited at the moment. Would the ship come in to the quay at Väija, or could it go to Bollsta, or perhaps to Näs? And what kind of a ship would it be? Was it a brig or a bark? Or was it perhaps a full-rigged three-master?

Around him the cows were chewing their cuds in a heavenly sort of quiet, and mosquitoes were dancing, and dragonflies were skimming the water; it was early morning.

Every moment the ship grew larger and larger. And the nearer it came the clearer it was that it was an enormous ship, and for that reason Åke's heart was beating hard. That it was a full-rigger there could be no question about. The black hull with its gigantic masts lifted itself above all that was glittering and blue around it. It came gliding royally over the water, and how little and pitiful the tug seemed. Think, if it should go past! Åke didn't move; he hardly dared breathe. But when the ship was straight out in front of the quay, and it would be only seconds if it were going to turn and steer in his direction, or if it was going to continue on its way, he could hardly keep still. . . .

And he first quieted down when the tug pointed its bow toward the quay at Väija, and the ship followed its example, although more slowly and in a wider circle.—From "Åke and His World," by BERTIL MALMBERG. (New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)

When Snow Is Hung

When snow is hung in woodland places
And owls' wings are thick with down,
When tufts are full on ears of the lynx
And rabbits tread on cushioned ground,
When final leaf-shucks, crisp and sere,
Scrape and rattle overhead,
Then chickadees go trim and capped
And last year's berries dangle red.

JOSEPH PAYNE BRENNAN

"The Lord is my shepherd"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AMONG THE PSALMS, the twenty-third is one of those most beloved by Christendom. Reverently comparing the shepherd's watchfulness in tending, feeding, and guarding the sheep of his pasture to divine vigilance, this Psalm is replete with assurances of God's infinite care and provision for His creation. The Psalmist points the way, in this pastoral simile, in which humanity is blessed by God's providence, even as flocks are numbered, gathered, and conducted by the watchful shepherd.

Through adherence to the teachings of Christian Science, the constant and tender care of the great Shepherd, so beautifully pictured in the twenty-third Psalm, may be scientifically demonstrated. Thus needful supply is provided, sorrow is assuaged, and sickness and sin are destroyed. The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, concludes the chapter, "The Apocalypse," in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," with this Psalm. In Ezekiel, Love's protecting provision is affirmed in the beautiful statement (34:31), "And ye my flock, the flock of my pasture, are men, and I am your God, saith the Lord God."

Christian Science teaches that God is Mind, Spirit, Soul. According to the Scriptural record in the first chapter of Genesis, man is His spiritual image and likeness. Man, as the reflection of the Father, expresses Him in all ways. Hence, man possesses, by reflection, infinite spiritual good. The realization and utilization of this eternal truth make manifest supply adequate to the need. Through the application of the qualities of purity, innocence, mildness, patience, loving-kindness, and usefulness, students who have vainly sought employment, or who have tried to meet pressing requirements, have been led to discover right ways and means of progress. They find the words of Isaiah (40:11) practically operative in human experience, "He shall feed his flock like a shepherd: he shall gather the lambs with his arm, and carry them in his bosom, and shall gently lead those that are with young."

The opening verse of the twenty-third Psalm, "The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want," is divine assurance of the ever-presence of true supply to the one struggling with the anxieties of unemployment, straitened income, or burdensome obligations. The scientific apprehension of divine Love's infinite provision for man brings men freedom from fear and the courage to persevere. When it is spiritually understood that the Shepherd provides for all impartially, it is seen that the sheep He tends can never be in want. Infinite Mind is the inexhaustible source of spiritual good, supplying needful nutriment and nourishment.

A home may be overshadowed by sorrow or threatened with disruption, but divine Love is ever present to restore harmony, to comfort, and to sustain. At such a time how imperative is the need to turn thought to God, and thus to remain secure within the fold of the Shepherd, of whom Christ Jesus said (John 10:3), "He calleth his own sheep by name, and leadeth them out." Fidelity and loyalty to good are spiritual in origin and belong wholly to divine Mind, wherein they are always to be found. When the heart heavy with anguish turns to divine Love, the errors of material sense disappear. Evil is not real, and unhappiness is healed through spiritual understanding of its nothingness.

However dire a situation may appear to be, infinite divine Mind holds the right solution to the problem. Mortal striving and planning to effect or force conclusions in human relations are often vain; where-as faith in the unlabored processes of Mind results in normal and harmonious development. With tenderest compassion Mrs. Eddy writes (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 275), "May the great Shepherd that 'tempers the wind to the shorn lamb,' and binds up the wounds of bleeding hearts, just comfort, encourage, and bless all who mourn."

There sometimes is a lurking fear that an erroneous condition may recur. Such a belief cannot present itself when the specific belief in error as real is destroyed. To hold to the scientific truth that God, the Shepherd, does not create or know evil, is to deprive error of reality and power. In the very presence of evil's manifestation, one finds sufficient protection through the understanding that, in reality, there is no error, since God is All-in-all. How wonderful is the ability divine Mind imparts to demonstrate the loving care of the Shepherd for His creation—the universe, including individual spiritual man!

There is freedom from disease and from the penalties for wrongdoing for all who are willing to "dwell in the house of the Lord for ever" (Psalms 23:6). Mrs. Eddy interprets the word "house" as "consciousness." Within the consciousness of Love, there is neither place nor opportunity to be sick or to sin. All that God created is alone real and eternal, and certainly disease and sin are not of Love's creating. The erroneous elements of the carnal mind cannot hold man, the child of God, in bondage to any claim of sickness or wrongdoing. Darkening superstitions fostered by the false belief that disease has power, or that sin can produce profit or pleasure, are dissipated by an understanding of the loving Shepherd's omnipotence.

In "Christian Science *versus* Pantheism" Mrs. Eddy has written (p. 15), "May our Father-Mother God, who in times past hath spread for us a table in the wilderness and 'in the midst of our enemies,' establish us in the most holy faith, plant our feet firmly on Truth, the rock of Christ, the 'substance of things hoped for'—and fill us with the life and understanding of God, and good will towards men."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish]

Designed On a Rare Scale

THE OHIO RIVER was the arterial highway to the West. It bore with ageless leisure the men in boats hunting a better life around its bends. There is no river in the world quite like it. The French, who had seen the Rhine and the Rhone, the Seine and the Thames, the St. Lawrence, the Hudson, and the great Mississippi, looked upon the Ohio and spontaneously exclaimed, "La Belle Rivière." Beautiful River it was as a living part of the country through which it flowed, and as a smooth wide surface for communication through almost a thousand miles of forest. It was an object of inexhaustible beauty to the eye, and it was the vital center of life for a swelling multitude. Day and night for more than a century and a half the people along its banks have turned their eyes daily to look at it and watch its rise and fall. It is always a living, moving, vital being in its own proud right, and its people live with it as with a kind and neighborly but temperamental king of a small principality who may send gifts one day and seize your house and farm tomorrow. But you are always aware of it forever going by but forever there, and you never quite turn away your consciousness from it.

You have to live with this river to know it fully in all its moody grandeur and in its quiet intimacy. I was born on its banks in a house from whose upper rooms you could look out upon its willow-fringed banks all day long. . . .

This river is just the right size for a man to live by. The Mississippi and the St. Lawrence are too wide; they make a man feel small; they are a barrier between the two shores. The Hudson is too austere, too wide between its steep palisades lower down, too shut in, or too narrow and without bluffs further up. But the Ohio was designed on a rare scale.—From "The Buckeye Country," by HARLAN HATCHER. (New York: Kinsey.)

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL

"What I say unto you I say unto all, WATCH."
JESUS

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 14-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1940

Wage Accords Aid Low-Paid In Bay State

Additional workers to come under provisions of minimum wage law in 1941.

More workers toward the bottom of the wage scale have received attention from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts during the past year than probably in any previous 12 months in the State's long history, it was pointed out today by labor observers.

The year saw these developments:

1. The number of women workers to get a minimum wage fixed by the State will be more than doubled by proceedings initiated this year and due for completion in 1941.

2. Consideration of a minimum wage—and more particularly of maximum hours—being set for an estimated 45,000 workers, mostly men, was taken up by a State Commission. Its report, pro or con, is expected in several weeks.

3. Employers went farther with plans to keep the same employees at work, in order to win a reduction in their payroll tax for unemployment insurance. The extreme cut possible is from 2.7 per cent to one half of one per cent. This was the middle of the basic years, the others being 1939 and 1941. Tax cuts on the showing of the three years in stabilizing employment become effective in 1942.

Minimum Wage

The unusual progress of the past year in extension of the existing minimum wage machinery received this comment from the State Department of Labor and Industries:

"Massachusetts is rounding out the best protection it has ever given employed women and minors through its minimum wage law. The record of the State in this field stands among the very best in the country.

"Two new types of women workers are now in process of being given a minimum wage. These are the 200,000 office workers and the 14,000 waitresses. Wage boards set up this year are now working out their recommendations.

"Also during 1940 a minimum wage became mandatory in three other occupations—office and other building cleaners, beauty culture workers, and jewelry and related lines.

"Taking in all the 25 occupations which already have a minimum wage or one in the making, there are approximately 365,000 women and male minors covered or scheduled for inclusion.

Women Workers

"The big majority of the women workers of the Commonwealth, outside of domestic service and agriculture, will have wage protection, because of the State law and also the Federal wage-hour law. This latter sets a minimum wage for men and women and a 40-hour week.

"It has only been in the last few years that the minimum wage law of Massachusetts has been put on its present basis of efficiency. The United States Supreme Court decision of 1937 authorizing the fixing of minimum wages for women and minors enabled us to broaden out. Before that we could never put any teeth in our law, though it dated its beginnings back to 1912.

Problem of Hours

Consideration of a possible State wage-hour law by a commission has directed attention to those men workers who are not affected by the Federal wage-hour act or the Massachusetts minimum wage law. The problem here is principally of hours, rather than of pay. Concerns involved are those doing business strictly within the State, such as hotels, restaurants, filling stations, stores, etc.

As to unemployment insurance, Massachusetts has adopted an "experience rating" system which is intended to enable employers to reduce their tax by stabilizing their employment. However, many companies cannot by their nature reduce their turnover, and the law is greatly debated. Meanwhile in companies that can do something to hold the same people on their jobs, the unskilled workers—who have been the most likely to figure in turnover—are being recognized to a greater extent than formerly.

Wages, Hours, and Tenure of Jobs Under Close Study in Bay State

By a Staff Photographer

Low-Wage Workers Get Attention

Approximately 365,000 women and minors are to be covered by minimum wages when action initiated in 1940 is completed next year, by adding office workers and waitresses to long list of covered occupations. Men workers also are being considered under possible additional laws. Job stability is increased in number of companies.

(1) One of the 14,000 waitresses due for minimum wage. (2) A chauffeur whose hours might be reduced if state wage-hour was enacted. (3) Cable foreman, skilled worker whose continuance steadily at work will help his company to get cut in unemployment insurance tax. (4) A filling station attendant, whose hours might be shortened through a state wage-hour law. (5) Highly skilled worker, another whose security of employment tends to be enhanced by new provision in unemployment insurance law. (6) One of the 200,000 office workers who are expected to receive a minimum wage next year.

Aids to Dever Quit Recount; Decision Soon

Withdrawal of watchers for Attorney General Paul A. Dever from the Boston Gubernatorial recount with only 25 precincts left to be checked was interpreted by political observers today as a concession of defeat by the Democratic candidate.

Mr. Dever will make an official statement tonight at a meeting of the Clover Club. At that time he is expected to announce whether he will abide by the recount figures or continue his fight for the Governorship by an appeal to the courts on protested ballots.

The Dever watchers in Boston numbered as many as 44 at one time. Even before the recount began they stationed themselves at Boston City Hall to guard the ballots. Much of the time they worked eight-hour shifts, staying on duty around the clock.

With only the 25 remaining precincts uncounted Governor Saltonstall had a plurality of 5,617 votes. The Governor's plurality following the original tabulation of votes Nov. 5 was 7,450.

Springfield Bid To Capital-Labor Parleys Shelved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—A proposal by Mayor Roger L. Putnam that Springfield should be host to a conference of Capital and Labor acting on preservation of private enterprise has not had a favorable response. Mr. Putnam extended the invitation to Matthew Woll, Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor who first proposed such conferences. Mr. Woll has thanked the Mayor for his interest, but otherwise has been inactive in calling the conference or in considering Springfield for such an event.

Mr. Putnam remains enthusiastic over the idea. "I believe the more opportunities there are for Capital and Labor to get together and express their opinions to each other the better understanding and co-operation we will get," he said. In response to Mr. Woll's noncommittal reply, Mr. Putnam has sent another letter urging the labor leader to act on his own idea.

Charles E. Caffrey, President of the Springfield Central Labor Union, when questioned concerning the feeling of labor leaders toward the share of Springfield in industrial defense contracts, said he considered the building trades were doing pretty well.

More Citizens Liable to U. S. Income Tax

Approximately 175,000 new taxpayers will be added this year to the 450,000 who filed Federal income tax returns in Massachusetts for 1936, according to John Lanigan, chief auditor of the Revenue Bureau in Boston.

Two major changes in the 1940 Federal taxes, reducing exemptions so that single persons earning more than $15.31 a week and married men earning more than $38.40 will be required to file a return, are responsible for the sharp increase. The new tax forms, which will not be available to the public until Jan. 3, arrived at the office of Thomas B. Hassett, Collector of Internal Revenue yesterday.

In addition to the larger sum the taxpayer will have to pay because of the lower income exemptions he will have to add 10 per cent to his net tax payment for a national defense tax. For example, if a person figures he owes the government $100 on his income he must add $10 more for national defense and remit $110 to the Revenue Department.

Last year Massachusetts contributed more than $79,000,000 to the Federal Government in income taxes and $170,000,000 collected in Federal taxes of all kinds. The lower exemption figures on income taxes, and better business as a result of the defense boom, is expected to boost these figures appreciably this year.

One of the minor changes this year is that allowing no exemptions for contributions to war relief agencies abroad. Deductions may be taken if the contributions are made to relief agencies in this country, even if they used the money to send supplies abroad. Money spent on defense taxes such as those on liquor, cigarettes and theaters is not deductible.

Defense Jobs Courses Offered

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (AP)—The Federal Security Agency today announced that 64 engineering colleges were prepared to offer 250 short training courses for national defense jobs.

Officials said these would include "intensive courses designed to meet the shortage of engineers for service as designers, inspectors, and supervisors with the industries and government agencies engaged in the national defense program."

The office of education estimated that 25,000 students could be enrolled. Congress appropriated $9,000,000 to pay the tuition costs of the students elected for the courses.

Among the New England schools approved to date were:

Yale University, New Haven, Conn.; Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge; Northeastern University, Boston; Tufts College, Medford, Mass.; University of New Hampshire, Durham; Norwich University, Northfield, Vt.

Rare French Tapestry Acquired by Museum

Among this season's acquisitions at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, is a French tapestry of the period of Louis XV, designed by the famous painter, François Boucher. His signature and the date 1756 are woven in reverse in the left-hand corner.

Its title is "Le Déjeuner" (the lunch). The elegant picnic scene, typical of the luxurious affectation of the bucolic then in fashion, has a woven border simulating a carved and gilded frame. Two armorial shields, also part of the textile pattern, bear the arms of the reigning monarch. The tapestry is one of a series of six known as "La Noble Pastorale." A painting close in style to the Museum panel is Boucher's "Autumn Pastoral" in the Wallace Collection, London. Both painting and tapestry depict the conventional shepherdess, elaborately gowned but barefooted, being fed with grapes by her attendant shepherd.

This was woven at the Manufacture Royale de Tapisseries de Beauvais, a workshop which, through under royal patronage, was more or less of a private venture. The management of the Hôtel des Gobelins, an establishment which was the property of the Crown, jealously watched Boucher's designs being used by the firm of Beauvais, and finally requested that he be assigned to the royal workshop. The series, "La Noble Pastorale," says Miss Gertrude Townsend, Curator of Textiles at the Museum, was probably designed in 1755, but the paintings from which most of the pieces were adapted would have been executed several years earlier, presumably with no plans for making them serve as tapestry cartoons.

Budget Requests Up $5,000,000 in Maine

AUGUSTA, Maine, Dec. 14 (AP)—With its public hearings nearly completed, the legislative budget committee had before it departmental and institutional two-year appropriation requests for nearly $5,000,000 more than was granted by the Legislature for the past biennium.

The requests, for approximately $28,050,000, for the next two years came from about 45 departments, the 13 state institutions, and 16 charitable and benevolent groups supported partly by state funds.

That amount, compared to the $23,440,186 allotted those agencies the past biennium, was in addition to funds to be expended by departments which are self-supporting by virtue of incomes, including the highway department, which derives revenue mostly from gasoline tax receipts and motor vehicle registration-operators fees.

Naming Meins To State Post Stirs Censure

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Appointment of Carroll L. Meins, Chief Secretary to Governor Saltonstall, as Chairman of the State Public Utilities Commission, has disappointed Massachusetts citizens who have relied upon the Governor to select the right men for important State positions.

While the Governor's naming of Reuben L. Lurie, racket-smashing Boston attorney, as Chairman of the State Parole Board, has been praised, along with other appointments, Mr. Meins' elevation to the $8,000-a-year Commission chairmanship has been singled out for censure.

Not within memory has the Public Utilities Commission been headed by a man devoid of legal or engineering training, considered essential to that highly technical position. Mr. Meins is treasurer of a chocolate manufacturing concern.

The Commission as a whole now is one of relative inexperience, the result of the shift in membership brought about during the gubernatorial administrations of James M. Curley, Charles F. Hurley and Leverett Saltonstall.

Mr. Curley, brother of the former Governor, is now the senior member of the Commission, with only four years' service in handling cases involving technical problems regarding power companies, railroads, truck concerns, and other public utilities.

The other members are Francis M. McKeown of Springfield, former Assistant Secretary to Governor Hurley, and John M. Whouley, both appointed by Mr. Hurley late in 1938, and Gilbert S. Cox, Needham lawyer, appointed to the Commission by Governor Saltonstall when he named Mr. Meins Chairman. Mr. McKeown is now the only lawyer on the Commission outside of Mr. Cox, the new member.

The activities of the Commission during the next few months will be closely watched, with the possibility that organized labor's drive for popular election of the Commission members may receive support from hitherto opposing persons.

Seeking Reason

Political observers are still seeking the real reason for the resignation of Senator Joseph R. Cotton as Chairman of the State Public Utilities Commission to become Counsel to the Governor, a new position.

Undoubtedly the Governor has strengthened his own staff by the addition of Mr. Cotton, President of the Senate, who is now retiring from the Legislature after serving since 1923 in the House and Senate. Mr. Cotton will be a valuable liaison officer between the Governor and the Republican Legislature. He is certain to build up the Governor's influence in both branches.

Yet the feeling will not down that Mr. Cotton was forced to relinquish a post which he thoroughly enjoyed to assume new duties in a position which may become a target for criticism because it has been newly established.

League Choice

The Consumers League of Massachusetts, one of the organizations constantly fighting for legislation to protect women and minors working in various Massachusetts concerns, was responsible, in a large measure, for the appointment of Mrs. J. Verity Smith of West Roxbury, as Assistant Commissioner of Labor and Industries.

It is understood that Miss Margaret Welsman, Secretary of the Consumers League, submitted to the Governor a list of women who could fill the position of Assistant Commissioner adequately. Mrs. Smith was the League's first choice, it is reported.

Edgar M. Mills

Quoddy Class Ends; Next Unit Largest

EASTPORT, Maine, Dec. 14 (AP)—About 500 youths enrolled in the National Youth Administration's model work-experience project in Quoddy Village here will complete their courses tomorrow.

When the project re-opens Jan. 6, 710 students will be enrolled, the most in its four years. New York City will send 210, the largest quota, while Massachusetts with 170 will head the New England delegation. Maine will send 45, Connecticut 80, New Hampshire 18, New Jersey 17, Rhode Island 25.

Vote in Rhode Island Announced as 319,649

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 14 (AP)—The official vote of Rhode Island in the Presidential election was announced today by the State Board of Elections. The tally was Roosevelt, 181,122; Willkie, 138,214; Babson, 74, and Browder 239. The total vote cast for Presidential electors was 319,649.

Bay State Studies Roads; Plans Merritt Extension

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Engineers of the Massachusetts Public Works Department today indicated that the building of mile-a-minute safety roads—including extension of Connecticut's Merritt Parkway across the Bay State to the New Hampshire line—was behind the launching of a series of technical studies here intended to eliminate all guesswork from road-building programs of the future.

Portable and stationary devices of a mechanical nature have been and are being installed or transported along the State's network of existing roads to provide technical data necessary for tailoring the contemplated super-express road system to the needs and desires of drivers, through actual recordings made by the drivers themselves.

From the instruments developed by the United States Bureau of Public Roads, local investigators are recording all types of grades, curves and straightaways, with accurate information of their effects upon drivers at specific locations.

Mechanical Precision

The devices tell the transverse position of each vehicle using the road and allow the engineer to figure, with mechanical precision, the most effective widths of lanes and the limits to which roads can be curved and banked with safety and driving comfort.

Up to this point, the Public Works Department has been cautious about embarking upon a program of mile-a-minute road construction. Sufficient technical data to insure maximum value for every dollar expended on so-called limited motorways built over new rights-of-way, has not been available.

The new devices, which include a "speedmeter," an instrument for recording the exact speed of every passing vehicle, the distance between every vehicle or the safety margins allowed by the drivers, and the numbers of vehicles that pass both hourly and daily, are paving the way for the building of highways in this State, similar to Pennsylvania's express highway stretching between Pittsburgh and Harrisburg.

Locating of Restrictions

Part of the engineering study calls for locating and measuring every restriction where the minimum sight distance is less than 1,000 feet, all curves which are in excess of five degrees of curvature and all grades in excess of five per cent. In order to measure these features, a car is equipped with special instruments such as a "footometer" for measuring distances. A "tapley meter" measures the grade per cent and curves are gauged by a Sperry gyro compass.

Thus is Massachusetts bringing up to date a system of determining safe construction that has necessarily been devoted in the past almost wholly to the development of strong, durable surfaces. Now that pavement design is so well advanced as to need no more intensive research, emphasis is being shifted to the facilitation of traffic upon these surfaces.

The highly mechanized system of modern research is said to be as trustworthy in directing the efforts of highway engineers as the adding machine is in facilitating accounting. Mistakes in the building of the new type of throughway requiring entirely new rights of way and skirting population centers, can prove tremendously expensive to the point of jeopardizing future construction programs.

Exacting Information

It is no longer enough to know how many automobiles travel over a given highway or even to know the speeds at which they travel. The engineer now demands to know how far apart the cars keep, how rough the highway is as measured in terms of surface waves not noticeable to the naked eye, and the actual position of an automobile as it passes a certain point in the roadway. Problems of mile-a-minute highways invite serious studies designed to eliminate the need of traffic lights, converging traffic, and reduced speed zones.

Massachusetts engineers also have before them extensive plans for converting existing highways into so-called "defense" highways requiring certain specifications as to widths and uninterrupted traffic flow.

Plans are contemplated for as early a start as possible upon the extension of the Merritt Parkway in Connecticut from its proposed Massachusetts boundary terminus close to Stafford Springs to a point near Haverhill where New Hampshire is expected to pick up and carry the express route to Maine, through which it may eventually be extended to Mount Desert Island.

Many Boston Groups Plan 'Dry' New Year's Parties

Frederick W. Carr

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Though New Year's parties that get along without liquor generally do not get into the newspaper, there is, in fact, a multitude of these saner observances on New Year's Eve, it was brought out here today in a brief survey.

Running to many varieties, celebrations of the drinkless type range from full dress events to "watch night" church services and on to parties for the poor and for the homeless.

Here are a few of the New Year's affairs the public does not know about, because the picture is so put out of focus by the downtown spotlight:

Everything that a big New Year's party at a downtown hotel in Boston can offer except the liquor is scheduled for a 9:30 p. m. to 3:30 a. m. dance party at the Huntington Ave. Y. M. C. A. But the event is not run by the "Y." It is being handled by a young folks' committee, is a community party, and is not limited to "Y" members.

Biggest Event Expected

"We expect to have our biggest New Year's Eve party this year," said Clifford K. Brown, Executive Secretary of the Huntington Ave. Branch. "We are holding it in the gym so as to be able to take care of more than before.

"The charge is $4 a couple. We don't figure on making a penny. The affair is absolutely non-profit. Last year we lost quite a little. The $4 includes a full dinner at midnight. The same thing would cost $10 at many other places. We have a good party without the drinks.

"The party is mostly dancing, with very good music and attractive decorations. Many of the young men come in tuxedos and the girls in their long dresses. We expect to have 100 to 150 couples this year. Lots of young folks don't want to go downtown, pay high prices and get in the mob where most of the people show the signs of drink and where it's so crowded that you can't dance."

Other parties, several of a different kind, are being held at other Y. M. C. A. branches.

"Watch Night" Services

"Watch Night" services will be held in many New England churches on New Year's Eve. This custom dates back many decades. It provides one of the most widespread observances.

Trinity Church on Copley Square in Boston, for instance, will open its "Watch Night" services at 10:30 p. m. with carol singing by the full choir and congregation. A devotional service begins at 11, with an address by the Rector, the Rev Dr. Oliver J. Hart. There will be a period of silence at midnight, the service concluding shortly thereafter.

Homeless boys of one of the unique institutions of Boston—the Morgan Memorial Charles Hayden Goodwill Inn for Boys—will again have their New Year's party at the Inn. This now houses about 80, some of whom are without homes, others transient in Boston, and still others looking for work or relatives.

The party will adjourn to let the young men who are between 16 and 27, go to midnight "Watch Night" services in their various churches. Morgan Memorial is the mother institution of good will industries—the systematic renovation of cast-off materials such as furniture, clothing, etc.—in 107 American cities and 17 foreign countries. Boys of the neighborhood who formerly lived at the home are invited to the get-together.

A neighborhood New Year's Eve party that has been held for 30 years until it has become an annual home coming affair is of course scheduled again at the oldest and largest of Boston's settlements—South Bay Union, a center of South End House.

Folk Dances Demonstrated

"The event was started by Robert A. Woods, our first Head Worker, because he felt there was too much running around and too much drinking on New Year's Eve," recalled Thomas J. Turley, Director of Boys' Work.

"The neighborhood then was mostly Jewish and Irish. This is a changing community, a 'zone of emergence,' and today while Syrians, Armenians and Italians predominate, we have 27 different nationalities on our rolls.

"We ask the neighbors who have moved away to come back, and many do, meeting old friends here for the only time of the year. Some have been returning for 15 or 20 years.

"Some of the neighbors demonstrate the folk dances of their native lands, and everybody has a royal good time, at the stroke of midnight joining hands to sing together the international 'Auld lang syne.'"

Eighty different headquarters of the Salvation Army throughout New England will hold "Watch Night" services on New Year's Eve. Emphasis will be placed on religion in the family. Social hours will follow. Young people will take a big part, report officials of the Salvation Army, who add that there is always a large attendance at this New Year's get-together.

(This is the second of three articles on the trend toward a saner observance of New Year's Eve. The first appeared Dec. 12.)

Grange Hall Burns

ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt., Dec. 14 (AP)—The Green Mountain Grange Hall, home of the first Grange in New England, was destroyed today by fire. Grange officers estimated the loss at $6,000. Lyndonville and St. Johnsbury firemen fought the flames in 10 below zero temperature in a vain effort to save the structure.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and continued cold tonight and Sunday; lowest temperature near 18; Sunday fair and continued cold; maximum temperature Sunday near 32 degrees, light to gentle northerly winds this afternoon, tonight and Sunday.

Massachusetts: Increasing cloudiness and somewhat colder today and snow or rain on the coast and snow in the interior tonight. Clearing, preceded by snow in extreme east portion today and continued cold.

Connecticut—Increasing cloudiness and somewhat colder today and snow or rain in south portion and snow in north portion tonight. Generally fair tomorrow and continued cold.

Rhode Island—Increasing cloudiness and somewhat colder today and snow or rain on the coast tonight. Clearing tomorrow and continued cold.

Maine—Fair today over north portion and increasing cloudiness over south portion and continued cold. Cloudy tomorrow and slightly warmer, preceded by light snow on the coast.

New Hampshire — Increasing cloudiness and continued cold today. Considerable cloudiness tomorrow, preceded by snow in south portion and continued cold.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	20	20	New Orleans	60	60
Chicago	26	25	New York	29	29
Denver	-8	-11	Norfolk	40	40
Kansas City	21	19	Philadelphia	31	31
Los Angeles	50	48	St. Louis	30	29
Miami	64	64	San Francisco	39	32
Minneapolis	-3	-6	Washington	34	34

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., December 14.
B—Minimum for previous 12 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 11:56 p. m.; height, 8.7 feet.
Sunday, 11:17 a .m.; height, 10.1 feet.
Sunday, 11:40 p. m.; height, 8.9 feet.
Monday, 11:58 a. m.; height, 10.3 feet.
Light all vehicles Saturday by 4:43 p. m.
Light all vehicles Sunday by 4:43 p. m.

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U. S. Held Not Easily Scared Into a War

However greatly America would lament the defeat of Britain, the people "cannot easly be frightened into participation in a foreign war," three Harvard professors declare in a letter to the Crimson, undergraduate newspaper.

The letter is signed by Arthur N. Holcombe, Professor of Government, William E. Hocking, Alford Professor of Philosophy, and Harlow Shapley, Paine Professor of Astronomy. Dr. Holcombe and Dr. Hocking are Chairmen of their respective departments, and Dr. Shapley is Director of the Harvard Observatory.

"The American people are not unthinking pacifists," the Harvard professors write. . . . (But) a new balance of power, which can be maintained only by a constant threat of forcible intervention in Europe, is not an international order for which Americans should be asked to lay down their lives."

Repudiation by President Roosevelt of his campaign pledge to preserve America's peace would have "the same unhappy effects upon American morale as we have seen produced abroad by similar acts of bad faith on the part of trusted public men."

Freedom of Listening

By a Staff Photographer

Untrammeled International Relations—With News With No Gestapo to Fear

Four students at Harvard University who, together with 14 others of different nationalities, live in the new International Club on Divinity Avenue. To them war news has special significance. Left to right: Louis Sohn of Lwow, Poland; Luis de Zuleta of Madrid; Egon L. S. Hanfstaengl, son of Ernst F. S. Hanfstaengl, the former Hitler lieutenant, and Amando Dalisay of Manila.

Harvard's International Club: Nations, Families Live Again

Around the short-wave radio, beside a blazing fire in the old-fashioned parlor of Harvard's International Club, there gather each evening 18 boys of 10 different nationalities—boys who are showing Harvard a successful venture in co-operative international living.

To them, the war news is not academic. Names of towns are not geographical or linguistic curiosities; they are places where families or friends are living, where they themselves have lived or visited.

To them, the Gestapo is not merely a name It stands for the terror which drove them from their homes, across the sea—and for the sword which still hangs over the heads of their mothers and fathers and brothers who are now over there.

To them America is more than a home; it is a refuge where they can work and study and plan for the future in peace—where they can listen to the radio without fear of punishment—where no dictator can send them off to war. Of all the songs which are played on the small piano in the International Club parlor, which are hummed, whistled and sung in the corridors, "God Bless America" is by far the most popular.

He is proud of his American citizenship, and no one could wish more heartily for a British victory than he.

There are Louis, from Lwow, Poland; Hans, from Munich; Hermann, from Karlsruhe; Amando, the slight, ingratiating Filipino, whose home is in Manila; Fred, the American of Chinese parantage; Luis, from Madrid, and Jake, the Armenian President of the Club, whose vision and hard work made its founding, a year ago, possible.

April, 1939, marked the founding of the Club. In June of that year several of the founders rented their present home on Divinity Avenue from the University, Phillips Brooks House, the social service center, helping them hurdle the biggest obstacle by guaranteeing their rent for three years.

This is the second year of the Club's existence. Independently of the University, its officers direct, and make pay a business venture with a budget of about $16,000 a year.

But the International Club is more than a business venture. It is testimony to the fact that boys of many lands can live happily together.

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Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Civic Repertory—
"Life With Father," featuring Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. 2:30.

Plymouth—
"Old Acquaintance," a new play by John Van Druten. Presented by Dwight Deere Wiman. Featuring Jane Cowl and Peggy Wood. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Musicals

Shubert—
"All in Fun," starring Bill Robinson. 8:30. Matinee Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30. (Last day.)

Colonial—
"Hi-Ya, Gentlemen," with Max Baer, Audrey Christie, Sid Silvers, Ella Logan, Erik Rhodes and Christina Lind. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30. (Last day.)

Music

Tomorrow

Jordan Hall—
First Boston recital by Palmyra da Camara, pianist. 8.

Symphony Hall—
"The Messiah," presented by the Handel and Haydn Society. Mark Love, bass soloist. Other soloists: Olive Appleton, soprano; Jean Watson, contralto; and Donald Gage, tenor. Thompson Stone, conductor. 8:15.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Knute Rockne—All American," Pat O'Brien. 2:15, 5:50, 9:25. "Night Train," Rex Harrison. 4, 7:50.

Fenway—
"North West Mounted Police," Gary Cooper and Madeleine Carroll. 2:25, 6, 9:25. "Youth Will Be Served," Jane Withers. 1:10, 4:45, 8:15.

Fine Arts—
Jean Gabin in "Maria Chapdelaine." 1:20, 3:25, 5:30, 7:35, 9:40. March of Time. "Royal Air Force." 1, 3, 5, 7:05, 9:10.

Keith Memorial—
"Information Please," 9:50 a. m., 12:45, 3:45, 6:45, 9:45. "Bank Dick," W. C. Fields. 10 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:55, 9:55. "Blackout," Conrad Veidt. 11:25 a. m., 2:25, 5:25, 8:25.

Kenmore—
"Boom Town," Clark Gable, Spencer Tracy, Claudette Colbert and Hedy Lamarr. 2:30, 6:30, 9:30. "Money and the Woman," Jeffrey Lynn. 1:10, 4:40, 8:10.

Metropolitan—
"Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye, Jack Oakie, Betty Grable and John Payne. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 6:35, 9:25. "Murder Over New York," Sidney Toler. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:15.

Modern—
"The Letter," Bette Davis. 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:30, 9:35. "Tugboat Annie Sails Again," Alan Hale. 10:55 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Orpheum—
"Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland, George Murphy and Charles Winninger. 9:30 a. m., 12:45, 3:55, 7:05, 10:15. "Escape to Glory," Pat O'Brien and Constance Bennett. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.

Paramount—
"North West Mounted Police," Gary Cooper and Madeleine Carroll. 10:30 a. m., 2:05, 5:40, 9:10. "Youth Will Be Served," Jane Withers. 9:20 a. m., 12:50, 4:30, 8.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Meet the Missus," Ruth Donnelly. 10:50 a. m., 1:55, 5, 8:05. Stage Show: 12, 3:05, 6:10, 9:15. "Pride of the Bowery," Leo Gorcey and kids. 12:05, 4, 7:05, 10:10.

Scollay—
"The Letter," Bette Davis. 11:35 a. m., 2:55, 6:10, 9:30. "Tugboat Annie Sails Again," Alan Hale. 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 4:50, 8:10.

South Station Theater—
"March of Time," "Pete Smith Explains," "Travel Virginia," "Dogs You Seldom See," Matty Malneck and Orchestra, latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland, George Murphy and Charles Winninger. 12:45, 3:55, 7:05, 10:15. "Escape to Glory," Pat O'Brien and Constance Bennett. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.

Telepix—
"Lightning Speed Photography." "March of Time." "Caribbean Cruise." "Bowling." "Dog Aristocrats," cartoons; Screen Snapshots; and 30 minutes news digest.

Trans-Lux—
"So You Won't Talk," Joe E. Brown. 11 a. m., 1:45, 4:35, 7:25, 10:10. "The 39 Steps," Robert Donat. 9:30 a. m., 12:10, 3, 5:50, 8:40.

Tremont—
"Caravan," Charles Boyer. 10 a. m., 1:05, 4:25, 8:05. "In Name Only," Cary Grant. 9, 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 6:20, 9:55.

Uptown—
"The Long Voyage Home," John Wayne, Thomas Mitchell, Ian Hunter. 12:50. "Arise, My Love," Ray Milland and Claudette Colbert. 2:30, 6:15, 9:55.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Allston: "Lucky Cisco Kid," Cesar Romero. "City of Chance," Don Woods and Lynn Bari. 2 and 8.
Capitol: "Dispatch From Reuters," Edward G. Robinson. "Always a Bride," Rosemary Lane. 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Down Argentine Way," Don Ameche. "South of Pago Pago." 2 and 8.
Regent: "Boys From Syracuse," Allan Jones and Martha Raye. "Military Academy," Tommy Kelly and Bobby Jordan. 2. Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Hired Wife," Brian Aherne and Rosalind Russell. "Dr. Kildare Goes Home," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Knute Rockne All American," Pat O'Brien. "Calling Husbands," Ernest Truex. 1:30 and
BRIGHTON—Coolidge Corner: "Seven," Florence Rice. 2, 5:05,
"The Baker's Wife." 3:25, 6:30,
Brookline Village: "Howards of Virginia," Cary Grant and Martha 2:20, 6:05, 9:32. "Mystery Sea Ra Carole Landis. 4:17, 8:02.
Cleveland Circle: "Arise, My Claudette Colbert and Ray Mi "East of the River," John Ga 1:20-11.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Ari Love," Claudette Colbert and Ra land. "Dancing on a Dime." Cont 1-11.
Harvard: "Public Deb No. 1," Br Joyce. "Girl from God's Coun Chester Morris and Jane Wyatt. 7:45.
University: "The Long Voyage Hom John Wayne, Thomas Mitchell and Hunter. 2:50, 6:10, 9:35. "Too M Girls." 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Sq Caballero." Cesar Romero "From a Prison Camp." 2 an

DORCHESTER—Codman Squa for Comedy." James Stew 10:25. "Long Voyage Hom Mitchell. 3:59, 7:42.
Dorchester: "Margie." Mischa Auer. "Secret Se Rice. 2. Continuous from
Franklin Park: "No Time for Comedy." James Stewart. 4:10, 8. "Long Voyage Home." Thomas Mitchell. 1:10, 6:05, 9:45.
Strand: "Arise, My Love." Claudette Colbert. 2:30, 6:09, 6:29. "Dancing on a lace Beery. 3:31, 6:31, 9:31. "Or. Kildare Goes Home." Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 2:06, 5:06, 8:08.
Park: "Way of All Flesh." Akim Tamiroff. "Sporting Blood." Robert Young. 1:30 and 7:50.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Down Argentine Way." Don Ameche. "Dispatch From Reuters." Edward G. Robinson. 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT — Capital: "Wyoming." Wallace Beery. 3:31, 6:31, 9:31. "Or. Kildare Goes Home." Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 2:06, 5:06, 8:08.
Park: "Way of All Flesh." Akim Tamiroff. "Sporting Blood." Robert Young. 1:30 and 7:50.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Little Bit of Heaven." Gloria Jean and Robert Stack. "Gold Rush Maisie." Ann Sothern. 1:50 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Down Argentine Way." Don Ame 2, 5:56, 9:38. "Dispatch from Reuters." Edward G. Robinson. 4:12, 7:59.
Hyde Park: "Return of Frank James." Henry Fonda. 3, 6:10, 9:20. "Friendly Neighbors." 1:45, 5, 8:10.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Knute Rockne — All American." Pat O'Brien. "Calling All Husbands." Ernest Truex. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Howards of Virginia." Cary Grant and Martha Scott. 3:10, 6:30, 9:30. "Cavalcade of Academy Awards." 2:40, 6, 9.

MALDEN — Granada: "A Little Bit of Heaven." Gloria Jean and Hugh Herbert. 1:30, 4:49, 8:08. "Knute Rockne—All American." 3:06, 6:25, 9:44.
Mystic: "Night Train." Margaret Lockwood. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05. "Seven Sinners." Marlene Dietrich and John Wayne. 3:20, 6:30, 9:40.
Maplewood: "Swing It, Sailor." W. Ford, Isabel Jewel. 3:37, 6:37, 9:37. "Border G-Men." George O'Brien. 2:38, 6:35, 8:35. "King of the Royal Mounted Series No. 3." 2:15, 5:15, 8:15.
Orpheum: "The Sea Hawk." Errol Flynn. "Comin' Round the Mountain." 1:45 and 7.
Strand: "Dispatch from Reuters." Edward G. Robinson. 3:20, 6:25 9:30. "The Gay Caballero." Cesar Romero. 2:15, 5:20, 8:25.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Dancing on a Dime." 4:39, 7:54. "Arise, My Love." Claudette Colbert. 1:42, 6:04, 9:24.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Return of Frank James." Henry Fonda. "Turnabout," Carole Landis. 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: "Hired Wife." Rosalind Russell. 3:50, 8:20. "One Crowded Night." 4, 6:45, 10.

MELROSE — Melrose: "Down Argentine Way." Don Ameche. "Young People." Shirley Temple. 2 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "No Time for Comedy," James Stewart and Rosalind Russell. 3:20, 8. "East of the River," John Garfield. 2, 9:40.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "The Westerner." Gary Cooper and Walter Brennan. "Dispatch From Reuters." Edward G. Robinson. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "The Long Voyage Home." "Too Many Girls." 1:30 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "The Long Voyage Home." Thomas Mitchell and Ian Hunter. "Hit Parade of 1941." Kenny Baker and Frances Langford.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Men Against the Sky." "Mexican Spitfire in Trouble."
Strand: "Long Voyage Home." John Wayne and Thomas Mitchell. "Little Bit of Heaven." Gloria Jean and Robert Stack.

REVERE—Boulevard: "They Knew What They Wanted." Carole Lombard and Charles Laughton. "Gay Caballero," Cesar Romero. 2 and 8:10.
Revere: "They Knew What They Wanted." Carole Lombard and Charles Laughton. "Gay Caballero," Cesar Romero. 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "Hired Wife." Rosalind Russell. "Argentine Nights," Don Ameche. 2 and 7:45.
Capitol and Ball Square: "Down Argentine Way." Don Ameche. "South of Pago Pago." Victor McLaglen and Frances Farmer. 2. Evenings at 6:30. Last complete show at 8.
Davis Square: "The Escape." "French Without Tears." 2 and 7:45.
Strand: "Young People." Shirley Temple. "Scatterbrain." Judy Canova. 2 and 7:45.

SOUTH BOSTON—Strand: "Moon Over Burma." Dorothy Lamour and Preston Foster. "Gay Caballero." Cesar Romero. 2 and 7:30.
Broadway: "Captain Caution." Victor Mature and Leo Carrillo. "One Crowded Night." Billy Seward. 1:30, 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Down Argentine Way." Don Ameche. "Gold Rush Maisie." Ann Sothern. "1940 Football Review." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Pier No. 13." Lynn Bari and Lloyd Nolan. 2:15, 8. "Sporting Blood." Robert Young and Maureen O'Sullivan. 3:25, 9:10.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Arise, My Love." Claudette Colbert. "Dancing on a Dime." Continuous 2-11.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Strike Up the Band." Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. "Charlie Chan at the Wax Museum." Sidney Toler. 1:45 and 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Boys From Syracuse." Allan Jones and Rosemary Lane. "Viva Cisco Kid." Cesar Romero and Jean Rogers. 2 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "The Westerner." Gary Cooper and Walter Brennan. "Sky Murder." Walter Pidgeon. 2 and 7:45.

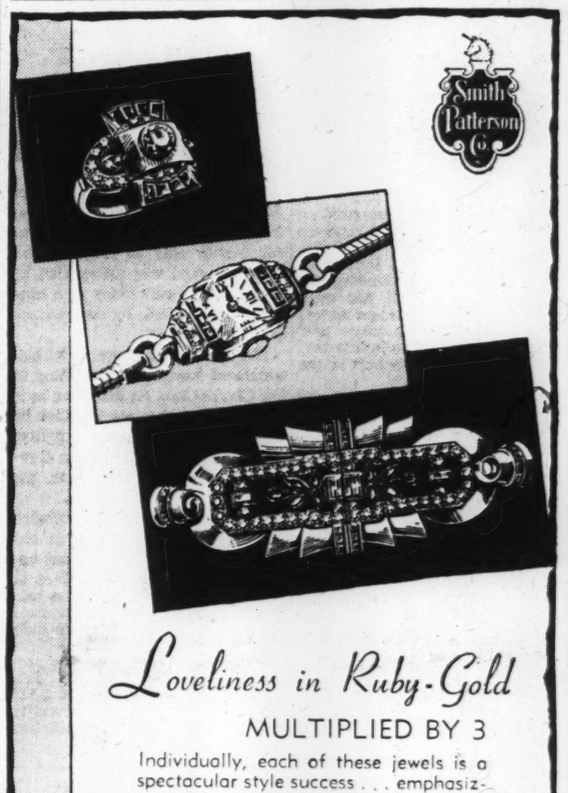
WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Play house: "The Howards of Virginia." Cary Grant and Martha Scott. March of Time's "Arms and the Men—U. S. A." 2:30 and 7:45 daily except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "The Westerner." "Dispatch From Reuters." Edward G. Robinson. 2 and 8.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Young People." Shirley Temple. 3:42, 8:12. "Mystery Sea Raider," Henry Wilcoxon. 2:15, 5:40, 9:41.

Morgan Lines Defended

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (AP)—Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts said here that unless the Morgan Lines continued service to Boston and New England ports from New York, he would urge establishment of a new competing line or request the government to operate competing vessels.



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MULTIPLIED BY 3

Individually, each of these jewels is a spectacular style success . . . emphasizing, with ruby-toned 14K gold, the contrast of diamonds and rubies. Collectively, the ensemble is a triumphant trio, each jewel accenting the loveliness of the other two.

Finger Ring, large diamond, twenty smaller diamonds and eight rubies. 14k ruby-gold and platinum. $300.

Bracelet Watch, 14k ruby-gold, ten diamonds and six rubies. 14k ruby-gold flexible cord bracelet. $190.

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Charge and Budget Accounts

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Style shown top, right $24.95

You can well use this West Branch cedar chest in the bedroom as a dressing table, in the dining room as a server, in the living room or hall as a console table. The exterior is walnut, maple or ribbon striped mahogany veneer on ¾-inch cedar, with gumwood legs. The corners have strong, lock-joint construction. The lid is lipped to keep out dust. Measures 45 inches long, 19 inches front to back, 31 inches high.

Also lowboy style with drawer as shown at right, bottom (mahogany veneer and gumwood only). $32.50

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Misses' and Juniors'

No mail or phone orders.

SKYLIGHT SHOP—FIFTH FLOOR

TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON

Uniform Wharfage Rates Near at Boston

Uniform wharfage rates at Boston's ocean terminals are a step nearer today.

The three railroads serving the port followed the example of the State Department of Public Works in adopting a flat rate of 50 cents a ton on all cargo moving over State-owned piers in Boston as a wharfage charge. The new state tariff will be effective Jan. 15, 1941, and doubles the present charge of 25 cents a ton, at Commonwealth Pier, South Boston.

Effective date of the change in wharfage at railroad terminals also is to be Jan. 15, according to notices just issued and sent to the Maritime Commission.

All this has been the goal of the Boston Port Authority for 10 years, as the first "reform" move undertaken by that group when it began to function. The old practice of a variety of wharfage charges was seen as a serious handicap to the port's growth and development.

Some competing ports have no wharfage charges, Richard Parkhurst, Vice-Chairman of the Authority points out, the fee being absorbed by steamship lines or railroads. Boston has long been at a disadvantage in seeking new business for the port by a widely diversified system of charges for wharfage. Uniform charges would help in meeting competition, he declared.

Operators of other terminals are expected to adopt the same flat charge as is provided by the new Tariff No. 3 of the State, displacing the old Howard scale which had a different rate for almost every commodity. A substantial number of importers and exporters will benefit financially by the flat rate for all cargo, if adopted for all piers, Mr. Parkhurst said. Some will find the new charge higher.

In the case of intercoastal lines, which use Commonwealth Pier, the rate will be doubled, but the same steamship companies that face that situation, already are absorbing wharfage charges at some other North Atlantic ports where they maintain regular service, it is pointed out.

The new tariff at Commonwealth Pier, provides for a dockage charge to vessels using that pier, of 10 cents a ton for all cargo discharged or loaded. This is assessed on the ship, and has no connection with the wharfage charge, assessed on the cargo. The tariff also provides for a charge of 25 cents for each passenger embarking or debarking there, with a minimum charge of $100 a vessel, for each day or fraction thereof. A charge of $5 a day or fraction thereof will be made for the use of each gangway at Commonwealth Pier, the tariff specifies.

Log of the Port of Boston

New Craft Coming

Boston will get a pre-view of the latest thing in modern American steamship architecture on Dec. 22, when the new American President Lines' steamer President Monroe, is expected to be at pier 44, Hoosac docks, Charlestown, and open for inspection by invitation. The new vessel, now nearing completion at Newport News, Va., is to be put through official sea trials within the next few days. Capt. Arthur W. Aitken, formerly on the President Garfield, is to command the new craft, second of seven $3,000,000 combination passenger and cargo liners for the round-the-world service. Officials of the Federal, State and municipal Governments, together with tourist and travel men, to the extent of 250, are to be the guests of Irving T. Sorge, Boston agent of the line, and the skipper, on an inspection trip over the big vessel on the afternoon of Dec. 22.

Freight Service

Another ocean freight service is to serve Portland, Maine, it is announced here. The Sprague Steamship Line, operating freight service between Boston, other North Atlantic ports, and the east coast of South America, which has sent some of their vessels to Portland in recent years, now plans a southbound service from that port to Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo, and Buenos Aires. A sailing from Portland is planned for Dec. 17, with another Jan. 20, and furture ones as offering of cargo warrants.

Cargo Released

After a delay of nearly six months, cargo from the Norwegian steamer Gabon, finally reached New York, and is coming around to Boston after trans-shipment. The Gabon left Colombo June 1, and arrived at Dakar, Africa, July 1, where the craft was held on account of war conditions. Cargo was finally released, loaded on the steamer Western Sword, and shipped to New York.

Baker Chocolate Wage Arbitration

Arbitration of a wage-scale disagreement between employees of the Walter Baker Chocolate Company of Milton and officials of the company began yesterday before a specially appointed board in the Federal Building, Boston.

The employees are members of the Federal Labor Union, an American Federation of Labor affiliate, and allege that prevailing wages are not in accordance with an agreement made after a strike last August. The arbitration board consists of:

Prof. Sumner Slichter and Prof. Alfred D. Sheffield, both of Harvard Business School, and Howard Warren, local businessman. Lester F. Waterbury is counsel for the company; Henry Wise appears for the union.

'...And Lots of White Meat'

R. J. Keller

This Is How It's Done

Miss Wilma Hesselschwerdt gives Mrs. Livingston Davis a lesson in turkey carving at the Women's Educational and Industrial Union in Perkins Hall, Boston.

Carving Turkey a Real Art: Woman Shows Mere Men How

"See how easily she does it," murmured a cultivated feminine voice, "and when you think what extraordinary things our husbands do with a turkey at Thanksgiving!"

The faintest suggestion of a smile quivered on the lips of the other spectators, and a slight, almost invisible nod of heads expressed the sympathy of a score of other women thronging around the platter on which Miss Wilma Hesselschwerdt, one of the cooks at The Women's Educational and Industrial Union, rested, for a moment, her long, slender knife. Her performance was itself the "pièce de résistance"—introduced for the first time this year—at the annual Christmas sale held for the benefit of women who consign their handiwork to the Union.

The pile of thin slices on the marble cutting board all came from one drum stick, deftly severed at the joint, without a ragged bit of skin anywhere. Thrift as well as daintiness has guided Miss Hesselschwerdt through many years of carving thousands of restaurant birds, and she can serve more than 30 persons with a turkey weighing from 14 to 16 pounds. Not a scrap is wasted. First, of course, she insists on a sharp knife. After slicing up one drumstick she seizes the second firmly in her white-gloved, left hand, and with a movement always away from herself, she goes to work on the breast.

Not a stitch of linen thread, not a string nor a skewer can be seen anywhere. Yet there is no bursting forth of sage and onion, no leaking blobs of stuffing spilling onto and out of the platter while she carves. The secret of that, she explained yesterday, after completing the demonstration, is that she puts paper towels in the openings, on top of the dressing, and that is enough to seal them up during the hours of cooking. There they were, well browned, rather appetizing crumples of crêpe paper which, of course, were not included in the servings.

Whether the family at home would wish to have their turkey in such dainty slices as those dished out, by weight—about two ounces at a time—was not given serious attention, but doubtless the members of the Union received many pointers to pass along, and all agreed that the performance was most efficient. Not a splash, not a spatter, not a crumb astray on platter or board or table, and nothing (the reporter looked) upon the floor.

P. P. S.

Move in Maine To Shift Pauper Burden to U. S.

AUGUSTA, Maine, Dec. 14 (AP)—With the State facing a probable overdraft of $400,000 by next June 30 in its Pauper Support Account, Gov.-elect Sumner Sewall (R) asks health-welfare officials work "fast" to determine if a large part of the rolls could be absorbed by the Work Projects Administration, National Youth Administration and Civilian Conservation Corps.

"It probably would be wise," said Mr. Sewell at a public hearing before the Legislative Budget Committee, "to spend a little money in the gathering of facts which could be used to show how some of these people on pauper relief might be employed under WPA and in other activity."

Simultaneously, Mr. Sewell, who said he favored such a move because of the large amount expended each year for poor relief, expressed gratification to Charles S. Brown, Director of that Division, for the start already made in gathering such information.

Mr. Sewell said Health and Welfare Commissioner, Joel G. Earnest, estimated the Pauper Account overdraft by the first of the year probably would be $200,000 with a similar amount from that time to next June.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

The Ford Hall Forum Players present, "Paradise Lost", by Clifford Odets in the Elizabeth Peabody Playhouse, 357 Charles Street. Doors open 8:00 p. m. Curtain at 8:40 p. m.

Boston Friendship Tour. "Chinatown at Night" Tour starts at King Wah Low restaurant, Tyler Street, 6:00 p. m.

Sunday

All-day convention of the New England Co-operative Federation in Hannum Hall, Y. W. C. A., Cambridge, 9:30 a. m. Murray Lincoln, Executive Secretary of Ohio Farm Bureau Co-operatives, headline speaker at 4:00 p. m.

Music at the Gardner Museum, Fenway Court, Boston. Mae Taylor, soprano; Teresa Calamara, pianist. Reginald Boardman, accompanist, 2:00 p. m.

At the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, concert directed by Earl Weidner, 2:30 p. m. Gallery talk on Christian Symbolism by Mrs. Sayward and The Medieval Collection by Mrs. Tanner, 3:30 p. m.

Free public concert by the Girls' Choir and the String Sinfonietta of the South End Music School, at the Children's Museum, 60 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain. George Faulkner, conductor and Erwin Bodky, guest harpsichordist, 3:30 p. m.

Concert of Christmas music by the Perkins Institute combined choirs under the direction of John F. Hartwell, Music Director, and Eleanor W. Thayer, Director of the children's choir, in Jordan Hall, Boston, 3:30 p. m.

A piano recital by Margaret Harold Holden at the Boston Conservatory of Music, 28 Fenway, Boston, 4:00 p. m. Open to the public without charge.

Annual Christmas Musical and Vesper Service in the Cochran Church, Phillips Academy, Andover, 4:00 p. m.

At Ford Hall Forum, Vincent Sheean speaks on "As the Scene Changes." Open to the public, 8:00 p. m.

Concert by Carolyn King Hunt, pianista assisted by Pearl Bates Morton, soprano; Gretchen Cook, harpist; Carl Barth, 'cellist; Quentin Gulliver, dramatic reader, Boston Public Library at 8.

New Hampshire Grangers Weigh Many State Reforms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KEENE, N. H., Dec. 14—Members of the New Hampshire State Grange here for their annual meeting have been called on to support control of biliboard advertising; conversion of one of the State's normal schools into a trade school; enactment of a State soil conservation act to permit soil district programs with Federal financial aid; and power for the State Public Service Commission to put into operation its recommended rate structures pending the outcome of litigation resulting from its demands for reduced rate schedules.

These recommendations were made by William J. Neal, of Meredith, Master of the State Grange, in delivering his annual address. Further recommendations advanced by Mr. Neal included a proposal that public institutions engaged in breeding quality stock for the State farmers and officials of the State Department of Agriculture be given the same compensation as other State Department officials. He also declared the Grange has not, and never will change its stand against liquor and gambling.

Turning to world affairs, Mr. Neal said, "We need to remember that some day peace will come, peace to a war torn devastated world . . . and so we in America must build our resources and faith to meet the impact of this unpredictable situation; that democracy and civilization may endure.

Mr. Neal said that the REA program being sponsored by the Grange in the State, although only 18 months old, has already allotted $1,440,000 in Federal funds, that more than 1,200 miles of line have either been completed or are under contract, and that when the program is completed about 6,000 rural families will be served. This program, he said, is bringing rural electric rates down 25 per cent. Mr. Neal said he did not believe the public utilities would cooperate with the rural electrification program.

WCOP Gets Land For New Station

Acquisition of five additional acres of land on the old Metropolitan Driving Club grounds in Brighton for its new transmitting facilities was announced today by Station WCOP of Boston.

New transmitter houses, equipment, and at least three new towers will be erected on the Metropolitan grounds. The old buildings of the club will be torn down at once. Grading and landscaping work is already progressing.

WCOP recently was granted permission to operate full time by the Federal Communications Commission.

Filene's

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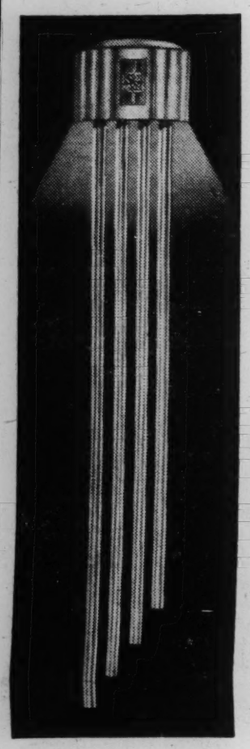

NU-TONE door chimes

Decorative chimes add beauty to any wall. Easily attached to doorbell wiring already in, they substitute musical sound for doorbell jangling. Two notes for the front door . . . one for the rear. For a gift that will be appreciated for years give NuTone chimes. Two models sketched. Others $1.95 to $19.95. Come in to see . . . and hear . . . them all. *(sketched left)*

TRINITY "4" . . . Four long brass tubes sound 4 Cathedral tones for front door, one for rear. Interior light for beauty, illumination. 50 inches high..... $19.95

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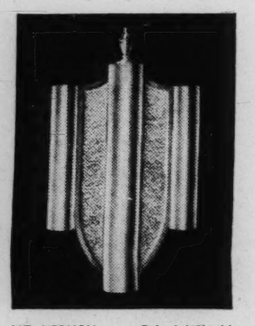

MT. VERNON . . . Colonial Shield, 3 tube effect. Hammered brass, satin brass tubes. Tarnish-proof, 11¾ inches high..... $4.95

Write or Phone HUBbard 4250 'til 9 P. M.

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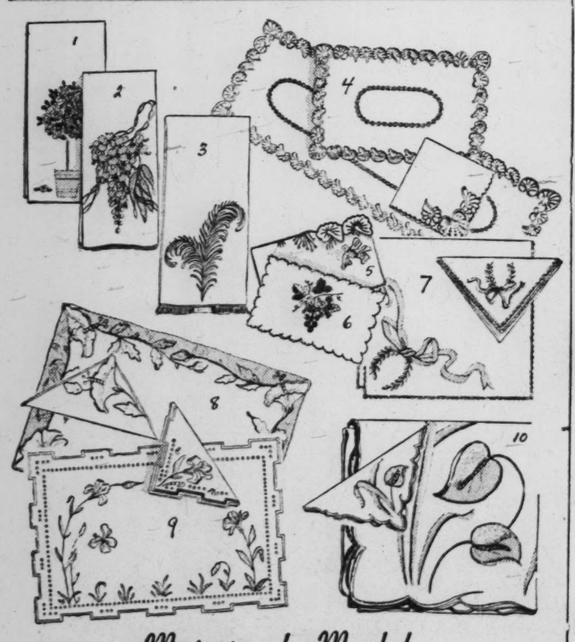

Masterpieces by Marghab

1. *Guest towel of fine linen, rosetree embroidery. each $ 2.50*
2. *Guest towel of heavy linen, wisteria embroidery. each 2.25*
3. *Guest towel with embroidered plume. each 2.50*
4. *Margandie luncheon set with shell embroidery, 17 pieces, white or pastels. 75.00*
   The shell design comes in cloths, all sizes, and finger bowl doilies.
5. *Tropical fish cocktail napkins. The dozen 7.50*
6. *Grape cocktail napkins. The dozen 15.00*
7. *Wreath and ribbon margandie tray set, 3 pieces. $12.50*
8. *Tray set of linen with organdy applique. Flora design, 3 pieces. 8.50*
9. *Tray set of margandie in iris design. 6.50*
   Iris design also comes in luncheon sets and finger bowl doilies.
10. *Water leaf design on linen tea cloth with 4 napkins. 13.50*
    comes in all size cloths and in luncheon sets.

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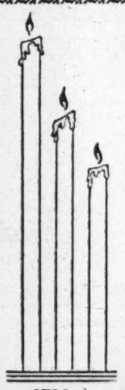

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WE SUGGEST, FOR EXAMPLE

WHITE LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS with hand embroidered initials. Each, 50c

EVENING JACKETS of rayon velvet with sequins 5.95

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ANGORA MITTENS in bright colors or white 3.00

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ACCESSORIES • MAIN FLOOR

UP TO THE MINUTE

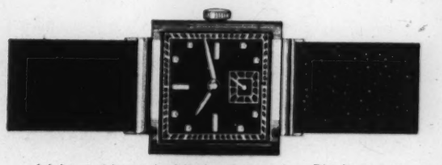
Time for shopping . . . It's later than you think, for Christmas wings its way along. To cope with infinitely varied expressions of taste we point out a few watches that would joyously stir many a heart.

14 kt. gold bracelet watch set with topazes and diamonds. 17 jewels $285

14 kt. gold watch, leather cord, Movado 17 jewel movement $65

14 kt. coral gold, alligator strap. Ladies' sports watch. 17 jewels $85

14 kt. gold, 2-button Chronograph with 60 minute and 12 hour register dials, also tachometer calibrations. 17 jewel Movado for men in service $145



14 kt. gold watch, black modern dial. Black strap optional. 17 jewel Movado $110

Stainless steel, Patek Philippe watch. 18 jewels $165

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AND COMPANY

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15 ARLINGTON STREET BOSTON, MASS.

26th Division Slated to Go to Camp Jan. 16

Despite delays which will defer mobilization of remaining National Guard units from one week to two months, the 10,000 members of the 26th Division of Massachusetts will go to Camp Edwards on Jan. 16, practically on schedule, orders issued from the War Department disclosed.

Under a revised, and still tentative schedule, providing for calling out eight divisions and many other units between Jan. 6 and April 1, active duty will be delayed for approximately 96,000 men, it was learned. Original plans had called for all National Guardsmen to be in training by Feb. 3.

Postponement of induction dates for many National Guard units was ascribed by Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, to "inevitable delays" in completing camps. Bad weather conditions, labor difficulties, and water shortage were among factors causing the delay, he said.

Induction dates for National Guard units in the First Corps Area follow:

The 26th Division to Camp Edwards, Jan. 16; 208th Coast Artillery, (antiaircraft) Connecticut, to Camp Edwards, Jan. 6; 102nd Coast Artillery Battalion (antiaircraft) New York, to Camp Edwards, Jan. 6; Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 71st Field Artillery Brigade, New York, 187th Field Artillery, New York, and 258th Field Artillery, New York,, all to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. Jan. 27; 101st Cavalry, New York, to Fort Devens, Jan. 27.

Meanwhile indications are that volunteers may fill most of the Massachusetts quota of 1,717 selective-service men to be inducted into the Army commencing Jan. 3, State Selective Service officials disclose.

Although actual figures are not available at present, it appears certain that most of the draft boards of the State will have more than enough volunteers to fill quotas, according to Maj. David B. Weden, Public Relations Officer.

A sharp reduction in the number of men rejected for physical reasons as contrasted with the figure for last month when 25 per cent of the draftees were turned down is expected, according to Maj. Donald E. Currier, State Selective Service Medical Director. The number of rejections probably will not exceed 10 per cent, he said.

The reduction is attributed to a better understanding between draft board physicians and Army medical men as to what standard should be met by the draftees.

Trinidad Oil Plants to Expand

Oil refinery facilities on Trinidad Island are being greatly expanded, possibly for the benefit of the United States Naval base there, it was learned in Boston yesterday.

The sailing of seven American workmen, recruited recently by a Cleveland, Ohio, contractor, was described as the vanguard of a large number of skilled refinery building men to follow shortly.

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BOSTON

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
3:00 "Time to Take It Easy"	Metropolitan Opera	Southwestern Serenade: orchestra and soloists.	Cumberland Valley Choristers	Studio Orchestra
3:15				Studio Orchestra
3:30 News: talk	Verdi's "Masked Ball,"	Campus Capers: Clar'nce	U. S. N. Reserve Band	Studio Orchestra
3:45 News Preview	with Jussi Bjoerling,	Furhman's Orchestra	U. S. N. Reserve Band.	Studio Orchestra
4:00 Bull Session: 'Why	Zinka Milanov; Ettore	Bach's Christmas Orato-	Twentieth Century	Nancy Mace, songs.
4:15 I Came to America'	Pasbon, conductor	rio, from Meredith Col-	Serenade	Tea Time Melodies
4:30 Columbia Concert	Metropolitan Opera:	lege, Raleigh, N. C.	'Something Old—Some-	Ellsworth Moody, songs.
4:45 Orchestra	Verdi's "Masked Ball"	Bach's Oratorio	thing New"	Melody Mirror
5:00 "Buffalo Presents"	Metropolitan Opera:	"The World Is Yours":	"Defense in Action":	Melody Mirror
5:15 Salvation Army talk	Emir'acte	dramatization	military talk	Melody Mirror
5:30 N. E. to the Colors.	Johnny Long's Orchestra	Curtis Institute of	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:45 N. E. to the Colors.	Johnny Long's Orchestra	Music: symph. orch.	Frank Ryan, sports	Melody Mirror
6:00 News; Sports	News; music; weather...	News Service	Dinner Concert	Frank Gallucci's Quest.
6:15 Bill Millett, songs	Dinner Music; Sports.	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dinner Concert
6:30 News; Elmer Davis.	"Saturday Jamboree";	"The Original Yankee	News Service	Dinner Concert
6:45 The World Today.	Rakov's Orch.; guests.	Swopper"	"Memory Lane"	Sports
7:00 'People's Platform';	Religious Program	"Grand Ole Opry"	Concert Orchestra	Alpineers
7:15 informal discussion	Religious Program	"Grand Ole Opry"	Joe Reichman's Orch.	Five Star News
7:30 "Report to the Nation"	Listener's Playhouse;	Dramatic sketch	Concert Miniatures	Rob Roy's Orchestra
7:45	drama by A. Laurents.	"Confidentially Yours"	Concert Miniatures	"Jungle Jim"
8:00 "Marriage Club";	Concert Hall of the Air'	"Knickerbocker Play-	"The Soldiers' Quiz";	Week-End Jamboree
8:15 quiz program	'Concert Hall of the Air'	house"; dramatic sk.	fr'm Army Base, S. Bost.	Week-End Jamboree
8:30 Wayne King's Or-	"Little Ol' Hollywood";	'Truth or Consequences':	B. C. Football Rally	Pages From the Classi-
8:45 chestra; War news	interviews; comedy; or.	quiz program	B. C. Football Rally	cal Album"
9:00 "Your Hit Parade";	Song of Your Life: Harry	National Barn Dance:	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 Mark Warnow's	Balter's Orch.; guests.	Henry Burr; Hoosier	News	cal Album"
9:30 Orch.; vocalists	News; NBC Symphony	Hot Shots; Glen Wal-	"Contact"; Dave Elman,	Boston Olympics - New
9:45 "Saturday Night	Orchestra, Arturo	ty's Orchestra	m. c.; Bob Stanley's Or.	York Rovers hockey
10:00 Serenade"	Toscanini, conducting.	Station E-Z-R-A: com-	"Chicago Theater of the	game, from Boston
10:15 Public Affairs	NBC Symphony Orches-	edy sketch	Air": Marion Claire,	Garden, by J. Reilly,
10:30 Jack Leonard, songs	tra, Arturo Toscanini,	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch....	soprano, in operetta,	Jay Wesley
10:45 News of the World	conducting	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	"Rio Rita"	Danny Gool's Orchestra.
11:00 Weather; News	News; Music; Weather..	News Service	"Hawaii Calls"	Dance Digest
11:15 E. Hoagland's Orch.	Mal Hallett's Orchestra.	Local news; weather...	"Hawaii Calls"	Dance Digest
11:30 E. Hecksher's Orch.	Isham Jones' Orchestra.	Draft talk; Emil Cole-	"California Melodies";	"Day's End"
11:45 E. Hecksher's Orch	Isham Jones' Orchestra.	man's Orchestra	vocalists; orchestra	News Service

Sunday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
8:00 Press News; "Ma-	War news; Music.....	War News; Organ and	Radio Carollers	
8:15 tinatta"	Instrumental trio	Xylophone Recital	Radio Carollers	
8:30 'Uncle Elmer's Song	News; Weather	Weather Service	Melody Mart	
8:45 Circle'	"Tone Pictures"	News Service	Melody Mart	
9:00 News of Europe	News roundup	News Roundup	Bob Emery's Rainbow	'Your Morning Pick-Up'
9:15 "Over the Hills";	"Coast to Coast on a	Four Showmen: Quartet.	House	'Your Morning Pick-Up'
9:30 Wings Over Jordan.	Bus"; children's pro-	"Sunday Drivers": so-	Bob Emery's Rainbow	'Hit Parade of Tomorrow'
9:45 Wings Over Jordan.	gram	loists; orchestra	House	'Hit Parade of Tomorrow'
10:00 Church of the Air.	Salute to Blue Southeast	Uncle Bob: children's	"Musical Album"	Al Perry's Surf Riders.
10:15 Church of the Air.	Group	program	"Musical Album"	Religious Service
10:30 National Youth Ad-	Salute to Blue Southeast	"Chills and Thrills"...	Tremont Temple Baptist	Religious Service
10:45 ministration Orch.	Group	Ross Sisters	Church service	Religious Service
11:00 'News; "News and	News; Musicale	Temple Israel service.	Tremont Temple Baptist	Religious Service
11:15 Rhythm"	Veterans' holiday Plans.	Temple Israel service.	Church service	"Music in the Modern
11:30 Trinity Church; Dr.	Musicale: transcriptions.	Temple Israel service.	Tremont Temple Baptist	Manner"
11:45 Oliver J. Hart	Weather; News	Temple Israel service.	Church service	Radio Review
12:00 News; weather	Four Polka Dots	News Service	Student Radio Club	Radio Review
12:15 Piano soloist	"I'm an American"	"Tone Tapestries"	Student Radio Club	Radio Review
12:30 Salt Lake City	Music Hall Symphony	"Wings Over America":	Italian string music:	Radio Review
12:45 Tabernacle Choir	Orchestra; Poldi Mild-	talk; drama	Italian string music	Radio Review
1:00 P. Saltman, pianist	ner, pianist	Religious program	News Service	Joseph Tall's Program
1:15 Beacon St. Window	Music Hall Symph. Orch.	Religious program	"Cafe Continental"	Joseph Tall's Program
1:30 Book Drive	News	"On Your Job"; drama-	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Program
1:45 Book Drive	"A to Z in Novelty"	tization	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Program
2:00 Guardian Forum	Famous Homes	Drama and music	Unitarian Radio Hour	Murray Twins, vocalists
2:15 Guardian Forum	Foreign Policy Associat'n	Drama and music	Unitarian Radio Hour	Irish Minstrels
2:30 News; J. Kirby's	"Tapestry Musicale"	University of Chicago	"Nobody's Children"	"Strings and Things"
2:45 Orchestra; quartet	"Tapestry Musicale"	Round Table	"Nobody's Children"	"Strings and Things"
3:00 N. Y. Philharmonic	Great Plays: Moliere's	Chas. Dant's Or.; songs	Religious Drama	Zelma Larson's Music
3:15 Symphony Or.; J.	"Imaginary Invalid"	R. V. Kaltenborn, news	Religious Drama	Zelma Larson's Music
3:30 Barbirolli, cond.	Great Plays: Moliere's	Arthur Summers, songs.	Young People's Church	Zelma Larson's Music
3:45 N. Y. Philharmonic	"Imaginary Invalid"	'Chats About Dogs"	of the Air.	Zelma Larson's Music
4:00 Symphony Or.; J.	National Vespers	"Quiz of Two Cities"	Twentieth Century	Holiday Concert by Perk-
4:15 Barbirolli, cond.	National Vespers	"Quiz of Two Cities"	Serenade	ins Inst., Jordan Hall.
4:30 A. Spalding; Rose	News; "Garden Gossip"	"The Shadow"; drama.	"Playtime on the Air"	Local sports
4:45 Bampton; orch.	Tony Wons' Orchestra	"The Shadow"; drama.	Concert Album	Local sports
5:00 "Design for Happi-	Moylan Sisters, songs	Metropolitan Opera Au-	"The Musical Steelmak-	Local sports
5:15 ness"; orchestra	Olivio Santora, yodeler	ditions of the Air	ers"; variety orchestra.	Local sports
5:30 Col. Stoopnagle's	"Hidden Stars"	"Your Dream Has Come	Symphonic Hour	Al Rawley's Orchestra.
5:45 "Quixie Doodle"	"Hidden Stars"	True"; dramatizations.	Symphonic Hour	Al Rawley's Orchestra.
5:00 Silver Theater:	Religious Program	"Spreading New Eng-	"Double or Nothing"	News Service
6:15 dramatization	Religious Program	land's Fame"	quiz program	"The Shining Hour"
6:30 "Melody Ranch"	"Beat the Band"; quiz	News Service	"Show of the Week,"	Religious Hour: dramati-
6:45 with Gene Autry	program: orchestra	Popular Music	Vincent Lopez' Orch.	zation
7:00 News of the World.	Sunday Evening News.	Jack Benny's Program:	"Russell Bennett's Note-	Gospel Songs
7:15 News of the World.	News from Europe	variety; orchestra	book," music	Political talks
7:30 Screen Guild Thea-	"Speak Up, America";	"Bandwagon"; Ted Flo-	News Service	Talk; "Swing Time"
7:45 ter: drama	quiz program	Rito's Orchestra; guests	Wythe Williams	"Swing Time"
8:00 Helen Hayes Thea-	Veterans' Christmas Re-	Edgar Bergen; Donald	American Forum of the	"Pages From the Classi-
8:15 ter: drama	membrance Fund Plans	Dickson; orchestra	Air: S. Theodore Granik	cal Album"
8:30 "Crime Doctor";	"Adventures of Sherlock	"One Man's Family";	Presiding	"Pages From the Classi-
8:45 drama; News	Holmes"; drama	dramatic sketch	Dorothy Thompson	cal Album"
9:00 "Sunday Evening	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 Hour: Bidu	"The Parker Family"	Round"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	cal Album"
9:30 Sayao, soprano;	Irene Rich, sketch	American Album of Fa-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Bert Hirsch Presents"
9:45 orchestra	"Sports Newsreel"	miliar Music	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Bert Hirsch Presents"
10:00 "Take It or Leave	"Good Will Hour"; John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	News; Griff Williams and	Plays by Raymond Rich-
10:15 It"; quiz program	J. Anthony, director	Orchestra; guest	His Orchestra	mond
10:30 News; Weather	"Good Will Hour"; John	Veterans' Christmas Re-	Recorded Rome News	News Service
10:45 "Song of Islands"	J. Anthony, director	membrance Fund	Raymond Scott's Orch.	Army Recruiting Progr'm
11:00 Headlines, Bylines.	News; Music; Weather.	News Service	Griff Williams' Orchestra	"Let's Dance"
11:15 Four Clubmen	Isham Jones' Orchestra.	Local news; Weather	"Radio Newsreel," from	"Let's Dance"
11:30 J. Teagarden's Or.	Bernie Cummins' Orch.	Veterans' Christmas Re-	London; recorded	"Day's End"
11:45 J. Teagarden's Or.	Bernie Cummins' Orch.	membrance Fund	Lang Thompson's Orch	News Service

Monday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
11:00 'Charlie-Jessie,' sk.	Mildred Carlson	"The Man I Married"	News Service	"Phon-A-Quest"
11:15 'Martha Webster"	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Against the Storm"	"Singing Strings"	"Phon-A-Quest"
11:30 'Big Sister"; play.	'Harvey and Dell': music	"The Road of Life"	Ruth Moss Interviews.	Red Cross talk; music
11:45 'Aunt Jenny"	Weather; music	"David Harum"	"Highlights, Halftones"	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith Speaks.	News; Noonday Review	"Alice Adams"	News Service	Rhythm Revue
12:15 "Girl Marries"	Music; Stocks; Organ.	"Musical Roundup"	Agricultural talk	Rhythm Revue
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," songs	Italian string music	Sports; Weather Report.
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian string music	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Blaufuss' Orchestra	News Service	Herbie Holmes' Orch.	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Woman in White"	'Stage Stars"; interviews	"Carnival"; music	Don Dewhirst, songs	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Right to Happiness	Agricultural News	Marjorie Mills Hour	Zeke Manners' Gang	"Alexander Thiede Con-
1:45 "Road of Life"	News; Weather	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Cheer Up Gang"	ducts"; soloist; orch.
2:00 Dramatic sketch	Jack Dalton, songs	'Hymns of All Churches'	Cedric Foster, news	"Drama of Food"
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"	"Music You Want"	"Grimm's Daughter"	'Is Anybody Home?" sk.	Frank Ross, songs
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	Charlie Spivak's Orch.	"Valiant Lady"; sketch.	Radio Garden Club	Studio speaker; music.
2:45 "My Son and I"	Charlie Spivak's Orch.	"Light of the World"	Francis Craig's Orch	News Service
3:00 Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"	Network program	Studio Orchestra
3:15 Rhythm Rendezvous	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	Sam Koki's Hawaiians.	Studio Orchestra
3:30 News	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	El Paseo Troubadours.	Studio Orchestra
3:45 Decorative talk	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"Hits and Encores"	Studio Orchestra
4:00 "Portia Blake"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"	"Hits and Encores"	Speech School
4:15 "We, the Abbotts"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama.	"University Life"	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "Hilltop House"	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	"University Life"	"Yesterthoughts"
4:45 "Kate Hopkins"	Club Matinee; news.	"Young Widder Brown"	"The Johnson Family"	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 "The Goldbergs"	Sports Interviews	"Girl Alone"; sketch.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The O'Neills"	"Superman"; sketch	"Lone Journey"; sketch.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "Around the Hub"	Rakov's Orchestra	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines.	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 News, Edwin C. Hill	News; Music; Weather.	News Service	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	Radio Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper	"Swing Serenade"	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Dinner Concert
6:30 Paul Sullivan	"Tropical Moods"	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Frank Fallon, sports
6:45 The World Today.	Lowell Thomas, news	"R. F. D. Melodies"	"Memory Lane"	The Alpineers
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Famous Jury Trials";	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Political talks
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	dramatic sketch	Newsroom of the Air.	"Fu Manchu"; sketch	Five Star News
7:30 "Blondie"; comedy	Burns and Allen; Artie	"Inside of Sports".	"Lone Ranger"; sketch	Rob Roy's Orchestra
7:45 serial drama	Shaw's Orchestra	Walter Kidder, songs	"Lone Ranger"; sketch	Harper's Varieties
8:00 "Those We Love";	"I Love a Mystery";	James Melton; Francia	"Play Broadcast"; quiz	"Curtain Time"; quartet;
8:15 dramatic sketch	dramatic sketch	White; orchestra	program	organ; dramatic sketch
8:30 Fields & Hall;	"True or False"	Richard Crooks, tenor;	Lew Conrad's Orchestra.	"Sincerely Yours"
8:45 Woody Guthrie; or.	"True or False"	symphonic orchestra	'Song Spinners'; quartet	Studio Program
9:00 Theater: "Fifth	Frontline Headlines	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz	"Listeners' Theater";	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 Avenue Girl," with	"Two Men and a Girl"	program	Yale Drama Deparim'nt	cal Album"
9:30 Ginger Rogers, Ed-	News; Chamber Music	"Show Boat"; vocalists;	"Can You Top This"	"Classical Album"
9:45 ward Arnold	"Society Basin Street"	Bob Strong's Orchestra.	"Can You Top This"	"Classical Album"
10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or-	Boston Garden Sports.	Percy Faith's Orchestra;	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15 chestra	Boston Garden Sports.	vocalists	News Service	Dance Digest
10:30 William Green	Boston Garden Sports.	Mickey Albert's Orch.	Network program	Dance Digest
10:45 News of the World.	Boston Garden Sports.	Mickey Albert's Orch.	Network program	Dance Digest
11:00 News; Weather	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Chicagoland Concert:	Dance Digest
11:15 News	Ben Cutler's Orchestra.	Local News; Weather	Marion Claire, soprano;	Rob Roy's Orchestra
11:30 Master Works of	Emil Coleman's Orch.	Draft talk; Will Brad-	Henry Weber, conductor	"Day's End"; music
11:45 Music	Emil Coleman's Orch.	ley's Orchestra	Dance Orchestra	Five Star News

Christian Science Programs

For Sunday, Dec. 15

5:00 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-19.8m). Christian Science program auspices of the Committee on Publication.

For Monday, Dec. 16

1:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc). Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Monday, Dec. 16

12:45 WMEX 1470kc
1:00 WORL 920kc

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, Dec. 15

10:45 a. m.—WORL. Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in

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Maine in Line For Ship Order

Todd Shipyards Company, of New York was reported today to be handling negotiations between British shipping officials and Maine shipyard operators for the construction of "some" ships. No contracts have yet been signed, it was said.

Although British officials declined to comment on the report, it was pointed out in shipping circles that England recently announced that it planned to construct 60 freighters in the United States by expanding facilities of existing shipyards. It is expected an announcement will be made shortly.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

For Monday, Dec. 16

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc), Tower News, radiocast from the studio in The Christian Science Publishing Society.
7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), Tower News, radiocast by recording.

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)
7:00 p. m.—"Schoolbell Rings."
7:15 p. m.—Musical program.
7:30 p. m.—"Looking Starwards."
8:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will program.

For Sunday December 15
(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)
2:15 p. m.—"France Forever" program.
2:30 p. m.—Norwegian Good Will Program.
3:00 p. m.—Albanian Good Will Program.
3:30 p. m.—Greek program.
4:00—Lutheran Devotional Period.
4:30 p. m.—Feature to be announced.
5:00 p. m.—Inter-Denominational Devotions.
5:30 p. m.—"Poetry and Book Corner."
6:00 p. m.—"Music at Eventide."

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BIRCH SPECIALTIES

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Today on Short Waves

Berlin—6:15 p. m.—Entertainment and Dance Music. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28 m.

Moscow—7:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Huszka: Gul Baba Overture; Miklos Szabo, Soloist. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

London—7:45 p. m.—"For the Children." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5m.

Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—Popular Songs. JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7.

Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28 m.

London—8:45 p. m.—Headline News and Views. George Slocombe. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Berlin—9:30 p. m.—Dance Tunes and Cabaret. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.

Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.

London—10:00 p. m. — "Within the Fortress," Herbert Hodge. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Dance Music with the Marimba. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—11:00 p. m.—Summary of Week's Programs. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

For Sunday, Dec. 15

Berlin—6:15 p. m.—Light Music. DJB, 15.20 meg., 19 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.

Moscow—7:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Hungarian Folk-Songs; News in English. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—Marches. JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.

Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJB, 15.20 meg., 19 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks," J. B. Priestley. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Rome—8:40 p. m.—Light Music. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.

London—10:00 p. m.—"Within the Fortress." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Guatemala—10:00 p. m.—"The Exquisite Hour." TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.

London—10:30 p. m.—Radio News-Reel. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Christmas Greetings

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U. S. Landscapers To Discuss Their Place in Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., Dec. 14—A dozen successful graduates of the Massachusetts State College department of landscape architecture returned to the campus this week end to speak at the fourth annual conference of the State College landscape architects' associations.

Taking as their theme, the landscape architect in national defense, the speakers will tell undergraduates and other alumni of the place of the landscape architect in the housing problem, airport construction, highway planning, and recreation.

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Other Shirts	1.39 to 1.69	Gloves, mocha	2.50 to 3.75
Arrow Silk Ties	1.00 to 2.00	Genuine pigskin	2.95
Other Silk Ties	55c to 1.00	Fur lined	2.95
Holeproof Hosiery, silk, wool, lisle and wool, rayon and wool, plain or fancy colors	35c to 1.00	Capeskin and suede, wool knit lined	2.50
Mallory Hats, all styles	5.00	Robes, wool or rayon	5.95
Other Hats	2.95	Sweaters	2.50 to 5.00
		Swank Jewelry	50c to 3.50

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Slattery's

Opposite Boston Common

T Formation Answer to Success of Stanford and Chicago Bears Football Teams

Professionals Waited Until Big Game to Really Show Off

Midwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—During the just completed football season nothing has happened that in any way compares in importance and interest to the victory of the Chicago Bears football team over the Washington Redskins for the National Professional League championship. This game became the complete answer to a question in the thoughts of many. Here was shown to perfection, the latest in football systems and gave assurance to many that there is something in all the talk about the T formation as used by George Halas and Clark Shaughnessy. The record of the Stanford University team in winning nine straight games after losing so many games last season has startled the college world and caused many to study the new system the Indians used with the idea of trying it in the next season. Now that the Bears have startled the football world with their game of last Sunday a host of teams will take up this new system just as they took up the Notre Dame system after the success of Rockne coached teams in 1929 and 1930.

Every Bear on His Toes

No one should be deceived into believing that the Halas system was responsible for the success of the Bears in the championship game. The result must be attributed to the fact that every Bear who played in that game was "hot." Beginning with last season, it was seen that George Halas had put together a team that had all the appearances of being the greatest in the league. It lost three games this year which is no record for a wonder team, but after last Sunday there can be little doubt that here is a team that will be talked about for years to come. The boys had it in them all season but they waited until their big game to really pour it out.

* * *

During the years that Clark Shaughnessy was having such poor success with his University of Chicago teams, he was spending Sunday afternoons sitting on the Bears bench beside Halas. Because of the poor material he had to work with it was impossible for him to work out some of the ideas he had conceived and so passed them on to Halas to be tried out by the pros. When Shaughnessy was given the chance to go to Stanford he was ready to put into practice these ideas. The results have raised him and his team to the peak of success. They will appear in the Rose Bowl. His is the story of "From Rags to Riches" and the fairy godmother has been the T formation.

"Evie" Not Forgotten

While Tom Harmon has been getting the adulation of the thousands, the other member of the "two-man gang," Forrest Evashevski, has not been forgotten by his Michigan alumni and athletic authorities. At the annual football banquet of the Chicago alumni, Prof. Ralph Aigler told all that "Evie" was representative of the finest Michigan had to offer not only as an athlete but also as a gentleman, during all the years Professor Aigler had been associated with the school. It was the ready wit of this boy that was responsible in a large measure for Tom Harmon's success, in that he deflated any ideas of the superman and made every member of the team feel that he was just as important as the star.

* * *

Just as basketball was attaining some measure of success from a financial standpoint through the medium of double-header games in large amusement centers, the Big Ten clamped on a rule that forbids the participation of any school in these affairs after this season.

* * *

With opening of the basketball season just one week old, little can be given as an idea of the relative merits of the Big Ten teams except to say that both Purdue and Indiana look like high scoring teams and Northwestern looks like it is going to miss greatly the sophomore flash of last season when Klein was the second highest scorer in the league.

* * *

In giving another year of competition to three boys who are active in the Big Ten the officials of the schools made a very sound decision and one that is applauded by the public. Two of the boys had but one minute of competition in a previous season before they were injured and forced to give up for the season. It was decided that that period will not be charged as playing time.

Bruins' High Scoring Line

By a Staff Photographer

Since changing Eddie Wiseman to right wing on the Cowley line, it has proved to be the high-scoring trio of the National Hockey League. Left to right: Eddie Wiseman, Bill Cowley, and Roy Conacher of the Boston Bruins.

Wings Slowly Creeping Up On the Leafs

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Toronto	11	2	0	44	22	22
Detroit	7	3	4	35	27	18
Boston	5	5	3	43	32	13
Chicago	5	5	3	28	31	13
Rangers	4	7	2	31	35	10
Canadiens	3	8	2	27	40	8
Americans	3	8	2	21	42	8

Result Dec. 13

Detroit 3, N. Y. Rangers 2 (overtime).

By the Associated Press

By the simple but effective expedient of refusing to lose to anyone but the league leaders, the Detroit Red Wings are slowly creeping up on the Toronto Maple Leafs in the National Hockey League race.

The Red Wings won't overtake Toronto this week end, but they reduced the Leafs' margin to four points last night by pulling out a 3-2 overtime victory over the New York Rangers and may do even better by Sunday if the Chicago Black Hawks are able to co-operate. Detroit plays the Montreal Canadiens Sunday in a game experimentally scheduled for the afternoon instead of at night. Meanwhile the Leafs and the Black Hawks meet twice, at Toronto tonight and at Chicago tomorrow. The only other week-end game brings together New York's two teams, the Rangers and Americans, Sunday night.

Last night's triumph over the Rangers—their second in a week over the world champions—was just another example of the Red Wings' stubbornness about losing. They've dropped only three of their 14 games so far, two to the Leafs, who have won 11 out of 13 themselves, and one to Montreal. And they have played four tie games, more than any other club in the circuit.

As for the week-end program, the Red Wings have the task of avenging that unexpected setback they received from the Canadiens last week. Chicago, which divided its last pair of games with Toronto, is out to break a third-place tie with the Boston Bruins; Montreal and the Americans have to do something about a sixth-place deadlock and the Rangers are trying to stay ahead of them both.

The New York clubs, which have a victory apiece in their annual series, will be celebrating the 15th anniversary of the introduction of National League hockey to New York when they meet tomorrow. Neither is in very good shape for the occasion. Art Coulter and Alex Shibicky still are missing from the Ranger lineup while the Americans, just pulling out of a siege of injuries, will be breaking in two new forwards. They called in Springfield's high scoring pair of Fred Hunt and Fred Thurier from the American League yesterday and sent down Bill Benson, Bus Wycherley and Peanuts O'Flaherty.

Sports Here and There

Gathered From Associated Press Reports

ATHENS, Ga.—Association of the Southeastern Conference with sponsors of the annual Sugar Bowl and Orange Bowl games, and adoption of a minimum six-game conference football schedule was recommended by retiring President G. D. Humphrey of Mississippi State.

Dr. Humphrey, who is succeeded by President R. C. Foster of the University of Alabama, told members of the 12-school athletic association they should become actively interested in the post season gridiron features if they intended to continue approval of participation by conference teams.

Georgia Tech and Tulane played in the Orange and Sugar Bowl games a year ago, and this year invitations were accepted by Mississippi State and Tennessee. The latter went to the Rose Bowl after its successful 1939 season.

Drawing attention to the Pacific Coast Conference sponsorship of the Rose Bowl classic, and recent action of the Southwestern Conference in taking over the Cotton Bowl event at Dallas, Texas, Dr. Humphrey asserted the Southeastern Conference should work with present sponsors of the Miami and New Orleans games to preserve high standards of competition and scrutinize athletic policies and regulations of other schools or conferences sending teams to compete in the bowls.

* * *

Manager Joe Cronin was not prepared to stake any claim on the 1941 American League pennant when he returned to Boston but he did express satisfaction over the three-cornered deal his Boston Red Sox made during this week's baseball meetings in Chicago.

"We'll wait and see what we will see," Cronin countered when asked to measure his club's new strength.

* * *

ST. LOUIS—The Browns last night beckoned Ray Hayworth, 35-year-old veteran catcher who spent 11 years in the American League before going to the Brooklyn Dodgers in 1938.

William O. de Witt, vice-president of the St. Louis American League club, said the Browns are negotiating for Hayworth, who recently was released by the New York Giants.

* * *

SAN FRANCISCO — Johnny Hernandez, high school first baseman, has signed a contract with the Brooklyn Dodgers. He will report to Dayton of the Mid-Atlantic League in March.

* * *

CHICAGO — George Moriarty, dean of American League umpires, has joined Bill Klem, oldest arbiter in the National League, on the sidelines.

President William Harridge announced last night that Moriarty has been assigned to the league's public relations staff. His duties will deal mainly with distribution of the league movie in Michigan and adjacent territory.

Klem retired as an active umpire this week, was named supervisor of the National League arbiters.

Harridge said the vacancy would be filled by Ernest Stewart of the American Association, or Art Pasarrella of the Texas League.

* * *

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Tom Harmon, Michigan's All-America football star, is so busy that he has hired a secretary to keep track of his mail. Harmon, attending this and that function in his honor, has been traveling steadily for two weeks. Letters have averaged 30 a day.

* * *

NORFOLK, Va.—Clarence (Ace) Parker, All-National League halfback with the Brooklyn Dodgers, said last night he would not go to Los Angeles to play in the All-Star game against the Chicago Bears Dec. 28.

Parker made it plain that he had no intention of playing in the game despite the fact he faces a fine and expulsion from the league for his stand. He wired Carl L. Storck, president of the league, to that effect.

Parker said that he would be forced to withdraw from exhibition games scheduled here Sunday and at Richmond on New Year's Day.

* * *

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — The Nutley High School football team, champion of New Jersey, put on a colorful exhibition here last night to defeat an All-Star team from Jacksonville schools 22 to 7 before a crowd of more than 8,000.

Nutley, using the deceptive Lou Little style of offense, scored in every period, making touchdowns in the first three and a 20-yard field goal in the fourth. The All Stars scored in the fourth.

NEW YORK—Byron C. Clark, attorney and one of the executors of the late Col. Jacob Ruppert's estate, said yesterday that "there has been no intimation of any change within the last week or 10 days" in the negotiations for purchase of the New York Yankees by a group headed by James A. Farley.

Clark said that "when the transaction is made, it will be announced by the trustees of the estate or the executives of the ball club."

The brokerage office of Brown, Wheelock, Harris, Stevens, Inc., announced Thursday the $4,000,000 deal would be completed within the next few days.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results Dec. 13

Iowa 42, Wabash 22.
Fordham 44, Vermont 24.
Harvard 44, Wesleyan (Conn.) 23.
Southern Methodist 57, Oklahoma 55.
Washington U. (St. Louis) 35, Missouri 27.
Texas Tech 39, Texas Christian 24.
Georgia 65, Clemson 51.
Colgate 29, Lafayette 20.
Villanova 53, Upsala 22.
Moravian 51, Susquehanna 49.
Blue Ridge 36, Kutztown Teachers 25.
Missouri Mines 34, Westminster (Mo.) 27.
Waynesburg 64, West Virginia Wesleyan 46.
New Hampshire 38, Massachusetts Institute of Technology 31.
Arkansas 62, Drury 17.
Southeastern Oklahoma State T. 40, Louisiana State Normal 28.
Kentucky 53, Maryville 14.
Southwestern (Kan.) 33, Warrensburg (Mo.) T. 31.
Oklahoma City 28, Friends 22.
Drake 31, Maryville (Mo.) T. 22.
Chicago T. 40, Arkansas State (Jonesboro) 32.
Elmhurst 43, Valparaiso 40.
Marietta 57, Fairmont State 38.
Western Union 48, Midland 40.
Gustavus Adolphus 38, Wayne 29.
Indiana State 47, Eastern Illinois 27.
Superior Teachers 37, Duluth Teachers 32.
Lawrence 45, Cornell (Iowa) 27.
Elizabethtown 49, Bridgewater 40.
Lasalle 34, Morris-Harvey 28.
Creighton 48, South Dakota 36.
Kirksville (Mo.) T. 30, Dubuque 26.
Winona Teachers 40, Augsburg 34.
Mississippi State 29, Howard 28.
Appalachian State 50, King 33.
Youngstown 47, Carnegie Tech 41.
North Dakota State 45, Idaho 44.
St. Olaf 36, Augustana (S. D.) 28.
Davis-Elkins 82, Shennandoah 62.
Desalles 39, Alfred Holbrook 24.
Ricks 63, Montana State Normal 46.
Fort Hayes State 26, College of Emporia 22.
Oregon State 43, Utah Aggies 26.
Brigham Young 39, Idaho (Southern Branch) 27.
Carr and Sweeny 42, Texas A. and M. 31.
Stephen F. Austin 46, East Central Oklahoma T. 40.
Wyoming 57, Greeley State 25.
St. Mary's (Minn.) 32, Loras 30.
Concordia (Minn.) 29, Valley City Teachers 27.
Western (Ky) T. 32, Cape Girardeau (Mo.) T. 23.
Milwaukee T. 54, River Falls T. 31.
Bemidji T. 49, Moorhead T. 19.
Dakota Wesleyan 35, Jamestown 30.
Knox 35, Carleton 30.
Washington State 45, Williamette 33.
Arizona T. (Tempe) 35, Arizona T. (Flagstaff) 24.
Billings Poly 29, Dickinson (N. D.) T. 25.
San Diego State 42, New Mexico State T. 29.
Lewiston (Idaho) Normal 55, Whitworth 29.
Eastern Washington 50, Gonzaga 27.
Tufts 47, Pratt Institute 45.
Providence 45, Bates 22.
St. Michaels 39, Plattsburgh T. 38.
Colby 41, Clark 33.
Paterson (N. J.) T. 28, Becker College 26.
Brooklyn Poly 51, Albany (N. Y.) T. 43.
Trenton (N. J.) T. 34, New Britain (Conn.) T. 32.
Seton Hall 56, Siena 38.
Williams 44, Middlebury 32.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Week End Schedule

Saturday

National League

Chicago at Toronto.

American League

Indianapolis at Cleveland.
Hershey at Pittsburgh.
New Haven at Philadelphia.
Buffalo at Springfield.

American Association

St. Louis at Minneapolis.
Kansas City at Omaha.

Sunday

National League

Montreal at Detroit (afternoon).
Toronto at Chicago.
Americans vs. Rangers at New York.

American League

Hershey at Indianapolis.
Pittsburgh at Buffalo.
Philadelphia at New Haven.
Springfield at Providence.

American Association

St. Louis at St. Paul.
Omaha at Tulsa.

Chess—By Frederick R. Chevalier

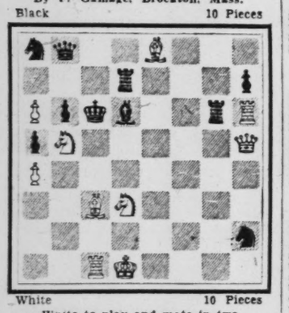
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

December 14, 1940

Problem No. 2305

By F. Gamage, Brockton, Mass.

Black 10 Pieces



White 10 Pieces

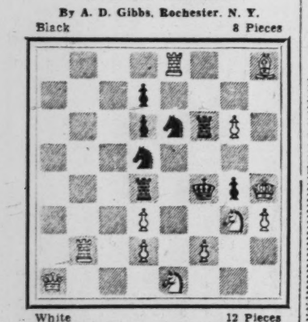
White to play and mate in two

(This problem shared first prize, with another by the same composer, in the 1939 North American Problem Composing Tourney. Two-Move Cross-Check Section.)

Problem No. 2306

By A. D. Gibbs, Rochester, N. Y.

Black 8 Pieces



White 12 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

(Honor Prize Problem. Chess Review, April, 1940. The main variation features a quadruple pin.)

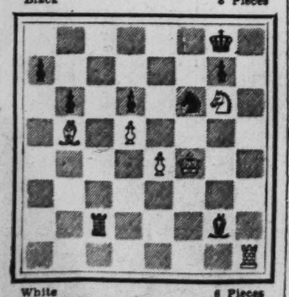
Solutions to Problems

No. 2303. Q-Kt
No. 2304. 1 R-R2 PxR
2. RxBP
1. P-Q3
2 Kt-Q3ch
1. PxKt
2 Q-K3ch
1. P-B6
2 Q-K3ch
1 P-Q5
2 Q-B5ch

End-Game No. 540 White wins: 1 B-B4, PxR; 2 QPxP and there is no defense: 2 . . . Q-B2; ? BxPch K-B; 4 BxB, etc.

End-Game No. 541

Black 6 Pieces



White 6 Pieces

White to play and win

(Bondarevsky - Ufimev, recent Russian tournament. Igor Bondarevsky is about 18, and recently tied for first in the 12th national Soviet championship, with A. Lilienthal.)

"The Chess Correspondent"

The Correspondence Chess League of America, through its bulletin, offers an exciting story of correspondence chess activities, tournaments which attract players of all strengths, interesting stories about members, news items from all sections of the country, annotated games from correspondence tournaments. In addition, there is a problem section of high quality.

Many chess enthusiasts find chess by mail a satisfying outlet for their love for the game. For details, write W. F. James, Secretary-Tournament Director, 4133 Tyler St., Sioux City, Iowa.

Russian Tournament

The results of the 12th National Soviet Championship have recently reached this side. The news is not that the winners were Bondarevsky and Lilienthal, but that Keres, Estonian grand-master, was fourth and M. Botwinnik, hitherto considered number one Russian master by dint of previous victories in championships, shared fifth and sixth with N. Boleslavsky. Vassily Smislov was third.

Artistic Alekhine Victory

An eighty-move game in print looks like too much trouble to the average chess player, but this game, from the Buenos Aires Team Tournament, played in late summer last year, should serve as a model to faint-hearted tournament players who agree to a draw simply because the material is equal and the positions fairly even in the early stages. This game is well worth careful study.

French Defense

Apscheneek White	Alekhine Black	Apscheneek White	Alekhine Black
1 P-K4	P-K3	42 K-K3	R-R7
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	43 R-B2	R-R8
3 PxP	PxP	44 K-Q3	P-Kt3
4 B-Q3	Kt-QB3	45 P-QKt4	R-QK18
5 P-QB3	B-Q3	46 K-B3	R-Kt8
6 Kt-K2	Q-R5	47 R-N2	Kt-Kt4
7 P-KKt3	Q-R4	48 R-R8	K-K3
8 Kt-B4	QxQch	49 Kt-Kt7ch	K-B2
9 KxQ	Kt-B3	50 Kt-R5	Kt-K5ch
10 R-Kch	Kt-K2	51 K-Q2	PxP
11 P-B3	B-Q2	52 KtPxP	KtxKtP
12 P-Kt3	CastlesQR	53 Kt-B4	R-KB8
13 B-R3	Kt-B4	54 KtxP(s	R-Q8ch
14 BxB	KtxB	55 K-B2	RxP
15 Kt-Q2	P-KKt4	56 Kt-Kt6(b)	Kt-K5
16 Kt-Kt2	P-Kt5	57 R-N7ch	K-K3
17 P-R4	PxP	58 RxP	Kt-Q7
18 Kt(Q2)xP	KKt-K5	59 P-R4	Kt-Q2
19 K-B2	P-KB3	60 KtxKt	RxKt
20 R-K1	Kt-B7	61 R-R8	P-KB4
21 B-B	QR-K	62 P-R5	K-Q4
22 QR-K	R-K3	63 P-Kt	R-KB2
23 Kt-Q4	RxR	64 K-Q3	P-B5
24 RxR	Kt-Kt5	65 K-K4	K-B5
25 R-K2	B-Kt4	66 K-B3(c)	K-Kt4
26 P-K4	B-Q2	67 R-QB8	K-Kt3
27 P-K2	R-Kt1	68 R-QR8	R-B3
28 B-R3	K-Q	69 K-K2	P-B6ch
29 BxKt	BxB	70 K-B2	K-R4
30 R-K	P-KR4	71 R-R7	K-Kt4
31 P-B4	P-B3	72 R-R8	K-Kt3
32 R-KB	K-K2	73 P-R7	K-Kt2
33 P-B5	Kt-Kt4	74 R-Kt8ch	KxP
34 K-Q3	Kt-B2	75 R-Kt	K-R3
35 Kt-B5ch	BxKt	76 R-Rch	K-Kt4
36 PxB	P-R5	77 R-Ktch	K-B5
37 Kt-B	R-KR	78 R-Bch	K-Q6
38 Kt-K3	PxP	79 R-B5	K-Q5
39 PxP	Kt-K3	80 R-R5	P-B4
40 K-B	R-R6	Resigns	

41 Kt-B5ch K-Q2

(a) If 54 PxKt; 55 P-B6 R-B8; 56 P-B7, etc.

(b) If 56 PxKt; 57 PxP R-Kt4; 58 P-Kt7, etc.

(c) Inferior to 66 R-QKt8, which offered drawing chances

Bronx Championship Game

This game was won by the tournament victor.

Nimzowitsch Defense

Plinick White	Schwartz Black	Plinick White	Schwartz Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	12 BxKt	R-Q(a)
2 P-QB4	P-K3	13 CastlesQR	Q-B3
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	14 QxQ	PxQ
4 Q-B2	P-Q4	15 BxKt	RxB
5 PxP	QxP	16 RxR	PxB
6 Kt-B3	P-B4	17 KR-Q	B-R3
7 B-Q2	BxKt	18 R-Q8ch	RxR
8 BxB	Kt-B3	19 RxRch	K-Kt2
9 P-K3	Castles	20 R-Q1	B-B8
10 B-Q3	PxP	21 RxRP	BxP
11 KtxP	KtxKt	22 P-QR4 and wins	

(a) White's strong reply renders this move doubtful

Links to Court

DETROIT (AP)—Drew Egleston, 210-pound Detroit amateur golfer who played in the 1940 National Open, is a member of the basketball team at Wayne University.

Eastern Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Washington	11	3	1	68	45	23
Baltimore	9	4	3	55	47	21
Atlantic City	8	6	1	66	62	17
New York	7	9	0	72	72	14
River Vale	6	9	0	44	55	12
Boston	3	12	1	41	65	5

Results Dec. 13

Atlantic City 5, Boston 1.
Baltimore 5, Washington 5 (overtime).

Halas Active In the World Of Business

CHICAGO, Dec. 14 (AP)—Everybody interested in football knows that George Halas is the guiding genius of the Chicago Bears—but comparatively few realize that, off the field, he's one of the busiest "beavers" in the business world.

Owning and coaching the world's professional gridiron champions is but one of the many phases of Halas's extraordinary career.

Forty-four years old and a 365-day-a-year man, Halas also owns one of Chicago's largest laundries, heads a real estate firm, owns a jewelry and mail order sporting goods house, directs a sales promotion agency and owns a third interest in the Chicago Bruins, a professional basketball team.

Story Begins 20 Years Ago

Quite an active individual, who started from scratch 20 years ago and is rolling on to a fortune, Halas sits in on an endless chain of banquets and stands in on a regular round of social gatherings. Often he sinks into bed at 4 a. m., but without fail bounces out again at the stroke of 7, ready for a prodigious day's work.

The story of the stocky, bustling Bohemian begins 20 years ago. It revolves appropriately enough around a gridiron eleven.

Early in 1920, he accepted the job as athletic director of the Staley Starch Works at Decatur, Ill. The Staleys already were a fair football team, but after George rounded up midwestern players he helped organize the National Professional League and moved his team to Chicago.

"Bears" Since 1922

His team, known as the Bears since 1922, climaxed their twenty-first year in the league last Sunday with that still-hard-to-believe 73-0 rout of the Washington Redskins for the pro title, their fourth under the astute Halas.

A native of Chicago, George studied to be an engineer and worked his way through the University of Illinois, winning letters in football, basketball, and baseball.

In 1918 he enlisted in the Navy and played in the Rose Bowl with the Great Lakes Naval Training School eleven.

The New York Yankees gave Halas a job as an outfielder until he suffered a hip injury sliding into third base after hitting a triple off Rube Marquard. Then the Yanks shipped him to St. Paul where he finished the 1919 season, but it was the majors or nothing for Halas. So he quit baseball and took a job in the bridge engineering department with a railroad and then landed the Staley job and was on his way.

Signed Grange

After coming to Chicago, George and his Bears made their first big splash nationally when Harold "Red" Grange was signed and made his play-for-pay debut on Thanksgiving Day in 1925, a week after finishing his five-star career at Illinois.

The "gate" for Grange's first appearance in New York was $114,000, still tops for any professional game. Halas has always doted on giving the fans the "name" players. Later he got Bronko Nagurski, the Minnesota crusher, who still is the greatest of them all in George's opinion.

His club is loaded with talent, but Halas came up a few days ago with the draft rights to Michigan's Tommy Harmon, the 1940 player of the year. If fast talking and smart dickering can do it, Halas will have the Wolverine ace in a Bear uniform next fall.

Olympics Seek Second Victory

Probable Line-Ups

Boston		New York
Sullivan	lw	rw. Darinell
Spain	c	c. Check
Guilbord	rw	lw. Tilson
Anderson	ld	rd. Sawchuk
Thompson	rd	ld. Patrick
Polich	g	g. Fischer

Boston Spares: Stubbs, Belland, Desrosiers, Martin, Yourkewicz, Costello, Fitzgerald, Jeremiah.

New York Spares: Ferens, Hollinger, Redmond, Kreller, Hamilton, Wilson, Sharpe, Schmutzer.

Face-off at 8:30.

Back home today after a two-weeks' road trip, the Boston Olympics will face the New York Rovers at Boston Garden tonight in an Eastern Amateur Hockey League game. Tomorrow afternoon the Olympics are scheduled to meet the Skeeters of River Vale.

Ready to send his team on the ice in what he believes to be the strongest combination he has put together this season, Coach Hago Harrington is hoping to add a second victory over the New Yorkers. The local sextet defeated the Rovers in the last meeting between the two teams in New York last Sunday. The score was 5-2.

Hago is particularly hopeful of his blue line aggregation, which in his opinion is stronger than the one which carried the Olympics to second place in the Provincial League last winter. The addition to the rear guard of Harry Martin, a slight but hard-checking defenseman, has improved it immensely.

This game will mark the first time this season that the Olympics will have played at home without the services of their outstanding center, Buddy Foster, of Dartmouth, who is now in Pensacola, Fla., in training to become a Navy pilot. Frankie Spain, another ex-Dartmouth ace, is taking Foster's place on the first line.

There will be only one game this evening, but tomorrow afternoon, previous to the Olympics-River Vale contest, the Junior Olympics will face the Exchange Brokers of the Metropolitan Amateur League. This contest will count in the competition for the Lester Patrick Hockey Trophy.

Nelson's Score Six Strokes Better Than Par for 36 Holes

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 14 (AP)—Byron Nelson, United States P. G. A. champion, whipped out a magnificent 65 that shot him into the $10,000 Miami open lead yesterday with a 36-hole 134, exactly six strokes better than par for the distance.

Nelson's fine score, just one shot off the course record, sent him two strokes ahead of Little Ben Hogan of White Plains, N. Y., but there was still a possibility that he might have to share the top spot at the half-way mark.

Still out on the course when darkness fell was Clayton Heafner of Linville, N. C., needing par on two unfinished holes to tie Nelson at 134. Heafner, who scored a 68 Thursday, will play out his round today.

The P. G. A. Titlist, one under par with a first-round 69, clipped five more strokes off regulation figures with deadly iron shots. He scored seven birdies.

Hogan, off to a bad start yesterday after his opening 67, regained his putting touch for a 69. That broke a leadership deadlock with the darkhorse Ben Loving of Springfield, Mass., who parred the course with a 70 and dropped a stroke back of Hogan with 137 for 36 holes.

With Heafner still to be accounted for, Jim Ferrier of Sydney, Australia, an amateur, moved into the fourth spot with a 67 for a 138 total.

Sam Snead of Hot Springs, Va., winner of this tournament two out of the last three years, ruined a beautiful score by losing a total of five strokes to par on four holes, but still carded a 70.

Snead's 36-hole 139 left him even at the notch with Harold (Jug) McSpaden of Winchester, Mass., Claude Harmon of Orlando, Fla.; Mike Turnesa of Fairview, N. Y., and Jim Turnesa of Eastview, N. Y.

Ferrier's 138 gave him a five-stroke amateur lead over Dick Chapman of New York, National amateur champion, and Earl Christiansen, Miami policeman. Chapman scored a 72 yesterday for his 143, Christiansen a 71.

The leading scorers:

Byron Nelson, Toledo, Ohio, 69-65—134.
Ben Hogan, White Plains, N. Y., 67-69—136.
Ben Loving, Springfield, Mass., 67-70—137.
*Jim Ferrier, Sydney, Australia, 71-67—138.
Claude Harmon, Orlando, Fla., 69-70-139.
Mike Turnesa, Fairview, N. Y., 70-69—139.
Harold McSpaden, Winchester, Mass., 69-70—139.
Sam Snead, Hot Springs, Va., 69-70—139.
Jim Turnesa, East View, N. Y., 69-70—139.
Horton Smith, Oak Park, Ill., 70-71—141.
Johnny Revolta, Evanston, Ill., 71-70—141.
Edward A. Burke, New Haven, Conn., 72-69—141.
Jack Patronia, Manchester, Vt., 71-70—141.
Art Clark, Mt. Summit, Pa., 75-66—141.
Jock Hutchinson, Jr., Sarasota, Fla., 70-71—141.
Joseph Zarhardt, Morristown, Pa., 70-71—141.
Pete Cooper, Bartow, Fla., 71-71—141.
Paul Runyan, White Plains, N. Y., 71-71—142.
Jim McHale, Bala, Pa., 73-69—142.
Henry Picard, Hershey, Pa., 72-70—142.
Morris Gravatt, Johnstown, Pa., 72-70—142.
Terl Johnson, Morristown, Pa., 71-71—142.
Ed Dudley, Augusta, Ga., 68-74—142.
Red Francis, Altoona, Pa., 72-70—142.
Jimmy Demaret, Houston, Tex., 70-72—142.
Leon Pettigrew, Flushing, N. Y., 71-71—142.
Jack Grout, Dallas, Pa., 71-71—142.

*Denotes amateur.

Around the Hub

Northeastern University's varsity court team will play its first game of the season, meeting Colby in the enlarged Boston "Y" gym. Coach Jimmy Dunn, whose team had practically no chance to practice because the work on the gym was only recently finished, feels his outlook is none too bright because of the lack of height on the squad. Following the game tonight, the Huskies will meet Harvard and Worcester Polytechnic Institute before the Christmas vacation.

* * *

Boston University's athletic forces will be busy on two fronts tonight, the basketball team meeting Assumption at home and the hockey team meeting Princeton in New Jersey. The Terrier hoopmen expect to earn their second straight victory tonight, but the hockey men, following their 12-0 shellacking at Yale Wednesday, are not so confident.

* * *

Briefs: Dartmouth's hockey team opened the season yesterday by defeating the Colby sextet in Hanover, 4 to 2 . . . Capt. Fred Maloon of the Green figured in three of the four goals . . . The Harvard basketball team last night employed a fast shifting and milling offense to beat Wesleyan, 44 to 23, at Cambridge . . . The Tufts basketball team, playing in New York, snatched a 47-to-45 victory over Pratt Institute when Nick Del Minno scored a field goal in the last 30 seconds of play . . . University of New Hampshire's Wildcats trailed Massachusetts Tech for three-quarters of the basketball game in Durham, but came from behind to win 38 to 31 . . . Down in Rhode Island a Providence College quintet took Bates into camp, 45 to 22.

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	500,000
Prev. day's sales	961,450
1940 vol. to date	196,120,668
1939 vol. to date	251,172,001

Stock Prices Irregular In Quiet Trading

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (AP)—The speculative texture of the stock market was a trifle ragged today as many traders evened up accounts for protection over the week-end.

Slightly higher prices ruled at the opening but there were letdowns in a number of cases at the start of the final hour. Dealings were relatively quiet.

Attracting mild support at times were American Telephone, Santa Fe, Pennsylvania, Texas Corp, Loew's, General Electric, du Pont, United Aircraft, Anaconda, Kennecott, Montgomery Ward, Woolworth and General Motors.

A shade in arrears were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Consolidated Edison, American Can and Standard Oil of N. J. Numerous issues sold at Friday's final levels.

Dividends, earnings and the generally hopeful business outlook, brokers said, helped keep offerings light and bring in a little selective bidding. War news apparently was a more or less neutral factor.

Bond Market Steady

The bond market today stolidly held the gains scored in Friday's brisk trade.

Gains and losses, measured largely in fractions, struck an even balance as the short session approached the close.

The fastest moving issue was International Telephone 5s, up a trifle on news the company was negotiating for sale of its Rumanian properties.

Low-priced rails again received a fair share of buyers' favor but some issues in the higher price brackets slipped a notch.

Among the gainers were Northern Pacific 4s, Erie 5s, of '75, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, Ann Arbor 4s, Southern Pacific 4½s, of '68, and American Telephone 3¼s, of '66.

In the minus column were Detroit Edison 4½s, City of New York 3s, Armour of Delaware 4s of '55, and Shell Union 2½s.

U. S. Governments tended downward in skimpy trade.

In the foreign dollar list Denmark 6s dropped 6 points on transfer of a few bonds. Queensland 7s lost around 2.

New Offerings Drop Sharply in Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Public offerings of new securities declined sharply during the week ended Dec. 12 to $28,992,823, hardly one tenth of the record volume of the preceding week, Poor's Publishing Company reported.

The lull in new issues was regarded as temporary in underwriting circles, a good volume being expected to come on the market in the next few weeks.

The week's offerings compared as follows:

	This Week	Prev. Week	Year Ago
Munic	$12,687,013	$114,417,000	$18,910,000
Pb util	.....	53,000,000	45,000,000
Railrd	.....	14,670,000	1,748,000
Indust	.....	70,000,000	500,000
Miscl ns	4,256,000	10,000,000	.....
Stock	12,049,810	3,162,300	3,782,500
Total	$28,992,823	$265,249,300	$69,940,500

Excess Reserves Drop $30,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—Christmas shopping, pumping money out of the banks, reduced excess reserves in the Federal Reserve member banks by $30,000,000 in the week ended December 11.

The Federal Reserve Board reported the decrease left the level of these lendable reserves at $6,790,000,000. There was an increase of $56,000,000 in money in circulation, most of which could be credited to Christmas shopping.

For the tenth successive week, the 12 banks reduced their investments in government securities, selling $11,000,000 of government bonds and cutting the total investment to $2,184,000,000.

R. C. A. Unit Elects 6 Vice-Presidents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Six executives of R. C. A. Communications, Inc., a service of the Radio Corporation of America, have been elected vice-presidents, W. A. Winterbottom, Vice-President and General Manager of the company, announced.

Those elected and their new titles follow: John B. Rostron, Vice-President and Traffic Manager; C. W. Latimer, Vice-President and Chief Operations Engineer; H. H. Beverage, Vice-President in Charge of Research and Development; F. W. Wozencraft, Vice-President and General Counsel; L. G. Hills, Vice-President and Controller; A. B. Tuttle, Vice-President and Treasurer.

Cottonseed Crushings Decline From Year Ago

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reported that cottonseed crushed in the fourth-month period, Aug. 1 to Nov. 30, totaled 1,773,304 tons, compared with 2,031,535 tons in the corresponding period a year ago.

Cottonseed on hand at mills Nov. 30 totaled 1,162,227 tons, compared with 1,292,777 tons a year ago.

Market Opinion

Hornblower & Weeks, New York—Indications point to an irregular and hesitant extension of the current rally with special strength and activity in individual issues rather than a broad upturn in prices featuring trading. Therefore advantage should be taken of strength and activity as it develops to withdraw from holdings.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	50	Abbott (1.60a)	1	50¼	50¼	50¼	Dec13
60	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	2	53	53	53	Dec12
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.40e)	9	6	5⅞	5⅞	
27½	16½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	Dec10
19½	12½	Addresso(1.20e)	1	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅝
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	5	42¾	42	42	— ½
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	2	½	½	½	
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	4	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ¼
1½	⅜	Alleghany Corp	10	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	1	10½	10½	10½	Dec11
14⅜	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
24	7	Alleghany pr pf	1	22½	22½	22½	— ⅝
26½	15½	Alleg Lud (1⅛e)	3	24	23⅞	23⅞	+ ¼
12⅝	6¾	Allen Ind (1½e)	5	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	Dec13
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye(6a)	1	166	166	166	
16	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
16¾	10	Allied Mills (1e)	6	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	6	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ¼
79	55	Allied Str pf (5)	7	79	78½	78½	Dec12
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch (1½e)	9	37	36¾	37	+ ¾
18	11	AlphaCem(1½e)	4	17⅝	17½	17⅝	Dec13
2⅜	1½	Amal Leather	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	2	16	16	16	Dec 9
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	3	48¼	47½	48½	
21	12½	Am Ag Ch (1.20)	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	Dec11
75	41¾	Am Airlines(1e)	1	60	60	60	— ¼
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	28	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	Dec13
9⅜	5⅛	Am Bosch	5	7¾	7¾	7¾	Dec13
45¾	28	Am Br S(2.10e)	6	38⅛	38⅛	38⅞	— ⅛
21⅝	12¼	Am Cable & R	12	13⅜	13	13¼	Dec13
116½	86¼	Am Can (4)	8	87¾	87¼	87¾	+ ¼
185	164	Am Can pf (7)	1	182⅜	182⅜	182⅜	— ⅛
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	5	30½	30	30	— ¼
65	34	Am Car & F pf	2	62¾	62½	62½	— ½
23½	13½	Am Ch&Cbl(2e)	2	21½	21½	21½	— ¼
115	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	3	114¾	113	114¾	Dec11
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	4	118	118	118	
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(¼e)	6	8¼	8⅛	8¼	Dec13
8¼	4⅛	Am Comm Al	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
15¼	8	Am Crys S (½e)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	Dec13
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Dec13
6⅝	2½	Am European	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Dec 3
2¾	1	Am & For Pow	2	1⅛	1	1	
14¼	9⅛	Am&FP$6pf1.20k	10	12¾	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
28¼	10¾	Am FP$7pf 1.40k	11	15¾	15¼	15¾	+ ¾
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	3	3¼	3	3¼	+ ¼
50½	23	Am Haw SS(1a)	12	39	38⅞	38⅞	+ ⅛
6⅝	3	Am Hide & Lea	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	6	29¼	29¼	29¼	Dec12
66¼	45½	Am Home(2.40a)	5	51	50½	51	Dec13
37⅛	18⅜	Am Ice	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
35	18	Am Ice pf (½e)	1	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	Dec13
6⅜	3	Am Internat'l	9	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
13½	12¼	Am Inv Ill (1)	6	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	Dec 6
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	49½	49½	49½	Dec 6
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	6	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	— ⅛
87½	38	Am Loco pf (5k)	5	86	85⅜	86	Dec13
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	4	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
25	12¾	Am Metal (2¼e)	3	18⅞	18¼	18¼	Dec13
121	90	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	109	109	109	+2
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	12	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
63¼	34¾	APL $6 pf (4½k)	3	48	48	48	
54	28¼	APL $5 pf (3¾k)	4	39⅞	39½	39⅞	+ ⅛
19⅝	4¾	Am Rad&S(.40e)	21	6⅝	6½	6⅜	— ⅛
18½	9½	Am Roll M (¼e)	6	15⅞	15¾	15¾	— ¼
12¾	6	Am Saf R (.80)	5	6	6	6	
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½e)	3	9	8½	9	Dec12
54	30¼	Am Sm&R(2¾e)	7	45⅝	45	45¼	— ⅜
148½	122	Am S & R pf (7)	1	149½	149½	149½	+1
70	50⅝	Am Snuff (3a)	2	52½	52½	52½	Dec12
33⅜	19½	Am Su F (1½e)	6	28¼	28⅛	28¼	
14⅝	9¼	Am Stores (¾e)	5	10½	10½	10½	
17¼	11	Am Stove (1¼e)	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	Dec12
23⅜	12¾	Am Sugar Ref	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
93	70⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	4	75⅞	73⅞	75⅞	Dec13
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	Dec13
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	9	168	167½	168	+1
89½	67¾	Am Tobacco (5)	2	69	68¾	68¾	
91¾	68⅞	Am Tob B (5)	6	69¾	69½	69¾	
153½	136	Am Tob pf (6)	1	152¼	152¼	152¼	+2¾
6¼	2⅜	Am Type Fdrs	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	18	7⅜	7⅛	7¼	— ⅛
101½	83⅛	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	99½	99½	99½	+1
12	6	Am Woolen	2	8¾	8⅝	8¾	Dec13
61⅜	25½	Am Wool pf(7k)	2	56½	56½	56½	
8¼	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	2	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
53⅞	35	Am Z pr pf (5k)	1	53	53	53	Dec13
32	18	Anaconda (2e)	25	27⅜	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
41¼	20	Anac'nWC(1½e)	1	34¼	34	34	Dec13
22⅝	12½	Anchor H (.80e)	4	15¼	15⅛	15¼	Dec12
15⅞	8	Andes Cop (1e)	1	13⅜	13½	13½	Dec 9
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	4	2	1⅞	1⅞	Dec13
35½	23	Arch-DM (1.40)	3	32½	32⅛	32⅛	Dec 5
111⅜	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	3	110½	109⅜	110½	Dec12
7¾	4	Armour Ill	16	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
64¼	35	Armour Ill p pf	28	51⅜	50	51	Dec13
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	60⅝	60⅜	60⅜	N'v 15
43¾	23⅝	Arm Cork (2e)	2	29½	29⅜	29½	+ ¼
11	6¼	Arnold C (¾e)	1	8½	8½	8½	Dec13
9½	3⅝	Artloom Corp	4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Dec13
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	5	6¾	6¾	6¾	
84	65	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	Dec13
95	49½	AssdDG2pf(23k)	2	88½	88⅝	88½	Dec13
45	29½	Associates (2a)	1	34½	34½	34½	Dec13
25¼	13	Atch T&SF (1e)	14	17⅝	17½	17½	
64½	39½	At&SF pf (5e)	13	64½	63	64¼	Dec13
23½	9⅜	Atl Coast Line	5	14½	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
22⅜	8⅛	Atl G&W Indies	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	Dec11
22½	9¼	Atl G&W In pf	1	18	18	18	Dec11
27⅛	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	2	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
111	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	111	111	111	Dec 9
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (½e)	8	7	7	7	
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	10	49¼	49¼	49¼	Dec12
80½	57	Atlas Pow (4¼e)	2	69½	69	69½	+ ½
8⅜	4	Atlas Tack	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Dec 2
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	6	3	2⅞	2⅞	N'v 27
8⅜	4	Aviation Corp	8	4⅞	4¾	4¾	

B

19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	4	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
6¾	2¾	Balt & Ohio	10	3½	3½	3½	
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	5	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
14⅞	5½	Bangor & Ar	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	8½	Barber As (½e)	4	10½	10¼	10¼	— ⅜
8¾	4	Barker Bros	7	8	7¾	8	Dec12
13⅜	7½	Barnsdall (.60e)	3	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
36¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (1)	4	27	27	27	Dec13
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	1	25	25	25	Dec13
112⅛	105	Beat pf ww (5)	1	108	108	108	Dec11
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	117	117	117	Dec12
9⅞	7¼	Beid-Hem (.80)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Dec11
36⅜	24½	Bendix Av(2½e)	4	33⅜	33¼	33⅜	+ ⅛
22½	17¼	Benef I L (1.85e)	2	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
56¾	49⅛	Ben Ind Lpf(2½)	1	55¾	55¾	55¾	+ ⅝
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	— ⅛
93¼	63½	Beth Stl (5e)	14	88⅝	87⅞	88½	+ ⅛
134	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	3	130	129½	130	Dec13
34½	14	Bigelow-S (3e)	4	26¼	26	26¼	Dec13
22½	15	Black & Dk (1a)	1	19	19	19	Dec13
11⅝	5⅜	Blaw-Knox(¼e)	10	9½	9⅜	9½	— ⅛
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (1½e)	4	20¾	20	20¾	Dec11
28⅜	12¾	Boeing Airplane	4	18	17¾	17⅞	— ¼
34	19¾	Bohn A&B(1½e)	1	31	31	31	— ¾
29¼	19	Bond Strs(1.60a)	5	24⅞	24½	24½	Dec13
24¼	17	Borden (1.40e)	13	19	18⅝	18⅞	— ⅜
25⅞	17⅝	Borg-War (1a)	4	20⅝	20½	20½	
23¼	⅜	Boston & Maine	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	Dec13
38¾	26	Bower Roll B(3)	2	35½	35½	35½	Dec13
7	4⅜	Brew Corp(.55e)	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Dec13
13¾	8	Bridgeport(¾e)	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
26¾	13¼	Briggs Mf (2¼e)	8	26	25¾	25¾	
41½	27	Briggs&S (3¼e)	2	39	39	39	N'v 29
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40a)	2	42½	42½	42½	Dec12
4⅛	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	1	2½	2½	2½	
24¾	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	21	6¼	6	6	
25½	13	Bkly Un G	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
37½	27	Brown Shoe (2)	1	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	Dec 4
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (3e)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	
12⅝	6¼	Bucyrus-E (1e)	7	12⅛	12	12⅛	
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	4	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
8¼	3⅛	Budd Wh (.20e)	3	7⅛	7	7	
36	20	Bullard Co (2e)	3	32	31⅜	32	+ ¼
35½	17⅜	Bulova Wat (2a)	3	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	
21⅝	12¼	Burling Mill(1a)	2	16½	16½	16½	
12½	7½	Burr Add (½e)	9	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
2	2	Bush Terminal	6	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
7⅝	4½	Butler Br (.30e)	5	5	5	5	Dec13
23¼	17½	But Bros pf(1½)	3	19	19	19	
5	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	2	4	4	4	— ⅛
13⅜	6⅛	Byers (AM) Co	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	1	11¼	11⅛	11¼	

C

26⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	3	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
52½	50½	Calif P pf (2½)	1	51¼	51¼	51¼	N'v 28
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	
8¼	4⅝	Cal & Hecla (1e)	4	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	— ⅛
19½	11	Camp Wy (1.15e)	3	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
23½	11¾	Canada Dry	5	13	13	13	— ⅛
6⅝	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	8	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
40½	29½	Cannon M (2)	3	37	37	37	— ½
6	3½	Capital Ad A	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Dec13
32¾	22½	Carpent (2¾e)	2	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	
3¼	2	Car & Gen(.10g)	1	3	3	3	Dec13
75	39¼	Case (JI) Co(3e)	9	58⅜	58¼	58¾	+ ¼
56½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	3	50½	49¾	50½	+1
35½	20	Celanese (1¾a)	3	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	
12½	5	Celotex Corp	9	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
26¼	17	Cent Aguir (1½)	7	18¼	18	18	— ¼
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	1	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
5⅞	2¼	Cent RR NJ	4	2¼	2¼	2¼	Dec13
11¾	4	Cent Violetta S	2	6	6	6	
6	2⅝	Century Rib M	1	2¾	2¾	2⅝	N'v 1
41½	22½	Cerro de Pas (4)	7	31	30¾	31	
83⅜	31½	Cert-teed Prod	4	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	Dec13
22	15	Chain Belt(1½e)	6	20¾	20¼	20¼	—1
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(.90e)	3	20¾	20⅛	20¼	Dec 4
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	1	16	16	16	Dec13
44	30½	Ches & Ohio(3a)	10	42¼	42⅛	42¼	
100	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	2	100¾	100¾	100¾	+ ¾
4⅞	2½	Ches Corp	5	2½	2½	2½	Dec13
2½	⅛	Chi & E Ill pf	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	Dec10
2⅛	⅛	Chi Great W pf	13	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
12⅜	6½	Chi Mail O (¼e)	3	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	Dec13
15⅛	8⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	9	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞	
42⅞	23¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	3	42¾	42½	42½	— ⅜
65	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	Dec13
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Dec 9
⅝	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
¾	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
11	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	10	10	10	N'v 14
16⅛	9	Chickasha (⅛e)	4	11⅜	11¼	11¼	— ⅜
6⅝	1⅝	Childs Co	1	2	2	2	+ ⅛
91⅝	53½	Chrysler (5½e)	18	77⅛	76⅝	76⅝	—1⅛
14¼	8⅞	City I&F (1.20)	4	9¾	9½	9½	Dec12
4⅛	2	City Stores	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Dec11
40¼	24	Clark Eq (3¼e)	5	37⅞	37½	37⅝	Dec13
43½	26	Clev Gr B (2e)	1	35	35	35	Dec13
41½	25½	Climax M(1.20a)	7	28¾	28	28¾	— ⅜
45½	25½	Cluett F (2¾e)	4	33¾	33¾	33¾	Dec13
131	99½	Coca-Cola (5e)	6	106¾	106¼	106¼	— ½
63	56	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	61⅛	61⅛	61⅝	Dec13
20	10⅛	Colgate P (½a)	4	12	11½	12	+ ⅜
102	94	Colg-P pf (4¼)	4	101⅞	101⅜	101⅞	Dec13
35½	16½	Collins&A(2¾e)	1	28⅜	28⅛	28⅜	— ⅛
24	12½	Col Fuel&I (¼e)	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	
26⅜	16	Col Br A (2e)	1	21½	21½	21½	+ ¼
26¼	16	Col Br B (2e)	1	21½	21½	21½	+ ⅛
7½	1¼	Col G&E (.30e)	10	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
93½	67½	Col G&E pf A(6)	3	75½	75	75	—1
8½	3½	Colum Pict	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
26	14¾	Colum P pf(2¾)	2	26	26	26	Dec12
98¾	71	Col Carb (4.60e)	1	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	+ ⅜
48	27⅜	Comi Credit (3)	5	29⅞	29⅜	29⅝	— ⅛
106⅛	95	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	103	103	103	Dec 5
56	32	Coml Inv Tr (4)	5	37⅜	37½	37½	— ⅜
113	97	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	2	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	Dec13
16⅝	8	Coml Solv (¼e)	4	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
1¾	¾	Com'th & South	57	1⅛	¾	1⅛	
73¼	42	Com&Sou pf (3)	5	52¼	52	52⅛	
33	25⅞	Com Edis (.80)	22	29	28¾	28⅞	+ ⅛
6¼	2½	Conde Nast	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	Dec13
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1a)	13	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅜
13⅜	8	Congress Cigar	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	Dec12
12⅛	10	Congress Cig ct	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	N'v 28
31½	17⅜	Cons Aircr (2e)	3	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ¼
16	7⅝	Cons Cig (1¾e)	3	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
9⅞	4⅜	Cons Cop (½e)	3	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
32⅞	21⅜	Cons Edison (2)	41	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜	+ ⅛
110⅛	97¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	106½	106	106½	+ ⅛
1⅛	½	Con Film Ind	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
10½	5¼	Cons F pf (1k)	1	8	8	8	— ⅛
4½	2¼	Cons Laundries	4	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ¼
8⅜	5⅛	Consol O.(.72½e)	27	5¼	5¾	5⅞	
2¼	1	Con RR Cub pf	1	1	1	1	
5¼	2½	Consol'n Coal	1	4½	4½	4½	Dec13
23¾	8¾	Consol'n Coal pf	3	18	18	18	Dec 9
108½	93¼	Con Pow pf(4½)	6	107½	107⅛	107⅛	Dec12
19½	9⅞	Container (1½e)	3	15½	15⅜	15⅜	— ¼
15⅜	7¼	Cont Bak (A)	4	8	8	8	
1⅜	¾	Cont Bak (B)	1	¾	¾	¾	
97½	70	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	84½	83½	83½	Dec11
49¼	33	Cont Can (2e)	10	37½	37	37	— ⅜
116½	106½	Cont C pf (4½)	1	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	Dec13
9¼	4⅜	Cont Dia F (½e)	6	7	7	7	Dec13
40⅞	27⅞	Cont Ins (1.60a)	2	39½	39⅜	39⅜	Dec13
4¾	2	Cont Motors	9	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
25	16½	Cont Oil Del (1)	13	19⅞	19⅜	19⅝	— ⅛
33	19½	Cont Steel (1)	1	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
25¼	15½	Cop'weld (.80)	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
70	47	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	57	57	57	Dec11
65½	40¼	Corn Prods (3)	28	42⅞	41⅞	42¾	+ ¾
179¾	165	Corn Prods pf(7)	1	179¾	179¾	179¾	Dec 9
7½	4	Coty Inc (½e)	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
1½	⅝	Coty Internat'l	16	½	½	½	Dec13
24¼	13	Crane Co (.80e)	5	19	18⅝	18⅝	
32¾	17½	Cr of Wh (1.90e)	1	18⅞	18½	18½	Dec13
7¾	3⅝	Crosley Corp	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Dec12
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Commerce and Finance

Manufacturers Close Convention Devoted to Defense Analysis

Business and Industry

I.B.A. Pledges Hearty Aid To Defense Plans

HOLLYWOOD, Fla., Dec. 14 (AP)—The Investment Bankers Association of America yesterday concluded its 29th annual convention, adopting a resolution pledging its "whole-hearted support to the President of the United States and to Congress for all sound measures for speedy increase" in the nation's military defenses.

Emmett F. Connely, head of First of Michigan Corp., Detroit, was re-elected president of the association, the first time in 24 years a president has succeeded himself. Mr. Connely is also head of the Investment Bankers' Public Information Committee, and has been on leave of absence from his business to direct the committee since June.

Paul H. Davis of Paul H. Davis & Co., Chicago, and Edward H. Hilliard of J. J. B. Hilliard & Son, Louisville, were re-elected vice-presidents. New vice-presidents chosen were John K. Starkweather of Starkweather & Co., New York, and John O. Stubbs of Whiting Weeks & Stubbs, Inc., Boston.

Must Tell Public

The Investment Bankers Association of America voted to intensify and continue for one year its public information program to promote the function of investment banking as an indispensable integral part of the American system of free enterprise.

The program was started six months ago in an effort to awaken public opinion to what the investment men claim are needed adjustments in the federal securities laws to make them more "workable" and to rebuild the prestige of the investment banking business.

The public information committee, headed by Emmett F. Connely of Detroit, President of the Association, said in its report to the convention:

"We have told each other fiercely that the flow of investment capital between the people and industry is essential to a healthy economic life in America.

"We have criticized privately and to a few people in Washington the Securities Acts which we sincerely felt were crippling the flow of private credit, no matter how excellent their intent of curbing malpractice.

"But we had not told the people, who are the source of all power in the republic."

Must Know Congressmen

The program involves speeches throughout the country, use of motion pictures, and personal contacts with Government officials.

The group chairmen's committee, which is participating in the work, said in its report:

"Group chairmen should make it a part of their annual program to see that each one of the members of the two houses of Congress in their territory is known on a basis which will permit the type of frank, open conversation which a clear understanding necessitates."

The investment bankers, with other groups in the securities business, has for the past few months been conferring with the Securities and Exchange Commission on amendments to the securities laws, to be submitted to the next session of Congress. A member of the committee working with the SEC said a "surprising degree" of agreement had developed.

Re-elected

Blank & Stolle:

Emmett F. Connely

Head of First of Michigan Corporation, Detroit investment firm, elected for a second term as President of the Investment Bankers Association of America.

TNEC Scans 'Bureaucracy' In Business

WASHINGTON (AP)—Two economics experts, reporting to the Monopoly Committee on "bureaucracy" in large corporations, said that their findings clearly "do not point to the need for additional legislation."

They suggested that instead of new laws, the committee "invite business to recognize more clearly the causes and cures of bureaucracy" and consider the possibility of a new unit in the Commerce Department to deal with "the problems of large-scale organization and management" in an effort to increase industrial productivity.

The report, entitled "Bureaucracy and Trusteeship in Large Corporations," was written by Marshall E. Dimock, a special assistant to the Attorney General, and Howard K. Hyde, a research analyst with the Monopoly Committee. It is one of a series of more than 40 such reports being prepared.

The writers suggested that boards of directors be made effective by increasing the number of non-officer members and by emphasizing the necessity of preserving democratic control in corporations.

The report proposed steps to discourage the holding of numerous directorships by one man, reducing the size of some boards, and increasing the remuneration of directors. It also recommended publicizing the directors' qualifications, the number of directorships held by each, and their attendance at board meetings, using new legislation if necessary.

"Continual publicity should be given to production, sales, wages and hours, employment and the quality of goods," the report said, adding that all except the last could be obtained by requiring periodic reports from companies.

For the quality phase, it recommended expansion of the work of the Bureau of Standards and the Agriculture Department's consumer activities.

Fund Sees Job Gains by 1942 Of 6,000,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 14—Six million more jobs will be available in the United States, by the fall of 1942, but present reserves of unemployed and new workers are generally ample to take care of the defense program demand, according to an emergency survey now being made by the Twentieth Century Fund, founded by the late Edward A. Filene, Boston, Mass., philanthropist.

Shortages are already appearing in particular industries and localities, however, the survey report, released today, says. As current examples, the research staff cites a shortage of supervisors in the aircraft industry, of specialized workers, notably coppersmiths, loftsmen and shipfitters in the shipyards, and of tool and gauge designers, tool, gauge and die makers, instrument makers and optical lens grinders in other rapidly growing industries.

Under the defense program, the report says, about 35 per cent of the men needed will be skilled workers, 40 per cent unskilled and 25 per cent semiskilled. All estimates will have to be drastically revised, it adds, if large new defense appropriations are made during 1941 and 1942.

In the case of general production workers, the survey finds that a rapidly growing demand is being met by a corresponding expansion of supply, with vocational schools extending their programs and with direct governmental training centered in large-scale projects of the office of Education and the National Youth Administration.

Defense spending, the survey estimates, will stimulate other industries, particularly those producing consumer goods, the effect probably being to add one worker in consumer goods industries for each worker added to the defense industries, although the effect may be less in some cases.

Groups Would Lift Long-Staple Cotton Import Restrictions

WASHINGTON (AP)—Suspension of quotas on long-staple cotton was recommended to the Tariff Commission by the Defense Commission and the Agriculture Department.

At a hearing, the Commission was told the United States cotton industry would not be injured if restrictions on imports of cotton having staple lengths of 1 11-16 inches or more were removed.

Cotton of this unusual staple length is used principally in the manufacture of balloon cloth.

Ray W. Bell, the Defense Commission's textile representative, said continuation of the quota would handicap the military program. Emphasizing that to lift the restrictions would not injure the American cotton industry, he said there were not more than 400 bales of cotton with this long staple and the proper character now available in the world.

E. H. Omohundro, Agriculture Department economist, said of the 10,100,000 bales of 1940 United States cotton ginned up to mid-November, only 156 were of staples as high as 1 11-16 inches. He said this country exported little or no long-staple cotton.

Russell T. Fisher, Boston, President of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, said the members of his organization favored lifting the restrictions.

Engineering Awards Double a Year Ago

NEW YORK (AP)—Engineering construction awards declined this week to $81,725,000, a drop of 26 per cent from the previous week but more than double the same week a year ago, Engineering News-Record reported.

It marked the fifteenth consecutive week that awards have exceeded their corresponding 1939 values.

A lull in federal contracts was responsible for the decline from the previous period. Public awards were 35 per cent smaller than the week before. However, they were 158 per cent greater than a year ago.

Comparisons follow:

	Latest Wk.	Prev. Wk.	Yr. Ago
Private	$22,574,000	$19,734,000	$17,368,000
State & Mun'p'l	17,259,000	22,395,000	19,101,000
Federal	41,892,000	68,374,000	3,689,000
Total	$81,725,000	110,503,000	40,158,000

Effect of Farm Program On Marketing Under Study

CHICAGO (AP)—Board of Trade officials have launched what they termed a "fact-finding" survey among all types of grain interests to determine the effect of the Government's farm program on marketing.

W. H. McDonald, who heads a committee named to conduct the study, said questionnaires would be distributed among actual users of the Board of Trade's market facilities—millers, processors, terminal and country elevators, feed manufacturers, commercial livestock producers, exporters and importers.

It will seek to determine, he said, whether the withholding of grains from markets, due to the Government loan program or the sale of surpluses under export subsidy, "is actually benefiting the farmer in the final analysis."

The information obtained will be used in "guiding the Board of Trade in its future efforts in maintaining a free, open and competitive market," he said.

Manufacturers Hear Divergent Viewpoints on U. S. War Aims

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 14—The need in the United States for a "self-disciplined freedom" featured an address by Will Durant, author and philosopher, at the annual dinner of the National Association of Manufacturers, closing the forty-fifth Congress of American Industry, at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here last night. Another highlight was an appeal by William S. Knudsen, member of the National Defense Commission, for industry and labor to get together on the job of national defense, which he admitted was lagging because, he said, the transcendental problems were not generally appreciated. Mr. Knudsen called for putting defense on a war basis even while the nation is at peace.

Mr. Durant saw the basic current of the time as a retreat from liberty and discipline, and declared the need for America was a self-disciplined freedom.

Durant's Proposals

Among proposals to bring this about he suggested elimination of slums and buildings of low-cost housing, a sterner education, extension of libel laws to protect racial and religious groups, a paid and permanent industrial council appointed by the National Association of Manufacturers and the United States Chamber of Commerce in collaboration with labor to devise ways and means of putting every man in America to useful work; a civil service academy for training in public administration, a national board of audit to examine at any time the conduct and acts of any Government official and a National Advisory Council composed of men and women chosen from and by every industry, business, profession and basic science to consider the problers of American life.

"Democracy is not a failure," he declared. "It is here and there corrupt, here and there incompetent, and everywhere extravagant; all in all and because of its freedom, it is the most stimulating, the most friendly, the happiest society that has yet appeared among mankind."

Mr. Durant declared that no civilization is conquered save from within; that no nation can be saved by itself.

"Liberty is not a failure," he declared. "It may yet prove so superior in inventiveness to the chained minds of chained states as to wrest from them that last battle which cancels every defeat, and resettles every settlement. Liberty will be a failure only when events shall have shown that a free people cannot discipline itself into health and strength. Democracy and discipline, liberty and order are no more irreconcilable than invention and convention, variation and heredity! possibly like these, they are two sides of one complex reality."

Says Research Wins War

Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, speaking at the afternoon session yesterday conducted as a "parade of science," showing women's fashions made from synthetic materials, held that America in the present emergency and in the period of economic readjustment to follow will be doubly dependent on science teamed with American industry.

"Modern war is won in the shops and laboratories of industry by inventions and research followed by production," he said. "The nation best prepared for defense is least likely to be challenged by aggressors or to suffer the horrors of war, and after the emergency has passed, science and invention must have new products and new processes ready to keep the wheels of industry busy—to turn the expanded assembly lines from the production of guns and tanks and planes to the production of new necessities and new luxuries of peacetime living."

Charles Kettering, Vice-President in charge of research of General Motors Corporation, another afternoon speaker, also urged extension of research and scientific investigation for new products.

Mr. Kettering stressed that the war in Europe will end, just as other wars have ended, and when it is over, there will be "a continual upbuilding of things the world may provide."

"I cannot be a pessimist," he continued, "and if I can get the Association of Manufacturers to have a youthful view, to look toward the rising sun of tomorrow with the same kind of intelligence and activity that they have put into their regular business, instead of looking at the setting sun of what is past, there is nothing in the world, regardless of idealogies or anything else, that you can think that will keep the future from being the thing you want it to be."

Wood Against Embroilment

General Robert E. Wood, Chairman of the Board of Sears, Roebuck & Company and formerly Quartermaster General of the American Expeditionary Force, urged that the United States not become embroiled in the war in Europe and Asia. General Wood, who organized the Save America Committee, declared that while he hoped there would be no German victory, he was confident of the security of the United States even if the Nazis won.

He came out strongly against what he said would be a move to induce the next Congress to authorize the use of American merchant vessels under the United States flag and convoyed by United States naval forces to transport supplies from this country to England. Such an authorization by Congress, he declared, would be "sure to put us in the conflict."

"So far the American people have wanted Britain to win," he continued, "but don't want to pay the price, while the English people will not go on fighting unless convinced that the American people are going to pay a good share of the price. It is very doubtful whether the British people can be exploited by us to fight what our interventionists call our war, just as the French have long been exploited by the British.

"It is possible that the English themselves may request a showdown from us in the near future as to whether we will declare war on Germany and enter as an active participant. In any case, I believe, whether from our own viewpoint or Britain's we should decide the question in the very near future. If we say 'no' it is possible that there would be a negotiated peace in the spring: if we say 'yes,' the war will probably last from two to five years longer.

"Our answer should be 'no,' we will not make this war our war, for that way lies the very evils we seek to avoid—Communism, Fascism, dictatorship, for those are the products of war, not peace. We can make ourselves so strong no nation will dare to attack us or would succeed if it did dare, and we can stay out of the conflict.

"We are in a position at its close to accomplish incalculable good to an exhausted world, in fact, we will be the only great nation that has not sapped its resources and that will be in a position to help rehabilitate the world."

Says British Victory Vital

Wythe Williams, veteran newspaper correspondent, came out unqualifiedly for "the complete destruction of Nazi Germany" as the only way lasting peace might be restored in this world. He saw only three trends of armistice possible: First, a stalemate armistice; second, an armistice based on totalitarian victory dictated by Hitler; third, the "cease fire" order dictated by British victory, or the victory of Great Britain and her associated power, "meaning, of course, the United States of America."

"Upon one only of these three formulas is a real peace possible," Mr. Williams declared. "In seeing this war through to that third set of armistice conditions, I fear that the German people and their government must constitute a single category when called before the council of peace. We must cut out sentiment. If for the peace of the world it is necessary to destroy a people, then destroy."

The Congress at its final session adopted a resolution opposing the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Waterway, holding it would be uneconomical and unwise and instead of contributing to defense would obstruct it. It also went on record against the use of extra-legal methods of enforcement of federal law; urged no basic changes in the social security program, but suggesting modifications "to bring the program more nearly into conformity with sound financial and administrative principles," and called for action to promote foreign trade and protect American markets for American producers in preparation for economic competition when peace comes to the world.

An almost continuous stream of eminent men, representing business, government, education, religion and other fields, spoke before the Congress this year. Discussion of national defense, and especially the relation of industry to the national effort, dominated all sessions of the convention. All speakers pledged their complete aid to the defense program, stressing at the same time the need for "free enterprise."

Missouri Utility Plans Expansion

ST. LOUIS (AP)—The Union Electric Company of Missouri announced it would spend an additional $7,500,000 to double the size of a new power plant under construction at Venice, Ill.

Two 40,000-kilowatt turbo-generator units, costing $11,500,000, including transmission facilities, now are being rushed to completion at the plant and will be in operation next fall.

The decision to erect another 80,000-kilowatt unit was reached because of prospective increases in power consumption due to the national defense program, coupled with a surge in industrial activity resulting in a record output of electric energy in November.

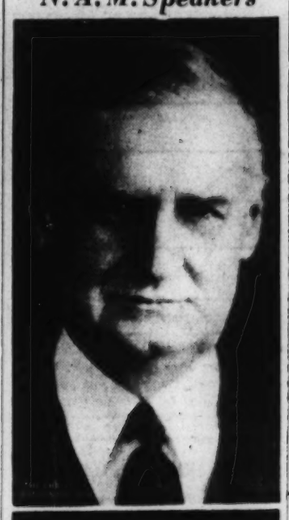
Barnsdall Oil Separates Its Various Activities

NEW YORK (AP) — William Dewey Loucks, Chairman of Barnsdall Oil Company, announced that "predicated upon governmental opinion," the company had completed separation of marketing and refining activities from production.

Mr. Loucks said arrangements were concluded for private sale of a large portion of Bareco Oil Company common stock and notes held against Bareco by Barnsdall. The management, Mr. Loucks added, believed the company would receive at least $3,400,000 from the deal.

Barnsdall sold in 1935 all its refineries and marketing units to a then new company, Bareco Oil Company for notes, bonds, preferred and common stock. The common was distributed to Barnsdall shareholders. The bonds and preferred issue were later converted into common, but efforts to dispose of this equity were unsuccessful until the present transaction was arranged.

N. A. M. Speakers



Kay-Hart; Bachrach

(Above) Maj. Gen. Robert E. Wood
Chairman of the Board of Sears, Roebuck & Co.

(Below) Karl T. Compton
President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Crop Experts See Wheat Harvest Next Year Above Average

CHICAGO (AP)—Basing estimates on recent surveys showing generally satisfactory conditions in the winter wheat belt, Chicago crop experts today forecast next year's harvest would be above average.

Five authorities estimated the harvest early next summer would range from 583,000,000 to 607,000,000 bushels compared with last season's crop of 556,000,000 bushels and a 1929-38 average of 571,000,000.

Their estimates of acreage ranged from 45,353,000 to 46,233,000 acres while condition figures ranged from 84 to 87.1 per cent of normal. A year ago winter wheat condition was only 55 per cent of normal, poorest on record, while the 10-year average condition on Dec. 1 was 82.4 per cent.

British Currency Circulation Expands

LONDON (AP)—Currency demands for holiday spending expanded circulation of the Bank of England for the third time in as many weeks, the bank's weekly statement showed. An advance of £6,289,000 brought the figure to £604,540,000.

Reserves were cut correspondingly, standing at £26,876,000, and the ratio against liabilities fell off to 14.6 per cent.

More than £10,000,000 were added to holdings of government securities.

The detailed statement, in thousands of pounds, follows: Circulation 604,540, increase 6,289; bullion 1,416, increase 141; reserves 26,876, decrease 6,148; public deposits 16,430, decrease 5,523; private deposits 167,197, increase 9,801; government securities 149,833, increase 10,005; other securities 24,742, increase 437; ratio of reserve to liabilities 14.6 per cent compared with 18.4 last week. Bank rate 2 per cent.

Auto Output Eases Further in Week

DETROIT (AP) — Automotive News in its survey of the motorcar industry said this week's production was estimated at 116,977 cars and trucks, continuing a slight downward trend. Last week's production was 120,749 vehicles, and a year ago this week 117,814 units were assembled.

The survey put the General Motors group's total for the week at 48,975; the Chrysler group at 28,975, and the Ford group at 21,650.

Refined Copper Output Increases in November

NEW YORK (AP)—Domestic production of refined copper jumped to 96,283 tons in November from 83,076 tons in October, the Copper Institute reported.

Refined stocks, however, decreased 6,200 tons to 158,418 on Nov. 30.

Domestic deliveries in November totaled 102,483 tons, compared with 103,771 in October.

Total primary and secondary production amounted to 84,507 tons, against the revised October figure of 86,911.

Chilean Government Halts Redemption of Foreign Debts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The Popular Front Government of President Pedro Aguirre, in its forced march along the rough highway of wartime economy, has erected the first milestone to attract detailed outside attention. It has decreed temporary suspension of foreign debt redemption.

It states quite frankly that this is done through inability to obtain sufficient funds abroad for its reconstruction and development program, legislated before the war but rendered more urgent by loss of European markets and higher costs. It is intended to accumulate $6,000,000 from debt-serving revenue to pay for urgent imports.

Resumed in 1935

The foreign debt service was resumed in 1935, after three years' total default, by allocating half of the government's revenue from nitrate and copper to interest payments and the other half to bond redemption. During the last year of operation, 1939, the sum of $9,456,000 was divided in this way.

The arrangement worked well for Chile. Up to date it has redeemed $90,000,000, or 20 per cent of the nominal foreign debt. Bondholders always protested that it amounted to government bargain-buying thanks to its own default action. They suggested all the money should go to interest. American bondholders held out on this point long after the British gave in.

The Aguirre government today argues that bondholders will hardly be affected by suspension of redemption, because, what with blocked European markets and the fact that Chilean bonds yield at least 10 per cent on present market prices, there are few anxious to sell. In any case, this valuable exchange is sorely needed at home.

The reconstruction and development program, based on two semi-official corporations, was legislated soon after the great earthquake of January 24, 1939. It called for foreign financing up to 2,000,000,000 pesos, with authority to suspend debt payments if—the law said while—external loans were not forthcoming. Up to date the only credit received was that of $12,000,000 (say 360,000,000 pesos) from the Export-Import Bank of Washington to the Development Corporation. There are hopes of more accumulation, but war causes have forced action which the Government, undoubtedly, would prefer not to have taken.

Emergency Action

Finance Minister Marcial Mora has explained official thoughts. Chile, he says, has done its utmost to honor foreign obligations, but today the very economic life of the country is at stake. He quotes recognition by the 1925 Debt Funding Commission that a debtor's payment capacity can only be determined after allowing for a balanced budget, sound money and, at least, maintenance of the people's living standards. This is Chile's position now, according to Señor Mora.

Most of the bond redemption was undertaken in the United States—the market opportunities, apparently, being more favorable there—and it is pointed out that the exchange will continue to go there, because the American is virtually the only market from which to buy imports during wartime.

Officials have complained their action has been widely described as "suspension of the foreign debt service." They protest that the bondholders' interests will be very little affected, because interest will continue to be paid as usual.

Commodity Prices Increase Slightly In Week of Dec. 7

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices changed little during the week ended Dec. 7, rising only 0.1 per cent, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

However, says the report, the increase brought the Bureau's index to 79.8 per cent of the 1926 level, the highest point since mid-March, 1938. The principal price advances of the week were in farm products and foods. Farm product prices have risen 6½ per cent since early in October and foods are 4½ per cent above the Oct. 5 level.

Except for the advances of 1 per cent for farm products and 0.8 per cent for foods, little change was recorded this week in the principal groups of commodities.

Commodity groups	Dec. 7 1940	Nov. 30 1940	% chgs to Dec. 7 '40 from Nov. 30	Dec. 9 1939
All commodities	79.8	79.7	+0.1	−1.0
Farm products	69.8	69.1	+1.0	−3.6
Foods	72.9	73.3	−0.8	−3.6
Hides and leather products	103.6	103.1	+0.1	+1.0
Textile products	74.3	74.2	+0.1	−3.0
Fuel and lighting materials	72.8	72.8	0	−1.7
Metals and metal products	97.5	97.6	−0.1	+1.5
Building materials	99.1	99.1	0	−6.9
Chemicals and allied products	77.6	77.7	−0.1	*
Housefurnishing goods	90.2	90.2	0	+0.2
Misc. commodities	77.4	77.4	0	−1.3
Raw materials	73.4	73.9	−0.7	−0.8
Semimfd. articles	80.5	80.6	−0.1	−1.7
Mfd. commodities	83.1	83.1	0	+1.2
All comdits other than farm products	82.1	82.0	+0.1	+0.7
All comdits. other than farm prdts. & foods	84.4	84.5	−0.1	0

*No comparable data.

U.S. Opens Consulate In Vladivostok

WASHINGTON (AP)—The State Department announced that Angus I. Ward of the American Embassy staff in Moscow had been ordered to Vladivostok to open the first American consulate outside the Russian capital since the Soviet Union was recognized by the United States.

The last American consulate in Vladivostok was closed in 1923 because of difficulties with Soviet authorities.

Ward has been Consul and Secretary of the Moscow Embassy.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

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BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

East Boston Savings Bank	Dec. 16
Eliot Savings Bank	Dec. 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Dec. 16
Wildey Savings Bank	Dec. 16
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Dec. 18
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Union Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Jan. 10

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

East Cambridge Savings Bank	Dec. 16
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Dec. 20
Somerville Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Brookline Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Jan. 10

Pros and Cons of ANNUITIES For Widows, etc.

Real food for thought in this Dec. 18 analysis. Seven more articles in this much talked of series—"Investing for Widows and Retired Individuals." Profit also by these other Dec. 18 features: "Revising an Investment Program to Meet Tax Conditions," "10 Good Yielding Medium Preferreds," "New Tax Status of 700 Stocks" (Part 4) and "General Motors or Chrysler, Which?"

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The FINANCIAL WORLD

America's Pioneer Investment Weekly

21 CM West Street New York, N. Y.

National Defense Demands for Zinc Will Be Adequately Filled, Data Show

NEW YORK (AP)—The 1941 national defense demands on the zinc industry willl be adequately filled, according to a survey this week by producers and smelters in conjunction with government officials.

Smelter output next year, present plans indicated, will total roughly 860,000 tons. Against this was balanced estimated domestic requirements of 780,000 tons. Fabrication of foreign orders, it was figured, would require around 105,000 tons, but this would probably be supplied by importing zinc.

Bottleneck of the industry at present, observers said, lies in inadequate smelting capacity. There is a plethora of the concentrate, from which refined metal is made, but until current smelter rehabilitation programs bear fruit refined production will lag.

Most of the additional equipment being made ready will probably go into operation during the second quarter, according to current information.

Stocks of zinc in producers' hands, meanwhile, continued to contract. November statistics disclosed a total of only 18,000 tons on hand, or around 10 days' needs at last month's shipment rate.

That zinc was being closely watched by many sources was emphasized by appointment of a special committee by the Commodity Exchange to investigate the open future position in the metal. The December delivery sold at 9.50 cents a pound on Dec. 2, compared with the prevailing producer and smelter price of 7.25 cents, East St. Louis.

Loans to Business Rise for 10 Weeks

WASHINGTON (AP)—A 10-week rise in business loans of banks, apparently due to the defense program, amounting to $366,000,000 in 101 leading cities was reported by the Federal Reserve Board.

Completing the 10 weeks of uninterrupted advances in commercial, industrial and agricultural loans, the board said, banks in the 101 cities boosted these loans $31,000,000 to a total of $4,942,000,000 in the week ended December 4. The rise brought loans in these cities to a figure $564,000,000 higher than it was a year ago.

New York banks led last week's rise with a gain of $17,000,000.

Pepsi-Cola Abandons Its Plans to Merge With Loft

NEW YORK (AP)—The Pepsi-Cola Company has declared a dividend of $8 a share on the capital stock and announced plans to merge with Loft, Inc., which owns about 80 per cent of its stock, had been abandoned for the time.

The dividend, payable Dec. 17 to stock of record Dec. 14, brings total payments for 1940 to $18 a share.

Walter S. Mack, Jr., President, said the Bureau of National Revenue had declined to approve proposals to merge Loft, Inc., into Pepsi-Cola as a "tax free" organization, although company counsel and tax experts maintained that such was the case.

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Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Corn Program Offsets Crop Deficiency

CHICAGO, Dec. 14 (AP)—The ever-normal granary corn program is entering a new phase, grain men said today, in making up a large portion of the deficiency of 1940 production compared with last year's United States' crop.

This holdover corn now under Government ownership, however, is held at prices several cents above open market quotations in many localities and, thus, may or may not go into consumption depending on price trends and market conditions in coming months, they said.

65c Net to CCC

Government holdings acquired through loan defaults estimated at 150,000,000 bushels have been put up for sale at 65 cents a bushel net to the Commodity Credit Corporation at country loading points. This amount of corn virtually offsets the 185,000,000 bushel reduction in the 1940 harvest compared with last year's production.

Since this corn, if sold, is expected to be confined to feeders and other country users in areas where it is stored in bins or warehouses, grain men expect little, if any, to enter terminal market commercial trade.

Government officials said county committee probably will be delegated to handle sales and in some cases charges over the 65 cents to the CCC may run the price up as much as three cents. If the local market price exceeds 65 cents, the committee would be instructed to obtain the prevailing price. No terminal stored corn is involved.

Offering Price

Grain men here estimated the offering price is equivalent to about 72 cents for Chicago cash corn or eight to more than 10 cents above current spot market quotations on No. 2 yellow. Some dealers expressed belief that this is, in effect, a "ceiling" on the market inasmuch as the government presumably could dispose of its holdings if general price levels approach that figure. On the other hand, they pointed out the 61 cents a bushel loan rate acts as a "floor" becaues it encourages farm holding in areas where prices are below that level.

Inasmuch as country stocks already are large and market prices are higher than a year ago, while the new crop is smaller, Government agents expect only about 200,000,000 bushels to be sealed under loans compared with 300,000,000 a year ago.

Corn futures here held about steady the past week despite the increased levels of receipts. Before the opening today corn was unchanged to ½ higher compared with a week ago, wheat ⅜ off to ¼ up; oats ¼-½ higher and rye ¼ down to ¼ higher.

Big Security House Adds Five Partners

NEW YORK (AP)—Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt, one of the nation's largest securities and commodities commission firms, announced that five new general partners would be admitted Jan. 1. Two limited partners will retire.

The new general partners will be Eugene Crawley, formerly Vice-President of Consolidated Oil Corp.; Ray L. Lamb, manager of the Cleveland office of the firm; Cyrus H. King, manager of the Detroit office; Ferdinand C. Smith, manager of the Portland office, and Harry F. Bliss, manager of the research division in New York City.

Retiring Jan. 1 will be limited partners Mamie B. Mills and Joseph L. Merrill.

The changes will increase the number of partners to 43.

Steel Expenditures $247,000,000 in '39

NEW YORK (AP)—The steel industry spent approximately $247,000,000 in 1939 to keep its plants and equipment in good running order, the American Iron & Steel Institute said.

This represented an increase of about 45 per cent over 1938 expenditures, and was close to the 1937 total of $260,000,000.

Wages represented the largest single item in repair and maintenance costs. Other important divisions were cost of supplies and freight charges on supplies.

Power Output Again Makes a New High

By the Associated Press

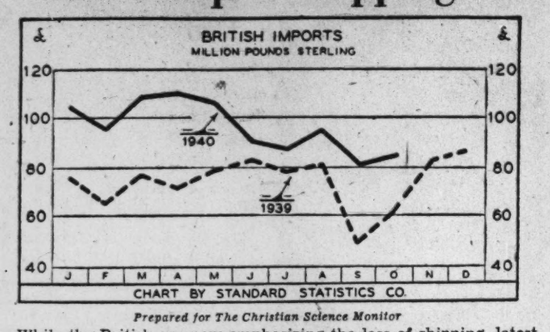
New York Expanding industrial production to keep pace with defense requirements helped boost electric power production to new record heights in the week ended Dec. 7, the Edison Electric Institute report indicated.

The latest total of 2,838,270,000 kilowatt hours represented a gain of 1.5 per cent over 2,795,634,000 in the preceding week and was 9.8 per cent ahead of 2,585,560,000 in the comparable 1939 week.

Percentage gains over a year ago, by major geographic areas, were reported as follows by the Institute:

New England 6.7, Middle Atlantic 9.3, Central Industrial 11.9, West Central 6.3, Southern States 10.5, Rocky Mountain 3.6, Pacific Coast 7.

British Imports Show Fair Gain Despite Shipping Loss



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

While the British are now emphasizing the loss of shipping, latest figures on their imports indicate that the situation is not yet critical. October imports were up 5 per cent from those of preceding month.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

LONDON—After the threat of a German invasion has been thrust sufficiently into the background to make it little more than an ugly memory the gravest problem facing this country is the shipping problem. For inconvenient and disastrous to the civilian population as may be German bombings, British experts are convinced that such actions will not bring victory.

The shipping situation on the other hand is extremely serious because of Britain's great dependence upon the sea as the highway for both export and import trade.

British merchant shipping losses for the week ended Dec. 1 were nine ships totaling 41,360 tons. This period was a time when the toll fell somewhat. The average weekly sinkings in the previous 65 weeks approximated 62,000 tons.

It is frankly admitted in official circles here that this country cannot continue indefinitely to lose shipping at the present rate since it is substantially higher than the current output of British shipyards. Figures on shipbuilding have not been supplied for some time past so as not to give any information to the enemy, but it is a fact that our shipyards are working at fullest capacity, night and day, to help satisfy the nation's needs. The work is for both naval and mercantile orders. Recently production was said to be in the proportion of 70 per cent naval to 30 per cent mercantile, but this ratio varies from month to month, so that there is no reliable guide in this matter.

Losses Overtake Gains

Losses in shipbuilding have overtaken gains, that is the simple but serious fact which has to be faced. The net carrying capacity at the disposal of the British at the end of the first year of war, excluding domestic launchings, was 6,000,000 gross tons more than at its outbreak. But it cannot be too strongly emphasized that such a gain is non-recurring, consisting very largely of ships put at Britain's disposal by countries overrun by the Nazis, of neutral shipping working on time charter or of captured enemy ships.

Probably another 1,100,000 gross tons of ocean-going shipping not already chartered or purchased by Britain will be available for this country now that Greece has entered the war. This is almost the last source of supply in Europe which Britain can expect in addition to its own tonnage.

The total tonnage available for Britain is still undiminished on balance as far as the wastage of war is concerned, but there are other facts which have to be considered in this connection. War conditions, particularly the fact that Europe is closed to it, impose a heavy strain on British shipping.

There have to be long delays and wide detours—through the operation of the convoy system—and these considerably reduce the carrying power of the mercantile marine. Add to this the fact that there has been an increasing need to divert ships for military and naval purposes at various periods, e. g. when large transshipments of troops and war materials were being sent to the Near and Middle East, and the stringency of the shipping situation is easily appreciated.

If, as various official statements have made known, an Allied offensive on the Continent is to take place then a large merchant fleet must be ready to hand to transport it.

Answer to Problem

Britain's answer to this shipping problem lies in a concentration upon three things.

British imports will have to be seriously curtailed in order to release the shipping for other purposes more essential to the winning of the war, the forces working against enemy submarines and raiders must be strengthened and there must also be a great increase in the tonnage available for this country. What is needed is needed quickly, so that it is not so much the placing of new orders for shipping that is wanted as the transfer of ships already in use.

Britain is looking primarily to the United States for help in this matter. The special commission from the Ministry of Shipping now negotiating across the Atlantic wants above all to purchase cargo vessels which can be immediately put into service even though they may be older and slower than most of those now under commission. Some of these have already been bought, and every available one, provided only that it is seaworthy, can be used.

The United States, it is realized, is embarking upon its own new mercantile and naval shipbuilding program so that it will require a very big expansion of American production to make possible substantial help to this country. Still, it is hoped, it will soon be forthcoming. It is known that the goodwill exists in the United States, so that it is primarily a question of organization and production.

Independent Units

At present, the British and Allied mercantile marines co-operate closely but remain independent units. Each one of these foreign fleets—Dutch, Norwegian, etc.,—operate independently, though naturally in a manner which helps toward winning the war, if only by supplying the funds for financing their various armies and air forces.

Dutch ships carry on the greater part of their trade from the Dutch Indies and the Norwegian whaling fleet, one of the largest and most modern including floating factories capable of an annual production of 250,000,000 tons of oil, is busy as usual in the Arctic Ocean, and does its trade through British channels.

Should the shipping position deteriorate seriously through heavy losses then it is anticipated that co-ordinated Allied control would be introduced.

While the most important problem for the Ministry of Shipping is that of securing an adequate supply of ships, the financing of this great transport system is also no easy problem. Last February, the Ministry requisitioned all British liners under an agreement by which the shipowner is responsible for operating costs (except fuel), dues, and war risk insurance, while the Government pays an allowance according to the size of the ship and class of tonnage—liner, tramp, coaster, or tanker. This allowance is fixed on the basis of the average daily running costs of each class. An additional grant is also made to cover interest and depreciation.

Freight Rates Higher

Freight rates for cargoes in the chief homeward trades have been increased—in the case of liner rates on tariff goods by 15 per cent. Such rates are normally fixed by the periodical conferences of the shipping companies but under present war conditions, the decision is left to the Government.

Such an advance should not involve any additional charge on the community seeing that since Government requisitioning any direct connection between freights and shipping profits has been removed. The Government pays definite hire rates to the British shipowners, and these though subject to alteration have been stabilized for months ahead.

Nor does the Government profiteer from the operation of the requisitioned ships. More than 80 per cent of current imports are for the Government and the aim of the Ministry of shipping is to supply a public service as cheaply as possible.

Bank Clearings Top Figures of Year Ago

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings for the past week again topped the figures for the corresponding period last year, but fell below the volume of the preceding week, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

The total for 23 leading cities was $5,597,763,000, a rise of about 1 per cent over the $5,530,334,000 a year ago. The transactions were down about $517,000,000 from the previous week.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, Dec. 14

	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe†			
Sterling:			
Cables	$4.04	$4.04	$8.2397
Switz'l'd—franc	.2322	.2322	‡
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	.4000x	.4000x	.4033
Sweden—krona	.2386	.2386	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0070x	.0070x	.0220
Spain—peseta	.0920	.0920	**.1468
Finland—finn'k	.0205x	.0205x	.0436
Hungary—pengo	.1985x	.1985x	.2961
Port'gal—escudo	.0401	.0401	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0048x	.0048x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235	.0235	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso*‡	.2365	.2365	.7187
Brazil—mireis‡‡	.0505	.0505	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1600	.1600	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.4000	.4000	1.7810
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2345	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3034	.3034	.6180
Java—florin	.5329x	.5329x	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2375	.2375	*
Shanghai—dol	.0600	.0600	*
Straits Stlmnts—dol	.4753	.4753	.5613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8625	.8625	1.0931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2075x	.2075x	§

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, and Danish currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ‡‡Paper rate, **1929 average. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Philadelphia Co. Gains

Philadelphia Company and subsidiaries report consolidated net income of $6,173,944 for the year ended Oct. 31 compared with $5,697,356 in the preceding period.

Retail Sales Show a Good Gain in Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Christmas gift buying throughout the nation this week rose to the best levels in several years, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

Expanding sales tended to confirm predictions of the Department of Commerce that Christmas gift buying this year, both from the standpoint of unit turnover and dollar volume, might be the largest in history.

General buying of all types of merchandise on the week averaged between 7 and 10 per cent above a year ago for the country as a whole.

Holiday Buying Heavy

"Retail trade gained momentum rapidly as Christmas buying neared its crest," said Dun & Bradstreet. "City retailers lengthened store hours to handle the heavy influx of customers. The week's business was said to be widely distributed, with home furnishings continuing to vie for the spotlight with traditional gift lines.

"Holiday buying still stressed gifts of utility value. The increased emphasis on better-quality goods was noted in all types of merchandise, with the trend especially marked in stores catering to the wage-earner trade.

"Active gift lines this week were luggage sets, umbrellas, lingerie, men's furnishings, toys and leather goods. Many stores rated handbags and gloves as leaders in main floor departments.

Clothing Featured

"In children's wear, demand was particularly good for snow suits, sweaters and mittens. Women's apparel departments for the most part had best results in furs, sportswear, and evening wear, with furs continuing in the leading position.

"In home furnishings, occasional furniture pieces were most prominent. There was sustained activity in floor coverings, with stress on carpets and small rugs, and in radio sets."

Particularly strong sales in groceries and automobiles were noted in many parts of the country.

In wholesale markets, buying by merchants continued to taper off seasonally, but in many lines the tone of trading "was much more active than usual for this time of the year," the agency added.

Portugal Again Ships Gold to U. S.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department disclosed that shipments of gold again were being received from Portugal. Recent stoppages had created speculation in financial circles that some impening war developments might have been responsible.

Because of the British blockade, Portugal is virtually the only place from which gold belonging to continental European nations can be shipped to the United States. In the week ending December 4, the department said, gold from Portugal amounted to $1,458,177.

It was part of $80,409,597 received from all countries. This total was about $21,000,000 larger than the preceding week.

Canada, as usual, shipped the largest amount, $71,778,764. Other British Empire shipments, included $4,896,610 from India. The Philippine Islands sent $1,060,921.

Foreign gold deposited under earmark in the Federal Reserve banks increased $58,125,983 to a total of $1,826,343,639.

Silver imports amounted to $1,488,451, including $647,492 from Mexico, $671,469 from Japan, and $45,328 from Canada.

Exports included $504 of gold and $28,493 of silver.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Accumulated Rate	Payable	Holders of Record
Am Capital $3 pf	25c	Dec. 24	Dec. 14
Am Hair & Felt 2d pf	$1.25	Dec. 27	Dec. 20
Benson & Hedges pf	$6	Dec. 26	Dec. 14
Fla P&L $7 pf	$2.19	Jan. 2	Dec. 14
Natl Supply Co 5½%pf	$1.37½	Dec. 26	Dec. 16
Natl Supply Co 6% pf	$1.50	Dec. 26	Dec. 16
Pet & Ldg A	42c	Dec. 27	Dec. 20
Stand Fuel pf	$1	Jan. 2	Dec. 14
Extra			
Commerce B & Tr (Kan. City)	$1	Jan. 2	Dec. 24
Crystal Tissue	50c	Dec. 20	Dec. 14
Deisel-W-Gilbert	50c	Dec. 24	Dec. 16
Dunkirk Tr Co (NY)	$1	Dec. 20	Dec. 10
Midstates Shoe	25c	Dec. 20	Dec. 10
Mgrtia P B (N Hav)	$2	Dec. 23	Dec. 16
Ottawa El Ry	30c	Dec. 30	Dec. 16
Irregular			
Bnkrs Nt Inv A&B pf	10c	Dec. 31	Dec. 11
Bankers Nat Inv A&B pf	10c	Dec. 31	Dec. 11
Foresight Found Inc non-cum A	6c	Dec. 27	Dec. 15
Hirst-Chicago Min	2c	Dec. 20	Dec. 10
Keystone Custodian Fd Series B-1	77c	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Keystone Custodian Fd Series K-2	10c	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Keystone Custodian Fd Series S-2	50c	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Midstates Shoe	15c	Dec. 20	Dec. 10
Noblitt-Sparks Ind	$1	Dec. 28	Dec. 16
Pict Pap Pur Corp	15c	Dec. 23	Dec. 13
Reming'n Arms Co	18c	Dec. 23	Dec. 13
Sunset-McKee Co B	Salesbk 37½c	Dec. 13	Dec. 4
Resumed			
Am Republics	25c	Dec. 28	Dec. 18
Gries-West Brew	$1	Dec. 17	Dec. 6
Nat Enam & Stamp Co	50c	Dec. 26	Dec. 16
Northw Yeast Co	50c	Dec. 16	Dec. 5
Reynolds Met Co	30c	Dec. 20	Dec. 17
Sharon Steel Corp	25c	Dec. 23	Dec. 16
Smith (AO) Corp	50c	Dec. 21	Dec. 16
Increased			
Detroit Trust Co (Detroit, Mich)	$1	Dec. 31	Dec. 21
Year End			
East Ut A cv shrs	35c	Dec. 17	Dec. 10
Evans-Wall Zinc	35c	Dec. 20	Dec. 14
Food Mchy Corp	35c	Dec. 31	Dec. 16
Fresnillo Co	20c	Dec. 10	Dec. 6
Gen Anil&Film B	75c	Dec. 12	Dec. 10
Gen Anil&Film B	7½c	Dec. 12	Dec. 10
Hercules Motors	25c	Dec. 26	Dec. 16
Jefferson Elec	$1.25	Dec. 26	Dec. 16
Marsh Wall Prod	10c	Dec. 24	Dec. 10
Midland Steel Prod	10c	Dec. 23	Dec. 16
Ry & Lt Secur	40c	Dec. 27	Dec. 23
So East Tel	50c	Dec. 30	Dec. 10
Stanley Wks	$1	Dec. 18	Dec. 5
Special			
Cont Baking pf	$1	Dec. 24	Dec. 14
Invest Fund C	10c	Dec. 18	Dec. 10
Shawmut Assn	30c	Dec. 23	Dec. 13
Regular			
Ahlb'g B Co. Cl A	8¾c Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Am H&F 1st pf	$1.50 Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Appiach El pf	$1.75 Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 10
Ap EP Co 6d pf	$1.50 Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 16
Ark P&L $7 pf	$1.75 Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 14
Ark P&L $6 pf	$1.50 Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 14
Atl City F Ins Co	50c Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 20
Autocar $3 pf	75c Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 18
B Cord Co Ltd $1.30 pf	32½c Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 20
British M&T (Ont)	$4 S	Jan. 2	Dec. 14
Busi C Corp Cl A	12½c Q	Jan. 31	Jan. 21
Can Cony Co Ltd	50c	Jan. 31	Jan. 10
Carbons Cons, Inc	50c	Dec. 12	Dec. 9
C T Co 6% cum pfc	$6 A	Dec. 21	Dec. 14
Cin G&El pf A	$1.25 Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 16
Citiz & M Nat Bank (W'terb'y,Cn)	$1.50 Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 26
Com Tr (Kan City)	$1 Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 24
Crystal Tissue	12½c Q	Dec. 20	Dec. 14
Crystal Tissue 8% pf	$4	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Deisel-W-Gilbert	37½c Q	Dec. 24	Dec. 16
Devoe&R 2d pf	$1.75 Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Dunkirk Tr (N Y)	$2 Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 10
East Mal Iron	50c	Nov. 26	Nov. 20
Elis'town W Cons	$2.75 S	Dec. 24	Dec. 19
First Nat Bk & Tr Co (Ramsey, N J)	$3 S	Jan. 2	Dec. 31
Food M Corp. pf	$1.12½ Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 16
Gen Paint pf	87c Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 17
Girard Tr Co (Phila. Pa)	75c Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 14
Ind Gen Svc 6% pf	$1.50 Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 10
Ind & Mich El Co 7% pf	$1.75 Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 10
Ind & Mich El Co 6% pf	$1.50 Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 10
Insuranshares ctfs	10c	Dec. 26	Dec. 16
Invest Co of Am	25c	Dec. 23	Dec. 14
Kan G&E 7% pf	$1.25 Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 16
Kan Gas&El $6 pf	$1.50 Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 16
Metal & Thermit Corp	$2	Dec. 20	Dec. 10
Morris Pln B (N Hav)	$2 Q	Dec. 23	Dec. 16
Mt. Tr Roanoke	$2.50 S	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Nachm Spg Filled	25c	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Natl Radiator	20c	Dec. 23	Dec. 14
N Mex East Gas	20c S	Dec. 16	Dec. 9
N Mex E Gas pf	$1.50 S	Dec. 16	Dec. 9
Pacific P Svc	10c Q	Dec. 28	Dec. 18
Pacific Tel&Tel	$1.75 Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 18
Pac Tel&Tel pf	$1.50 Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Perfect Circle	50c Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 16
Plasa Perm Bldg & Ln Assn (Balt)	$3.25 S	Dec. 31	Dec. 31
Radio Corp	30c	Jan. 17	Dec. 29
Radio Corp 1 pf	$7½c Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 13
Radio Corp B pf	$1.25 Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 13
Rwy&Lt Secur pf	$1.50 Q	Feb. 1	Dec. 23
Rem Arms Co 6% pf	$3 SA	Dec. 16	Dec. 7
Reynolds Met pf	$1.37½ Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 17
Royal China Inc	5c	Dec. 16	Dec. 9
Scranton Elec pf	$1.50 Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 10
Scudder, Stevens & Clark Fd	75c Q	Dec. 20	Dec. 5
Sharon Stl Cp$5pf	$1.25 Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 16
Smith & Cor Type	12½c	Dec. 27	Dec. 16
Do $6 pf	$1.50 Q	Dec. 27	Dec. 16
So East Tel pf	75c S	Dec. 20	Dec. 10
Stanley Wks pf	31¼c	Feb. 15	Jan. 31
Starrett (L S) Co	$1 Q	Dec. 30	Dec. 18
State Bank of Alb	$3 Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 17
Stix-B-Fuller pf	43¾c Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 14
Sunset-McKee Co B	Salesbk $1.50 Cl A	Dec. 13	Dec. 4
Third Inv Counsel Cp Cl A	37½c	Dec. 20	Dec. 8
Toledo Trust Co	50c Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Torrington Co	40c Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 18
Western Groc Ltd	75c Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 20
West Groc Ltd pf	$1.75 Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 20
West Tab & Stat'y pf	$1.25 Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 20

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
6 3¼s 45-43	108.14	108.14	108.14
15 3¼s 46-44	109.17	109.17	109.17
5 2½s 53-49	108.24	108.24	108.24
2 2½s 60-55	111.26	111.26	111.26
1 2½s 65-60	111.14	111.14	111.14

New York City Bonds

11 3s 80	103⅞	103¾	103¾

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
3 Alleghany cv 5s 44	96½	96½	96½
4 Alleghany cv 5s 49	83½	83½	83½
11 Alleghany 5s 50 st	61½	61½	61½
23 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107¾	107½	107¾
13 Am & For P 5s 2030	53½	53½	53½
5 Am T&T 3¼s 66	110¼	110¼	110¼
2 Am T&T 3¼s 61	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
1 Am W W & E 6s '75	110½	110½	110½
5 Ang C Nitra deb '67	36½	36½	36½
5 Ann Arbor 4s '95	49½	49	49¼
4 Arm Del 4s '55	105⅝	105½	105⅝
5 AT&SF 4s '95	109	109	109
1 Atl & Birm 4s '33	11	11	11
1 A C Line 1st 4s '52	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞
28 A C Line cit 4s '52	70	70	70
32 A C Line 4½s '64	58	57⅝	58
15 B&O 1st mtg '48 st	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜
16 B&O '95 st A	35¾	35½	35¾
36 B&O '95 st C	39½	39½	39½
1 B&O 2000 st D	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜
9 B&O '96 st F	35¾	35½	35¾
3 B&O 4s '48	71¼	71	71¼
2 B&OPLE&WV 4s '51 st	57¾	57⅝	57¾
6 B&O T C 4s '59	52	51½	52
4 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	113¾	113¾	113¾
5 Bell TPa 5s '60 C	136⅛	136⅛	136⅛
1 Beth Stl 3¼s '65	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Boston&Me 5s '67	72	72	72
26 Boston&Me 4½s '70	19	18⅝	18⅝
1 Boston&Me 4s '60	69½	69½	69½
1 Bkly Edis 3¼s '65	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
5 CanNat 5s 69 Jly	95	95	95
1 CanNat 5s 69 Oct	96	96	96
2 CanNat Ry 4¾s 55	94	94	94
1 CanNatRy 4½s 57	93¼	93¼	93¼
4 CanPac 5s 54	71	71	71
3 CanPac 4s perp	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝
3 Carriers&Gen 5s 50	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
2 Celanese 3s 55	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
2 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	89¼	89¼	89¼
12 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
1 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
2 Cen NY Pow 3¾s 62	107½	107½	107½
14 Cen Pac 5s 60	43⅞	43¼	43⅞
12 Cen RR NJ cn 4s 87	12	11¾	12
2 Certain-td 5½s 48	87¾	87¾	87¾
3 Chi&Alton3s 49	8¼	8⅛	8⅛
2 CB&Q rfg 3s 71	81½	81½	81½
2 CB&Q 4½s 77	72¼	72¼	72¼
15 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	93¼	93	93¼
28 CMSP&Pac 5s 75	4⅞	4¾	4¾
55 CMSP&P a j 3s 2000	1⅞	¾	¾
79 CM&SP 4½s 89C	32½	32	32
9 Chi & NW 4¼s '87	16½	16½	16½
60 Chi & NW cv 4¾s '49	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
3 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜
2 Chi & NW 4½s 2037 C	10½	10½	10½
32 Chi & NW 5s '37	14¼	14¼	14¼
21 CRI & P 4½s '52 A	6⅝	6½	6⅝
52 CRI & P cv 4½s '60	¾	⅝	⅝
13 CRI & P rfg 4s '34	6½	6⅜	6½
2 CTH & SE Inc 5s '60	45½	45½	45½
10 Ch Un Sta 3¼s '63	104	104	104
31 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	90	89¾	90
10 Ch & W Ind 4¼s '62	90	90	90
19 CCC&St L 4½s '77	57	56½	56½
3 Clev Elec Ill 3s '70	109¾	109½	109¾
2 Clev Un Term 5½s '72	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜
6 Clev Un Term 5s '73	77¾	77½	77½
2 ClevUnTerm 4½s '77 C	69½	69½	69½
2 Columbia G 5s 1961	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 ComwlthEd cv 3½s'58	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜
1 Con Edis 3¼s '46	106	106	106
10 Con Edis 3½s '56	106½	106½	106½
7 Con Rys 4s '35	18	17¾	18
1 Con Rys 4s '55 Jan	18	18	18
14 Con Rys 4s '56	18	18	18
5 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s 48	106⅛	106	106
10 Crucible Stl 4½s 48	105⅛	104⅞	105⅛
3 Dayton P&L 3s 70	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
19 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	50¼	50	50
1 D&RG 4½s 36	7½	7½	7½
1 D&RG 4s 36	7	7	7
28 D&RGW 5s 55 Asd	1	1	1
5 D&RG West 5s '78	5¾	5¾	5¾
8 Det Ed 4½s 61	105¾	105¾	105¾
11 Det Ed 4s 65	108⅜	108	108
1 Det T Tun 4½s 61	102	102	102
163 Erie rfg 5s 67	19	18⅞	19
43 Erie rfg 5s 75	19	18	19
4 Erie 1st 4s 96	83½	83	83½
55 Erie gen lien 4s 96	43¼	42¾	43¼
5 Erie cv 4s 53 B	37	37	37
5 Fla E Cst 5s 74	7¼	7¼	7¼
8 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	89	89	89
6 Goodrich 4½s 56	105¾	105¾	105¾
12 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Gt Nor 5s 73	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1 Gt Nor 4½s 76d	95	95	95
4 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s 61	107¼	107¼	107¼
3 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s 61	107¼	107¼	107¼
3 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
3Gt Nor 4s 46 H	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 Gt Nor 3½s 67	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞
1 Housatonic 5s '37	57½	57½	57½
9 Hudson Coal 5s'62A	27¼	27½	27¼
12 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	11	10⅝	10⅝
1 Ill Cen 4s '53	38½	38½	38½
2 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	40¾	40¾	40¾
11 Ill Cen 4¼s '66	38¼	37	37¼
1 Ill Cen 5s '55	47	47	47
21 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	40¾	40½	40¾
2 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞
4 Inland Stl 3s '61	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 Inspirat C Cop 4s '52	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
2 Interlake Iron cv 4s '47	97	97	97
5 Int Gt Nor adj ½s '52	⅝	⅝	⅝
9 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	73¾	73¾	73¾
3 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 C	72¾	73¾	73¾
2 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	50	50	50
3 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	71⅝	71½	71½
3 Int Paper 6s '55	104½	104½	104½
5 Int Paper 5s '47	103½	103½	103½
82 Int T&T 4½s '52	31	30¼	30½
122 Int T&T 5s '55	33½	32¾	33
15 KSF&S & Mem 4s '36	31½	31¼	31½
1 K C Term 4s '60	108¼	108¼	108¼
5 L E & West 3s 47	86	86	86
12 L E & West 2d 5s '41	97	97	97
6 Leh Val 4½s 2003	20¾	20¼	20¾
6 Leh Val 4s 2003	18⅞	18¾	18⅞
5 Leh Val 4s 2003 reg	17½	17½	17½
2 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	98½	98½	98½
5 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞
3 Lou&N 4½s 2003	98	98	98
1 Market St Ry 5s 45 st	75	75	75
29 McKess&Rob 5½s 50	104⅛	104	104⅛
2 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	106

Institute Unveils Vision of Better World

By Rodney L. Brink
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RIVERSIDE, Calif., Dec. 14—A vision of a new civilization, roughhewn out of the crude materials of present chaotic world conditions is the accomplishment of the eighteenth session of the Institute of World Affairs, just ended here.

Dozens of speakers, top-ranking scholars from the West's institutions of higher learning, contributed thoughts and plans out of which the rough model of the vision was formed.

Others, both men and women, illuminated the vision with their hopes and ideals, and many others served by only standing and waiting, giving encouragement to the builders of the vision, and taking it away with them to their respective homes and schools to pass on to other Americans who seek to see through the mists that cloud the old civilization they have known.

Some speakers called the vision by one name, some by another, and some by no name at all. None referred to its as a vision, but that is what it is. Every person attending this Institute draws his own conclusions, for the Institute draws none, so this reporter chooses to think of what was builded here in a week of almost prayerful effort as a glorious vision, different to different viewers, but the same in actuality.

Summary of Findings

It was generally agreed that:

1. The United States is not neutral and is, therefore, participating in the current wars.

2. That this Nation cannot merely sit at home and mind its business while its neighbor's homelands are being despoiled by international brigands.

3. That this Nation has great international responsibilities now, and that these responsibilities will increase, east and west, when peace of whatever sort finally comes and it remains the strongest, wealthiest land in the world.

4. That preparations for defense now under way must proceed as rapidly as possible, and that the defense may even change to offense if obligations now being fulfilled toward attacked neighbors are challenged on a warlike basis by any of the aggressor nations.

5. That the "new order" the aggressor dictators keep talking about, if it comes, shall be molded into patterns in keeping with the highest and not the lowest form of civilized living.

First Weakening Move

The vision was built on the simplest of patterns, a Jeffersonian pattern. It was put into Jeffersonian terms by Senator Elbert D. Thomas of Utah, member of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate: A society which recognizes the dignity of the individual and which allows him all the freedom which is consistent with peace and order; and the same simple formula expanded to include the nations of the world on the same basis, and included in some association of nations that would enforce such recognition.

Arthur Sweetser of the League of Nations Secretariat contributed some hard and practical facts, based on 20 years of service with the League, to the vision. He charged the United States with making the first weakening move against the League back in the days of "normalcy." United States failure to support the greatest effort ever made toward an international peace agency, he said, made possible the action which enslaved Manchuria and Ethiopia, and set in motion the chain of events now symbolized by the names of Czechoslovakia, Austria, Poland, Denmark, Norway, Holland, Belgium, Luxemburg, and France.

It may be that a consciousness of this blame accounted for the eagerness with which, day after day and night after night, these advanced thinkers from many western universities and colleges reached out for every suggestion as to what the United States might do to help the world back to sanity, back to decency, back to civilization. No "closeted scholars" these, said Chester Rowell, rugged and militant California editor and columnist.

The fine thoughts expressed at this Institute are far too many to report. Added together they mean, and truly, that out of this great crisis great good and betterments may come. Sacrifice is ahead, it is agreed, and possibly, as Winston Churchill, Prime Minister of Great Britain, phrased it, tears and sweat and blood. But beyond all that is the vision of a better world. That vision is not of or for this town or this group or this western area. It is, it must be, America's.

German Sources Discount Talk of Winter Famine

Continued from Page 1

reserves, which are believed to be still very high.

This year's harvest was bad in some respects. Grains fell 500,000 metric tons below the 1934 to 1938 period average and the fruit crop was called a failure by Herr Darre.

But the potato crop was 5,000,000 tons above the last peace year production, according to German estimates and the same sources claim that sugar, milk, butter and meat production is above last year's. While part of the meat increase is due to the reduction in livestock population in such occupied countries as Denmark, the actual German livestock population is supposed to be up instead of down.

Even if this picture only approximates the facts it still means that Germany can continue to feed itself with its present rations without drawing heavily on the resources of the occupied areas.

Occupied Areas

As for those occupied areas no accurate information is available, but certain general circumstances are known. All of them have been living on a much higher food standard than Germany. All had large reserves. And in none of them has Germany hesitated to inaugurate food rationing to cut consumption below domestic production.

While the enforcement of rationing has varied widely it is believed to have already cut consumption below the normal production level for the entire area with, of course, exceptions for such densely populated places as Belgium.

The problem of this winter comes down largely to one of transportation and also of political policy.

Roughly speaking it seems incontestable that Germany has it within its power, given available transportation, to equalize food throughout the continent sufficiently to avert actual starvation in any particular district.

Transport or Politics

If starvation does occur, it will be due either to transportation difficulties or political policy. If transportation should be the reason in any district it would also be a reason which American food relief could not surmount, while political policy would presumably also be a barrier to American generosity.

The rationed diet is not what the people like to have. It probably has already reduced vitality and efficiency to some degree in many places. It produces some grumbling and much resentment even in Germany.

But neutral observers who live or travel in continental Europe today fail to find any widespread appearance of malnutrition. Such things are cumulative and over a period of several years will begin to have a more noticeable effect.

Also there are many aspects of the food situation which are cumulative. Unoccupied France is leaning heavily on chicken in its current diet. That means both fewer chickens and fewer eggs next year.

Living on Food Reserves

Germany is enjoying Danish bacon now, but because the Danish swine population has already been cut in half there will be less next year. The potential of production is reduced by living off reserves.

But this is still a long way from starvation and famine. The writer talked this week with neutral observers who within the past few months visited every occupied country. Their accounts would appear to indicate that in several, including Holland, Poland, and Rumania, the average person is eating better today than in Germany.

The worst shortages seem to be in Belgium and Norway, although there is disagreemnt about Norway, one witness just returned believing that Norway is enjoying better food than most other districts.

There is general agreement about Belgium. But there is no reason to believe that Germany could not remedy this by moving supplies from more favorite areas if it so chose.

Warnings of Future Shortage

The writer visited Northern France and Belgium during the summer and has just returned from Unoccupied France. He witnessed many storm warnings of future shortage, but nowhere has he seen anything which seems to justify the Hoover picture of "the stark fact of oncoming famine."

Famine may be coming, but if so the reason is hidden in some as yet unapparent development of the war. The livestock situation through Central Europe depends, as do many other German problems, on Russian supplies. Imports of Russian fodder made it possible to maintain German herds. Germany's future food problem rests heavily on the maintenance and increase of Russian imports.

If anything should happen to Germany's economic relations with Russia the present gradual deterioration in Central Europe's food situation might become a toboggan run.

Russian Help Decisive

But if Russian imports remain constant or increase, then one would normally expect Germany to maintain the present rationed living standard for at least two more years.

Many other possibilities could upset the prospect. Heavy bombing damage to food reserves is conceivable. Bad harvests next year would be ominous.

But the fact remains, that the pressure of the blockade around the Continent is a gradual one, still far from producing an acute result.

It is a kind of pressure which will have its effect, other things being equal, probably in the fourth and subsequent war winters; not just yet.

The effect so far is to be found in grumbling and apprehension for the future and, among conquered populations, in resentment over reduction in living standards. Morale is reduced and fear for the future increases with prospect of a long war. But there is no real widespread starvation now.

Not Used to Luxuries

People in America who have grown to think of salads and oranges as indespensable perhaps forget how many generations in Europe lived without such items of diet.

Perhaps they overlook also the fact that Germany's World War babies, raised under conditions of acute food shortage, have become the soldiers of Germany's army of today.

Those undernourished generations were retrieved by subsequent good feeding. Their generals consider them a superb physical generation.

Food shortage and even starvation might come to Europe if the war continued another two or more years. It might even come in the third war winter, and American aid now could theoretically prevent that eventuality.

But if there is real starvation anywhere under German control this winter it will be the result of either political policy or lack of transportation, neither of which can be offset by American aid.

Luxury Radio

Continued from Page 1

will be served by the FM stations already licensed by the FCC. Applications granted to date have gone to Evening News Association, Detroit; Don Lee Broadcasting system, Los Angeles; Capitol Broadcasting Co., Inc., Schenectady, N. Y.; Marcus Loew Booking Agency, National Broadcasting Co., William G. H. Finch, New York; Frequency Broadcasting Corp., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Evansville-On-The-Air, Inc., Evansville, Ind.; Yankee Network, Mt. Washington, N. H.; Howitt-Wood Radio Co., Inc., Binghamton, N. Y.; Baton Rouge Broadcasting Co., Baton Rouge, La.; WBNS, Columbus, Ohio; Radio Service Corp. of Utah, Salt Lake City; Zenith Radio Corp., Chicago; the Journal Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

Special Letter System

WDRC, Inc., Hartford, Conn.; Metropolitan Television, Inc., and Bamberger Broadcasting Service, Inc., New York; National Broadcasting Co., and WGN, Chicago; Walker-Downing Radio Corp., Pittsburgh; National Life & Accident Insurance Co., Nashville, Tenn.

Applications by the Yankee Network and the Worcester Telegram Publishing Co., to serve an identical widespread area from practically the same site near Worcester, Mass., have been designated for joint hearing before the Commission.

The Commission this week announced a special call letter system for FM showing the station's location and the frequency on which it operates. Stations in Boston, for instance, will begin with the letter W, because they are east of the Mississippi, and terminate with the letter B. San Francisco stations will begin with K and terminated with SF.

The fact that a number of different stations can radiocast from the same city on FM bands is expected by FCC officials to encourage competition and improvement in radio programs.

Local Classified
United States and Canada *(Continued.)*

APARTMENTS TO LET

Longwood Towers
Offering a comfortable home . . . with excellent servants . . . and no servant problem
BROOKLINE
MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON, FENWAY 1-2-3 ROOMS $35 to $50
FREE REFRIGERATION: LARGE RECEPTION HALL, ELEVATOR; restricted tenancy. MRS. BAILEY, KEN. 6319, or GILES, KIR. 2345

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. 1 ALCOVE 2-3-4 ROOMS
Fireplace; Electric Refrigeration; Pleasantly situated; restricted tenancy; $40 to $70. GILES, KIR. 2345.

ON PRIVATE ESTATE—2 heated rooms, electrically equipped kitchenette. Bathroom furnished or unfurnished, fireplace, garage. Write 199 Canton St., Dedham, Mass., or tel. Ded. 1312.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

BOSTON—Wanted, young man to share apartment for winter; reasonable. Call Russell Siegars 32 Clearway St. Tel. Com. 2115.

APARTMENTS WANTED

NEAR BOSTON—For quiet young business couple; 2 or 3 rooms, heated, bath and kitchenette, garage; about $35. (small house considered). Box E-26, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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LILA NEWDECK, authorized Trixie Corsetiere — Garments assure style and comfort; moderately priced. For appointment telephone Com. 3593, Boston.

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LUXURIOUS English walnut, Curly Maple Georgian Dining Room set, Marquetry inlay; cost $3,750. Almost new, reasonable. 68 Marshall, Brookline, Suite 1.

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Repaired and Remodeled
Fur Coats on hand and made to order. Budget if desired.
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HELP WANTED

ONE or two Christian Scientists; women or man and wife who would like to live and work together doing all the work in household of four, man, wife, grown son and daughter; two pleasant rooms and bath available for use with homey, efficient kitchen; hours carefully considered with harmonious plan of duties involved; salary in accord with work and hours undertaken; near New Haven, Conn. Write Box X-65, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—MEN

MAN to teach automobile driving; must be free to travel 3 months in year. DYERS AUTO SCHOOL, 82 Silsbee St., Lynn, Mass.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GIRL for general housework, good home, good pay; adults. Call Asp. 9470 mornings, Brookline, Mass.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

BEAUTIFUL home, sun parlor, room, board, loving care if needed. EVA HORNE, 411 St. Clair Avenue, Spring Lake, N. J.

COMFORTABLE country home, 25 acres; accommodate 2 persons needing rest or attention. Hanover, N. J. Tel. Whippany 8-0308-W.

N. Y. C., 305 W. 113th St., Apt. 41 (near Riverside)—Quiet home for those needing rest and care; meals. MRS. HILL, UN. 4-9136.

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Manager—Carter since 1917.) State License. 12 Mason Terrace. Long 1090

WRENTHAM, MASS., Route 140—Restful surroundings for quiet and study; home environment; attention if necessary; home cooking MRS. GRAVES, 60 East Street. Tel. 125

HOUSES FURNISHED

NEWTON CENTER, Mass.—Pleasant, well-furnished house 7 rooms, 2 baths, oil heat; garage. Dec. 15 to April 15; $75 mo. Tel. Dec. 0763

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.—New exquisitely furnished 5-room bungalow; cir. oil heat; 2 bedrooms; near beach and golf course. 7111 First Ave. South. Phone 31172.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS: Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Department of Public Works, sealed bids or proposals will be received by the Department of Public Works at its office 4th Floor, 100 Nashua Street, Boston, Mass., until 12 o'clock noon Tuesday, December 31, 1940, and at that time and place will be publicly opened and read. The work to be done is the making of repairs to Gangways and to Kinnear, Ogden and other metal and wood doors at Commonwealth Pier 5, South Boston, during the period ending November 30, 1941. Charge for specifications is $2.00, which amount is returnable only to bidders. Proposal guaranty shall consist of a certified check for $50.00 payable to the order of the Department of Public Works or other security satisfactory to the Department. A bid bond will not be accepted. Attention is called to the minimum rate of wages to be paid on the work as determined by the Commissioner of Labor and Industries under the provisions of Chapter 461 of the Acts of 1935. Complete information may be obtained from the office of the Department. Right reserved to waive any informality in or to reject any or all proposals. A proposal which includes for any item a bid that is abnormally low or high may be rejected as unbalanced. By: John W. Beal, Commissioner of Public Works, December 14, 1940

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE Fine Hair
Colonial Mattress Co., 606 Dudley Street, Boston

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office available part time. 551 Fifth Ave. Tel. MU. 2-8389 or residence, Shore Road 8-6114.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Estate Jewels Appraised. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston.

PAYING GUESTS

COME SOUTH—Comfortable, attractive home; rooms, bath, first floor; exclusive. 2314 Hayne Avenue, Aiken, S. C.

MIAMI, FLA., Hayden-Hall—Accommodations for discriminating persons; meals optional. 340 N. E. 27th St. at Biscayne Blvd. Phone 2-3837.

PERSONAL SERVICE

GUIDE, CHAPERONE, SHOPPER
Capable taking charge small groups.
MRS. MARIA LITTLE Phone VA. 6-3889
545 5th Ave., N. Y. C. (Room 1404)

PEST CONTROL

GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING COMPANY —scientific specialists in household insects and termite control for 27 years. 500 Fifth Avenue (42nd Street) New York. Branches near you

PIANOS FOR SALE

CHICKERING baby grand, $500; excellent condition, with or without Ampico attachment and including $150 classical records. Box G-36, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Local Classified
United States and Canada *(Continued)*

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institution
12 Royal Street, Watertown, Mass.
Tel. Wat. 0788

REAL ESTATE

HOMES
For Sale or Rent
in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors 273 Harvard St., Brookline Asp. 1300

WASHINGTON COURT
51 Brattle Street
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
10 minutes to Park Street and yet dignified living in a dignified location.
Two, three and four-room suites, entirely modern and beautifully decorated.
Furnished if Desired.
Boston Management Corp.
8 Newbury Street KEN. 8335 ELI. 9531

WARD & COMPANY
Real Estate Property Management
251 Harvard St., Brookline Beacon 4203

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 26 and 32 Fenway—Attractive single or double room, $11 or $13 weekly including meals. Call MRS. PAVEY, Ken. 1574.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—For one desiring home, attractive room, delicious food. Asp. 8243.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 175 Dartmouth St., 5 Lincoln Hall, near Copley Square — Attractive rooms. Tel. Ken. 7407 for apts. forenoons and evenings.

BOSTON—346 Com. Avenue—2 sunny rooms, 1 second floor, $6.00; 1 top floor, $5.00. Mrs. BURDWOOD, Com. 9323.

BROOKLINE, MASS., near Coolidge Cor.—Two rooms in attractive private home; light housekeeping; also attractive rooms in Boston with or without board. Service Bureau, 58 Falmouth St., Boston. Ken. 4033.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Light, pleasant, congenial; no stairs; use modern kitchen; close church, 2 subways. 226 St. John's Place. MA. 2-2998.

MIAMI, FLA.—Attractive, light, airy, comfortable rooms; innerspring mattresses; adjacent to downtown. Also 2 bedroom apt. Mrs. I. L. Cochran, 911 S. W. 1st Ave.

MIAMI SHORES, VILLAGE FLORIDA—Two bedrooms (twin beds), bath, separate entrance, new house, new furnishings; breakfast included in rental. FOX, 9204 N. E. 3rd Avenue.

NEW YORK, N. Y., 171 West 71st St. (Broadway)—Single, double; private shower, piano, kitchen privilege; Christian Science churches. PALMER.

N. Y. C., 600 WEST 150TH—Large, attractive room; conveniences; quiet, only guest; business girl; references; $6.00. DUPONT, AUd. 3-4068.

N. Y. C., 600 West 157th (Apt. 21)—Sunny front studio $6.00. Small room with bath $4.00. Kitchen privileges. Excellent transportation.

N. Y. C. 225 West 80th St., Apt. 7-W—Comfortable, small room, private bath, river view, $25.00 a month. Endicott 2-4442.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.—Exclusive home offers 2 rooms, 2 private baths; breakfast optional. 6510 Second Ave. S. Phone 32381.

ROOMS WANTED

BOY—19, music student, needs room and piano, with family; reasonable. Ephraim Hian, 201 West 109th St., Apt. 6D), N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR—American, middle aged, single, unencumbered. M-13, The Christian Science Monitor, 1239 Ingraham Bldg., Miami, Fla.

MIAMI, FLA.—Desire position in So. Florida area; have executive ability, wide range; employed as editor now. Box 122A, The Christian Science Monitor, 1239 Ingraham Bldg.

SALES PROMOTIONAL Opportunity: 36, married, 7 years managerial experience in New Eng., New York. Box E-25, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG MAN would like odd jobs in carpentry, painting, furniture refinishing; conveniently done in your home; reasonable. Boston, COM. 1037.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COLLEGE graduate with business experience wishes part-time position as social secretary, also experienced in personal shopping; drives own car; interview on request. Box D-37, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

NURSE COMPANION—Available at once and willing to travel. Miss Julia Schwarz, Blythe St., Villa Montana, Hendersonville, N. C. Phone 608.

POSITION AS COMPANION to lady desired by cultured woman; hour, day; good reader, writer. English, French, German, Spanish. Mrs. Stratton, 230 Mount Hope Pl., N. Y. C.

STUDIOS TO LET

BOSTON—Studio available days, near State House; reasonable. Write Box F-25, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

UPHOLSTERING

CHAS. W. ANTON, 114 Stoughton St., Dorchester, Mass. Col. 3206—Upholstering, cabinet and antique repairing; mattresses, cushions and feather pillows renovated.

USED CARS

FORD 85 H. P. Small Stake Truck, mileage approx. 17,000 mi., $345. Harold Parker, Inc., 19 Stedman Ave., Braintree, Mass. Tel. Bra. 2240

WANTED TO BUY

BEST price paid—furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S 81 University Place GR 5-1618, N. Y. C.

Alabama

BIRMINGHAM

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-6661 8 to 9 a. m.—5-6 p. m. daily
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A Proven Paint for millions of homes
WASHABLE WALLPAPER
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
2016 Third Avenue Phone 3-4128

GRANTS
KNOWN FOR VALUES
Junior Department Store with complete 5c and 10c lines.
W. T. GRANT CO.
1910 Second Avenue North

Rosenberger's
BIRMINGHAM
TRUNK FACTORY
LADIES' HAND BAGS
of unmistakable quality

UTOPIA
BOB JOYCE
Pressing Cleaning Dyeing Altering
CONVENIENTLY LOCATED
CASH AND CARRY
BRANCH OFFICES
Prompt Delivery Service
PHONE 3-4216

GOODYEAR SHOE HOSPITAL
REPAIRING
PHONE 7-9153
418 NORTH 20TH STREET

Butler R.E. & I. Co
INC.
RENTALS—SALES
INSURANCE
412 NO. 21ST STREET 3-3278

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM *(Continued.)*

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
THE HOME OF COMPLETE ECONOMICAL CAR SERVICE
21st St. at Ave. B Ph. 3-5164

Family Service Laundry
Zoric Dry Cleaning
PHONE 3-1135
Magnolia Ave. and 22 St. So.

MOBILE

BATTLE HOUSE BARBER SHOP

STOKELY'S
Canned Fruits and Vegetables
Taylor Lowenstein & Co.
MOBILE, ALA.

ROUGE BOX BEAUTY SHOPPES
Complete Beauty Service
ALL WORK GUARANTEED
5 Convenient Locations
1861 Old Government St. Phone Bel. 9268
130 North Ann St. Phone Bel. 9237
155 Conti St. Phone Bel. 9668
706 So. Broad St Phone Bel. 9402
Toulminville Bel. 9478

HAMMEL'S
FOR OVER 35 YEARS MOBILE'S BEST STORE
Gifts for everyone at just the prices you want to pay

GAS APPLIANCE CO.
19 North Conception St., Belmont 3068
Gas Appliances, Electrical Appliances
Natural and Butane Refrigerators and Radios. Butane Gas Systems.

FIFTH AVENUE LINEN SHOP
All kinds of gifts of Handmade Linens and Infants' Wear
6 ST. EMANUEL ST., MOBILE, ALA.

FRANK STOLL
Men's Furnisher and Hatter
KUPPENHEIMER and GRIFFON Good Clothes
113 Dauphin Street Mobile, Ala.

Sheaffer and Parker Pens and Pencils—Silverware and Clocks
CLAUDE MOORE
JEWELER
Elgin—Hamilton—Bulova Watches
Jabel and American Beauty Rings
Watch Repair
Diamond Setting and Engraving
8 ST. JOSEPH STREET

Gayfer's
MOBILE'S FINEST DEPARTMENT STORE
Style—Quality—Price

MONTGOMERY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Walnut 1037-J. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m., and 3 to 6 p. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ALABAMA'S BEST COAL
MONTAVALLO BRILLIANT HILL'S CREEK
Delivered when and where you want it
ATLANTIC ICE AND COAL CO.
Cedar 97

For CHRISTMAS SHOPPERS
ROBES—BLOUSES
KAYSER HOSE
RHYTHM SLIPS
SWEATERS
SKIRTS
MAYFLOWER DRESSES
LAWRENCE'S
SOUTH COURT SQUARE

Ready to Wear
Millinery
Shoes
Accessories
John danzicer. inc.
"Foremost Fashions"
106 Dexter Ave. Phone: Cedar 4377

Family Wash Service
Empire
PHONE C-805

ROSENBERG-DANIELS
Home of
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes
Montgomery's Fastest Growing Men's Store
116 Montgomery St. Cedar 4922

ALABAMA

MONTGOMERY *(Continued.)*

Santa Says:
"SHOP EARLY"
SUGGESTIONS:
Gloves, Sweaters, Leather Jackets, Belt and Buckle Sets, Linen Handkerchiefs, B. V. D. Pajamas (Silk and Broadcloth), Socks, Shirts, Ties, Lounging Robes, Bed Room Slippers.

AMERICAN HAT CO.
22 No. Court Street
Montgomery, Alabama

MEMBER F. T. D.
Colonial Gardens
314 MONTGOMERY STREET
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
CAMILLA Y. STOWERS

Florida

CORAL GABLES

CORAL GABLES GROCERY CO., Inc.
2021 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Vegetables—Groceries
Meats
and Bakery Goods

DAYTONA BEACH

Daytona Sheet Metal Works
ROOFING—HEATING
Install Heating Appliances now—Duo-therm—Power Air Heater—Sunbeam—Winter Air Conditioner—Petro No-Kol Oil Burner
116 So. Segrave Ph. 329 Daytona Beach

Doby's
"Gentlemen Consider Quality"
Fashion Park Clothes ● Stetson Hats
French Shriner & Urner Shoes
BEACH CO. VOLUSIA, DAYTONA BEACH

AKRAS LADIES' SHOP
Approved Fashions for Every Occasion
Charming Christmas Gifts
Negligees, Lingerie, Hosiery
Bags, Handkerchiefs, Gloves
110 S. Beach St., Daytona Beach

FORT LAUDERDALE

SEMINOLE LAUNDRY, Inc.
"Fort Lauderdale's First Laundry"
Service to fit any purse. A trial bundle appreciated.
700 N. ANDREWS AVE., PHONE 267

Thomas & Forsyth
Men's Apparel of Distinction
208 S. ANDREWS AVE.
Air Conditioned

ANITA'S BEAUTY STUDIO
Experienced Operators
LAUDERDALE HOTEL BLDG.
S. W 1st Ave Phone 41

CUSTER'S
Fish and Poultry Market
Quality Service
20 Wall Street Phone 74
Fort Lauderdale Florida

ORR'S LETTER SERVICE
Mimeographing, Notary Public Stenographic Service
206 Blount Bldg. Phone 165

FORT MYERS

Quality Foods Our Motto
Home Supply Store
Birds Eye Frosted Foods
Prompt Delivery Service

JACKSONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5-0762, 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily; Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

L. O. CHAPLIN
JEWELER
Watchmaker and Repairman
9 BROAD STREET

Antiques
The Most Beautiful Collection of Antiques in the South
DICKSON'S MANSION
1061 RIVERSIDE AVENUE

BOND-HOWELL LUMBER COMPANY
"There's a MATERIAL Difference"
Building Material—Paints—Hardware
FLINTKOTE ROOFING
600 East 8th Street Phone 5-3488

MIAMI

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 32441 9 a. m.—5 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FLORIDA

MIAMI *(Continued)*

INSIST ON "HOME MILK"
BY
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 9-1606
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

Cities Service Gasoline Tires—Tubes—Batteries All Leading Brands of Oil
PENTON'S SERVICE STATION
Corner N. E. 20th Street and Federal Highway

RE-REGISTER
Every Miamian must re-register now in order to participate in any city election
FRED W. HOSEA
HART HARDWARE CO.
44-46 N. E. First Street

IN MIAMI IT'S
GRALYNN LAUNDRY
PHONE 3-3148
400 N.W. 6th St.

Holleman's
EXCELLENT FOOD
Moderate Prices
Breakfast—Luncheon—Dinner
14 STREET AT WASHINGTON AVENUE

MIAMI BEACH

The Wendelin
Dine in the open
BREAKFAST
LUNCHEON DINNER
Cor. 14 St. and Collins Av. Tel. 5-9479
HOMELIKE ATMOSPHERE

ORLANDO

Where Your Patronage is Appreciated
ORANGE LAUNDRIES
Air-Conditioned Cold Storage
WINTER PARK
and
ACME CLEANERS
135 EAST CHURCH ORLANDO
"Clean Clothes Craftsmen"

The Whistling Oyster
Famous Gift Shop
Near Patio in Washington St. Arcade
Orlando, Fla.

Phone 5626
How-Ann Dairy
Grad A Raw and Pasteurized Milk

O'NEAL-BRANCH CO., Inc.
Office Supplies and Equipment
Desks, Chairs, Typewriters
Artists' Materials
39-41 EAST PINE STREET

HOB-NOB CAFETERIA
All Fresh Fruits and Vegetables in Season
U. S. Choice Rib Roast
218 N. Orange Ave. Tel. 4431
Central Florida's Shopping Center

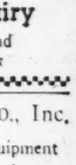
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

OTIS MOTE
Men's furnishings and made-to-measure clothes
142 N. Orange Ave. Orlando, Fla.

McCray's
HOSIERY
LINGERIE
BLOUSES
SWEATERS
ACCESSORIES
216 N. Orange Ave.
HELLER BUILDING
ORLANDO, FLORIDA

Fewer Alterations
When larger women buy our half-size and quarter-size dresses.
All our dresses are designed and cut especially to suit the woman larger than average or shorter than average. Frequently they fit so well, ½ and ¼ sizes that no alterations at all are required.
NEW'S DRESS SHOP
"No Woman Is Too Stout to Be Stylish"
111 South Orange Avenue, Orlando, Florida

Southland Fashions in Dresses, Suits, Coats, and Accessories



DICKSON-IVES
Orlando, Fla. Phone 4134

SARASOTA

For Christmas

Tree ripened delicious Citrus Fruits. Also Jellies and Marmalades. Packed for Shipping.
Wise Fruit Co. 376 Main Street

SEE NEXT PAGE

FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 86-343, 2 to 4 p. m., Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Gifts FOR ALL

A Store Full of Quality Christmas Gifts

WILSON & CHASE

Central Avenue at Third Street

DONEGAN CERTIFIED DAIRY

Certified, Pasteurized and Raw Milk

Phones: St. Petersburg 6-309 Clearwater 5-4261

MOVERS
Local and Long Distance
Southern Transfer & Storage Co.
Incorporated
2161 Fifth Ave., South, St. Petersburg, Fla.

SAVE AT in St. Petersburg, Fla.
Sears
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

ORANGE *and* GRAPEFRUIT
Gift Boxes Shipped Everywhere
M. D. Wever & Son
(Growers Since 1883)
"The Year Around Packing House"
42 SIXTH STREET SOUTH
Phone 91-151 We Deliver

Palm Hat Works
"Hatters that satisfy"
26 SIXTH STREET NORTH

PALACE OF DOLLS
International doll congress. Rare Antiques. World famous exhibit open daily. Florida novelty dolls for sale.
Circular for stamp.
FOURTH ST. NORTH COR. 44TH AVE.
ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.

TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone M 60-832, 9 to 5 daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAVE A'! in Tampa, Fla.
Sears
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

Poinsettia
DAIRY PRODUCTS, Inc.

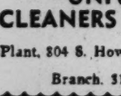
Home of Time Tested Paint Products
FLOOR COVERING
ARTISTS' MATERIALS
EMERSON RADIOS
HOUSEHOLD NEEDS
GLIDDEN PAINT STORE
815 Florida Avenue Phone 4625

bette's beauty salon
420 MAGNOLIA AVE.
BETTE POTTER, Mgr. Ph. H. 25-011

The Ritenclif Cafeteria
CHAMBERS BROTHERS, Managers
Y. M. C. A. BUILDING
310-312 ZACK STREET

UNIVERSAL CLEANERS & LAUNDRY
Plant, 804 S. Howard Ave., Ph. H1823
Branch, 313 Tampa St.

CLAIRE GOWN SHOP
Specialists in the ¼, ½ and large sizes
POPULAR PRICES
716 Florida Avenue Phone M 53-333


Lady Jane Hat Shoppe
601 Tampa St.
Cor. Twiggs
MORRIS WACHS

Tampa's Leading Store for Men
FRANKLIN AT ZACK
WOLF BROS. Inc.

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

WEST PALM BEACH

CATERS FURNITURE
We want your business
333 DATURA STREET
WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

FLORIDA

WEST PALM BEACH
(Continued.)

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Milk • Cream • Ice Cream
and all Quality Dairy Products serving The Palm Beaches
BELLE GLADE, LAKE WORTH, VERO BEACH, HOBE SOUND, FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA

BRALEY'S CORNER
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Goodyear Tires — Sinclair Gas
Indexed Lubrication
FIRST AT OLIVE STREET PHONE 4000

THE LOG CABIN
Tea Room
325 Datura Street
Sizzling Steaks, Fried Chicken and Waffles
Sea Food, Fresh Vegetables
Good Food, Harmonious Surroundings

NORGE
REFRIGERATORS RANGES
and
FASTEMP HOME HEATERS
BURKHARDT'S ELECTRIC SHOP INC.
Electrical Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis Street Tel. 8804

Gladys McCarley
HATS DRESSES
ACCESSORIES
201 SOUTH OLIVE
WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.

Cy's Men's Store
203 CLEMATIS STREET
Selling Showbilt Clothes Exclusively
Suits, $16.50, $19.50, $22.50 and $24.50
Also showing a large selection of men's furnishings, suitable for Christmas Gifts for the well-dressed man.

WINTER PARK

BAKER'S MEN'S STORE
Winter Park, Fla.
Nationally-known lines of Men's Wear and Sports Wear

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 0436 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
"The Store All Women Know"
Ready-to-Ware
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING May's DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 36 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

Manry's Cascade Florist
1167 CASCADE AVE. S. W. RA. 7931
For cheer, wear flowers and keep them in your home!

Hubbard Printing Co.
Good Printing
146 Marietta St. Wa 3937
LAYOUTS ART WORK
TYPOGRAPHY

SCHNEIDER & SON
• JEWELERS •
109 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.

Weinstock's INC.
ATLANTA'S FAVORITE FLOWER SHOP
FOR FLOWERS
Phone Walnut 0908 3 Peachtree St.

OFFICE SUPPLIES
LITHOGRAPHING
PRINTING
PHONE WALNUT 5736
JOHN H. HARLAND CO.
OFFICES 8 PRYOR STREET

New Fall SHOES
of nationally known makes featuring
Walk-Over and Rhythm Step for women
Walk-Over and Matrix for men
BYCK'S
216 Peachtree Street N. W.

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4635-W 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Crescent Laundry Co.
Known for Quality Work
PHONE 16
LAUNDRY—DRY CLEANING
DYEING

HOME SCIENCE BREAD
GILL'S BREAD
CENTRAL GA. BAKING CO.
216 COTTON AVENUE

GEORGIA

MACON
(Continued)

Give Electrical
This Christmas
Toasters
Lamps
Waffle Irons
Christmas Lights
Putzel Electric Co.
420 Second Street

GOLDMAN'S Ready-to-Wear
For your Christmas Gifts you'll find lovely Lingerie at
GOLDMANS
572 Cherry Street

the Union
Macon's Style Center

For Complete Service
BOB STEVENS
Service Station and Garage
Cor. Second and Walnut, Phone 6678

Joe Kibler
One Price to All
Correct Fashions
for Men, Women, Misses, and Boys

New Jersey

TEANECK

Give Practical Gifts
WM. LUDEWIG
319 Queen Anne Rd. Tea. 6-4991
Housefurnishings Paints
Glass Hardware

Cheery Wreaths in All Sizes
TABLE CENTERPIECES
All Kinds of Christmas Plants
Osmer Eickhoff
Cedar Lane and Pomander Walk
TEANECK, N. J.
Cedar Lane Tea. 6-7070

No. Carolina

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
SANITONE CLEANING
Our Service not the Cheapest, but the Most Economical
DIAL 3-5191

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

WIGGINS ICE & FUEL CO.
COAL—FUEL OIL
Interprise Stokers
Furnace Repairs
TELEPHONE 6807

European Local Classified

FLATS TO LET

Comfortable furnished HOLIDAY FLATS to let. Montana-House Mürren 1515 ft. Bernese Oberland SWITZERLAND

Sweden

STOCKHOLM

PERSSONS Garn
Wool Specialists
RYA and FLOSSA RUGS
Shops in Stockholm:
Sturegatan 4, Kungsgatan 69
Norrlandsgatan 2, Karlbergsvägen 10
In Malmö, Baltzarsgatan 32
In Göteborg Centrum Kungsgatan 61-63

Gamla Finska Linnemagasinet
Highest Quality Linen Goods from Finnish and Swedish Mills
Drottninggatan 38. Tel. 105825
Books—Magazines—Stationery
BIBLIOTEKSBOKHANDELN
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SWITZERLAND

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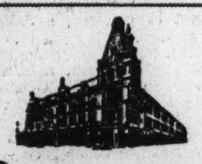
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Monitor Movie Guide

The Bank Dick (Universal)—Slapstick comedy with W. C. Fields as a small-town ne'er-do-well running through a series of gags partly against the background of the local saloon and the bank. Una Merkel, Franklin Pangborn, Richard Purcell.—Adults.

Blackout (United Artists) — Spy melodrama from England, with a well-knit story, excellent performances, and superior production. The story begins on a Danish ship at a British contraband control station, and moves from there to London, with increasing complications on the way. Conrad Veidt, Valerie Hobson, Hay Petrie, Esmond Knight.—Adults and young people.

Gallant Sons (MGM)—Improbable melodrama about the son of a newspaper publisher who helps to clear his best friend's father of a charge of murder. With the co-operation of several children and the high school janitor, he tracks down a suspect and then puts on a play to which the guilty person is invited. Jackie Cooper, Bonita Granville, Gene Reynolds, Gail Patrick, Ian Hunter, El Brendel. Adults and mature young people.

It's in the Air—English film relating the adventures of an ex-air raid warden who gets into the Royal Air Force by mistake. His plight is intensified by the fact that he is unable to distinguish between his right hand and his left. George Formby's worried expression plus trick photography give the film its last and most humorous moments.—Adults and young people.

The Lady in Question (Columbia)—Hollywood version, admirably handled, of a French film about a kindly juror who takes into his home a girl acquitted of murder and finds himself involved in various complications all of which are resolved in time for a happy conclusion. Brian Aherne, Rita Hayworth, Glenn Ford, Irene Rich, George Coulouris.—Adults and mature young people.

Moon Over Burma (Paramount)—Improbable combination of romance and melodrama, with some songs for Dorothy Lamour. Such things as a forest fire, an unexpected cobra, and a log jam require the attention of Robert Preston, and Preston Foster as a pair of teakwood lumbermen in India. Doris Nolan and Albert Basserman are in the cast.—Adults and mature young people.

Tin Pan Alley (20th-Fox)—Cheerful entertainment with favorite jazz songs worked into a story about a genial and overconfident music publisher and his partner, before and during the period of the World War. Deft performances, agreeable song numbers, and Jack Oakie in the amusing role of the publisher. Alice Faye, John Payne, Betty Grable, Esther Ralston, Fred Keating, Nicholas Brothers, John Loder—Adults and young people.

Above Average Films

Family—"Spring Parade," "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," "Rhythm on the Range," "Sandy Is a Lady," "Young Tom Edison," "Pinocchio," "Gulliver's Travels."

Adults and Young People—"Thief of Bagdad," "Escape," "The Great Dictator," "Foreign Correspondent," "Pride and Prejudice," "The Ramparts We Watch," "My Love Came Back," "Edison the Man."

Adults Only—"The Long Voyage Home," "The Baker's Wife," "The Man I Married," "My Favorite Wife," "The Mortal Storm," "Lights Out in Europe," "Grapes of Wrath," "Harvest."

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

"Blotting Out the Handwriting"

During the course of his letter to the members of the Christian church at Colossae, a church which Paul had apparently not thus far visited, the apostle is careful to stress several different aspects of the great work accomplished by Christ Jesus. For example, according to the familiar rendering of the Authorized Version, Paul refers to the Master as "blotting out the handwriting of ordinances that was against us" (Col. 2:14). Now while the Greek term "cheirographon" can mean literally "handwriting," it appears that in the apostle's day it was used as a legal or business term meaning a "note, bond, or written obligation." Paul thinks of his readers as having once given a promissory note to the effect that they would obey "ordinances," or material non-Christian regulations. But now he says in effect: "Christ Jesus has cancelled the bond we owed to ordinances."

Nature Notes

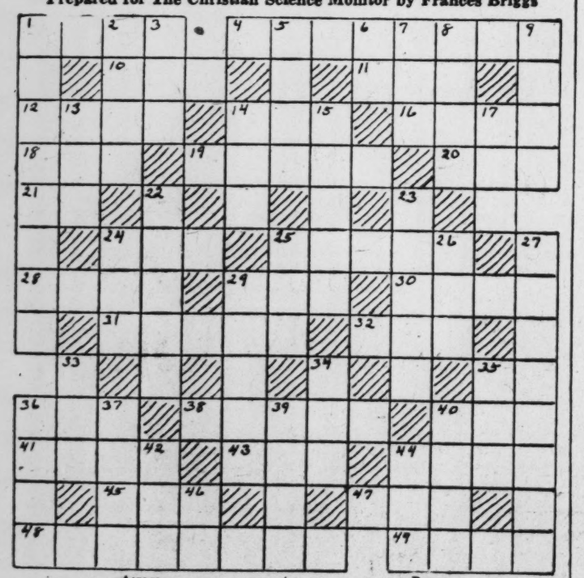
By John N. Meissner

HOMING PIGEON

In Roman days fancy homing pigeons were worth $75 a pair, but in 1928 a single racer was sold at a British auction for more than $1,300. Everlastingly dedicated to the service of mankind, homers have for centuries carried important messages for kings and common folk alike. In fire and flood, in war and peace, the pigeon has succeeded when other forms of communication have failed.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

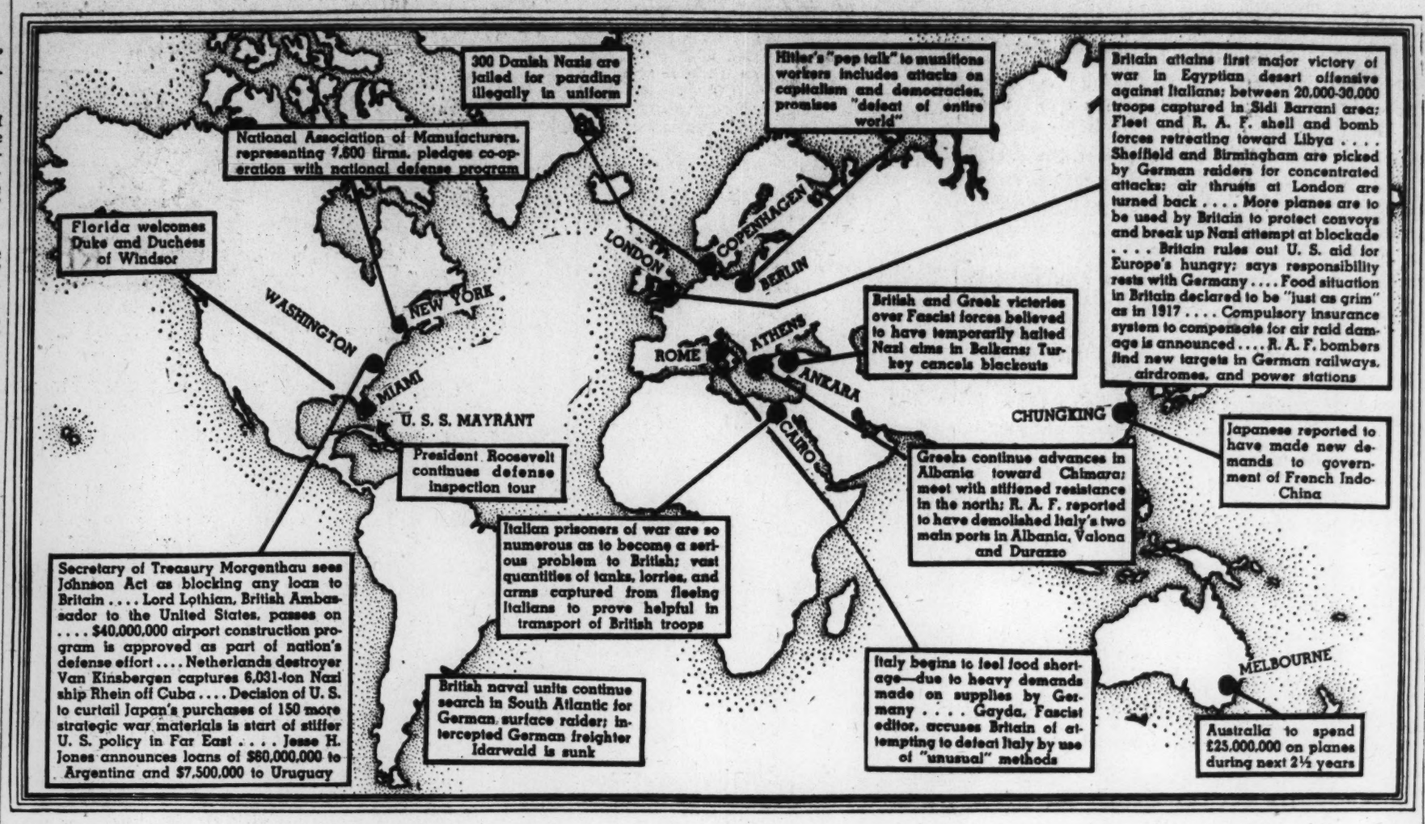
1—What is another name for the Orient?
4—Who is a feminine character in the "Nibelungelied"?
10—Would a poker have fins, paws, or buds (sing.)?
11—Who was a patient man of Bible times?
13—What crustacean can walk in any direction on land without turning?
14—Male of a turkey is what?
16—A lithe is a bird, veil or fish—which?
18—Not in.
19—What are used chiefly to accompany drums?
20—What is an instrumental duet?
21—What is second note of scale?
24—What tree is planted for shade?
26—Who was an ancient Italian goddess of bloom and beauty?
28—What was first name of author of "Black Beauty"?
29—Who was Greek goddess of dawn?
30—What is a stocking with a short leg?
31—What did Rumpelstiltschen spin into gold for miller's daughter?
32—Movable cover is what?
35—What is a measure of length (abbr.)?
36—Who is a male swan?
38—Three-legged table on which Lewis Carroll's heroine found golden key was made of what?
40—Domesticated animal kept to fondle and play with is what?
41—What is floral emblem of Wales?
43—What is largest existing deer in Europe?
44—What is a Chinese money of account?
45—What is a human upper limb?
47—Small bed is what?
48—Where did Greeks under Miltiades defeat Persians in 490 B. C.?
49—What is a river of England?

Down

1—What vast structure in Spain was erected in honor of St. Lawrence?
2—A light splash is what?
3—What is a small loop for lifting something?
5—Cover of a building is what?
6—What is the Garden State (abbr.)?
7—What is a male ferret?
8—What is a large monitor of Philippine Islands?
9—What Tyrian princess was reputed founder and queen of Carthage?
13—What garden plant was tithable in Bible times?
14—What is a small ostrich plume?
15—Who were the inhabitants of ancient Media?
17—What is a Smyrna?
22—Dish used for serving food.
23—Euterpe was the Muse of what?
24—Being.
25—What is an asseveration?
26—What is grass-covered earth?
27—What is an English game played by throwing wooden disks at pins, like nine pins?
29—What is a gold coin of U. S.?
33—What is a kind of rake for a furnace fire?
34—To request.
35—What is a gratuity?
36—What is any of various bivalve mollusks?
37—What animal has long shaggy hair, rudimentary tail, and plantigrade feet?
39—What is Meala's singing voice in opera "Paul and Virginia"?
40—Crown of the head is what?
42—What is a long-tailed ape of Indian region?
44—Small child is what?
46—Mountain (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

World News of the Week at a Glance


300 Danish Nazis are jailed for parading illegally in uniform
National Association of Manufacturers, representing 7,600 firms, pledges co-operation with national defense program
Florida welcomes Duke and Duchess of Windsor
WASHINGTON
NEW YORK
MIAMI
U. S. S. MAYRANT
President Roosevelt continues defense inspection tour
Secretary of Treasury Morgenthau sees Johnson Act as blocking any loan to Britain .... Lord Lothian, British Ambassador to the United States, passes on .... $40,000,000 airport construction program is approved as part of nation's defense effort .... Netherlands destroyer Van Kinsbergen captures 6,031-ton Nazi ship Rhein off Cuba .... Decision of U. S. to curtail Japan's purchases of 150 more strategic war materials is start of stiffer U. S. policy in Far East .... Jesse H. Jones announces loans of $60,000,000 to Argentina and $7,500,000 to Uruguay
Italian prisoners of war are so numerous as to become a serious problem to British; vast quantities of tanks, lorries, and arms captured from fleeing Italians to prove helpful in transport of British troops
British naval units continue search in South Atlantic for German surface raider; intercepted German freighter Idarwald is sunk
LONDON
COPENHAGEN
BERLIN
Hitler's "pep talk" to munitions workers includes attacks on capitalism and democracies, promises "defeat of entire world"
ROME
ATHENS
ANKARA
CAIRO
British and Greek victories over Fascist forces believed to have temporarily halted Nazi aims in Balkans; Turkey cancels blackouts
Britain attains first major victory of war in Egyptian desert offensive against Italians; between 20,000-30,000 troops captured in Sidi Barrani area; Fleet and R. A. F. shell and bomb forces retreating toward Libya .... Sheffield and Birmingham are picked by German raiders for concentrated attacks; air thrusts at London are turned back .... More planes are to be used by Britain to protect convoys and break up Nazi attempt at blockade .... Britain rules out U. S. aid for Europe's hungry; says responsibility rests with Germany .... Food situation in Britain declared to be "just as grim" as in 1917 .... Compulsory insurance system to compensate for air raid damage is announced .... R. A. F. bombers find new targets in German railways, airdromes, and power stations
CHUNGKING
Japanese reported to have made new demands to government of French Indo-China
Greeks continue advances in Albania toward Chimara; meet with stiffened resistance in the north; R. A. F. reported to have demolished Italy's two main ports in Albania, Valona and Durazzo
Italy begins to feel food shortage—due to heavy demands made on supplies by Germany .... Gayda, Fascist editor, accuses Britain of attempting to defeat Italy by use of "unusual" methods
MELBOURNE
Australia to spend £25,000,000 on planes during next 2½ years

In Lighter Vein

Careful

"How nicely you have made your bed, sonny," said his mother one morning.

"I haven't made it," he replied. "I got out of it carefully."

Insignificant

Teacher: "Johnny, what is one fifth of three sixteenths?"

Johnny: "I don't know, exactly, miss, but it's too small to worry about."—Grit.

So Simple

Watching the doughnut-making machine in the window, the golfer sighed: "How easily it makes a hole-in-one."—Ed. Scanlon, Buffalo Evening News.

Hard to Determine

He: "Is she progressive or conservative?"

She: "I don't know. She wears last year's hat, drives this year's car, and lives on next year's income."—Grit.

Daily Quotation

THE height of the pinnacle is determined by the breadth of the base.—EMERSON.

Brevities

Kansas City Star: There are 158 different flavors of ice cream, and that may be why an 18-year-old girl keeps a soda grill on edge for hours while she makes up her mind.

The McDowell News: All big farmers who send their air-minded sons off to college had better reserve one of their best pastures for week-end landings.

How Well Do You Know the Christmas Story?

Excepting only the two parables of The Prodigal Son and The Good Samaritan, there is probably no Bible narrative so well known as the Christmas story. Test yourself on the following questions relating to it:

1. In Jesus' time Palestine was divided into Judea, Samaria, and Galilee. In which one of these divisions was he born?
2. In the reign of what Roman emperor?
3. How did Joseph and Mary happen to be where they were at that time?
4. What was the number of the wise men who came to worship him?
5. What first led them to undertake the journey?
6. What gifts did they bring?
7. What brought the shepherds to the manger side?
8. What gifts did they bring?

Answers

1—Bethlehem of Judea. Matt. 2:1. 3—Augustus Caesar Luke 2:1. 3—Because of an imperial decree. Luke 2:1. 4—Legend says three. The Bible does not state. Matt. 2:1. 5—The sight of a star. Matt. 2:2. 6—Gold frankincense and myrrh. Matt. 2:11. 7—The song of the angels. Luke 2:8-15 8—The Bible mentions none. Gifts from the shepherds are mentioned only in legends

Party Fun

Curious Birds

Write the following list of questions on slips of paper and give one slip to each guest:

1. What bird would be a number if one letter were omitted?
2. What bird would be a large animal if its initial were changed?
3. What bird would be a twelfth of a foot if it were beheaded?
4. What bird would be a hunting dog if one letter were added?
5. What bird is a valiant man when curtailed?
6. What bird is a boy's plaything?
7. What bird is a girl's name?
8. What bird can be transposed into a wild beast's home?
9. What bird is an animal when five is subtracted from it?

Answers: Tern, ten; goose, moose; finch, inch; eagle, beagle; heron, hero; kite; Phoebe; rail, lair; dove, doe.

Toys for the Asking

Los Angeles

Some 1,500 public school children, in groups of 400, recently participated in the opening day of the new toy loan branch of the Los Angeles County Co-ordinating Council.

They saw thousands of toys, from dolls to the most modern of mechanical contrivances, and they observed how broken toys are mended and worn-out toys restored.

They were told that they can borrow toys from the supply, play with them for stated periods and return them, just as they can borrow books from public libraries.

This project is one of the Co-ordinating Council's efforts to make life happier for children who are in need of playthings.

Cabbages and Kings

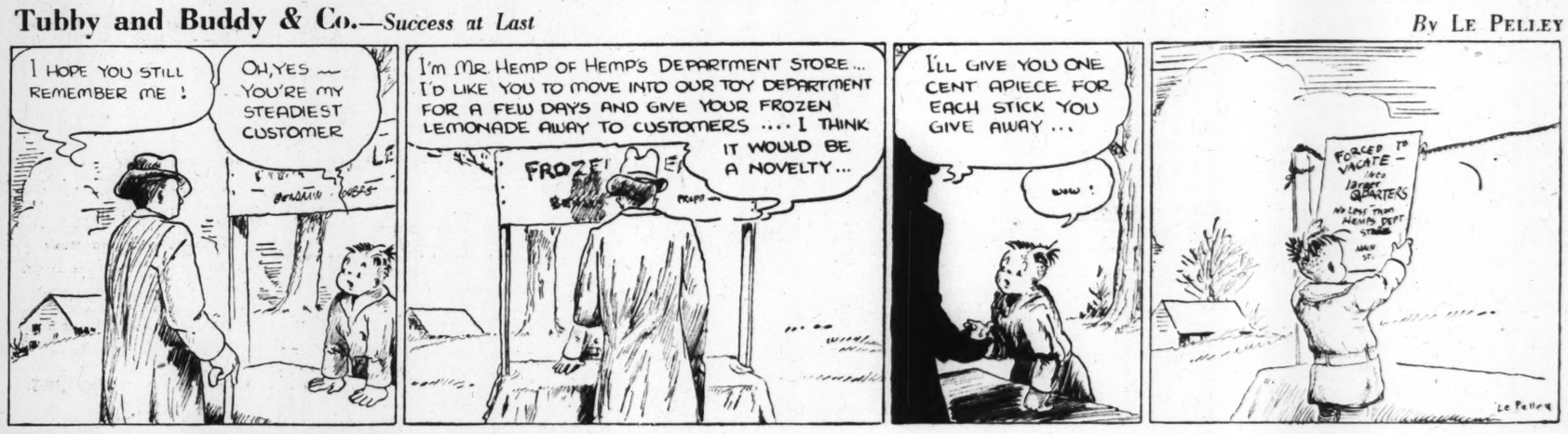
•An "itchibell" is a standard of measurement for glass fiber and means a filament 3/10,000th inch or more in diameter. • Newest dolls of plastic made with latex have flexible fingers and toes and soft skin that wrinkles realistically. •The world's biggest fish is the whale shark. •The earth gains about 100,000 tons weight in a year from meteoric material, mostly dust, from the sky. •A camel can take 15 gallons of water in one drink. •Some primitive languages have no word for "word."

A Verse for Today . . .

In the multitude of words there wanteth not sin: but he that refraineth his lips is wise.
—PROV. 10:19.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Success at Last*

By LE PELLEY


I HOPE YOU STILL REMEMBER ME !
OH, YES — YOU'RE MY STEADIEST CUSTOMER
I'm MR. HEMP OF HEMP'S DEPARTMENT STORE... I'D LIKE YOU TO MOVE INTO OUR TOY DEPARTMENT FOR A FEW DAYS AND GIVE YOUR FROZEN LEMONADE AWAY TO CUSTOMERS .... I THINK IT WOULD BE A NOVELTY...
FROZE
I'LL GIVE YOU ONE CENT APIECE FOR EACH STICK YOU GIVE AWAY...
WOW !
FORCED TO VACATE — 1200 12TH ST. QUARTERS
NO LOAN FROM HEMP'S DEPT STORE
MAIN ST.
Le Pelley

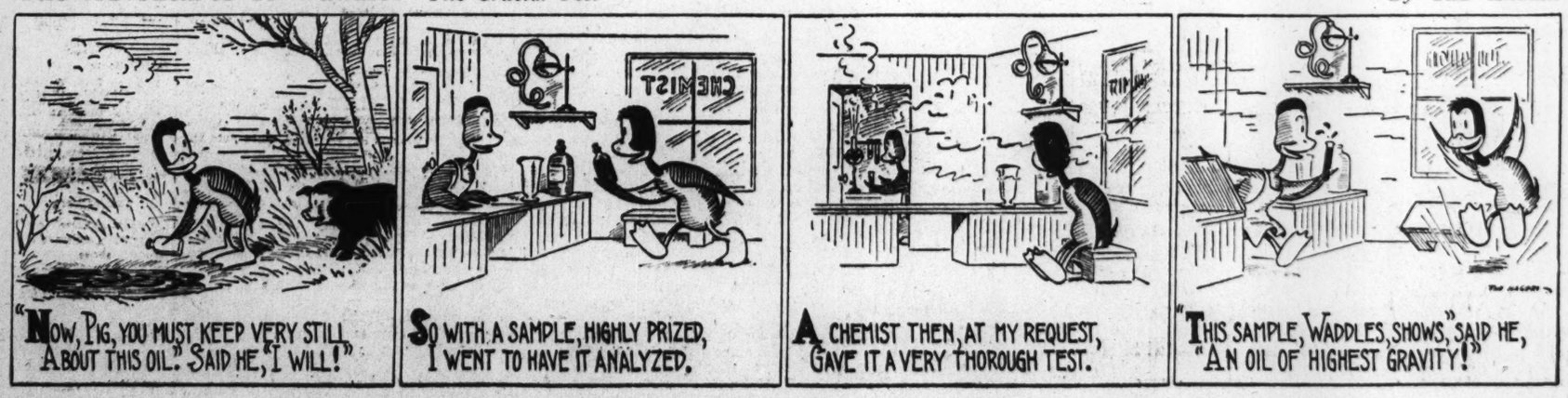
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Boss's Present (?)*

By RODGERS

I didn't realize when I bumped into that big dog yesterday, that I had found an answer to my problem—
He listened very sympathetically to my story of how hard it seems to be to find a Christmas present for the Boss—
But after I had finished he said, "Even so, it must be grand to have a Boss! That's what I've been needing for some time!"
"Well, say!" I wagged, "maybe my Boss can help you! He's quite an expert at finding places for homeless dogs!"
And then I had an idea! "HEY!" I barked, "HOW WOULD YOU LIKE ME TO GIVE YOU TO THE BOSS AS A CHRISTMAS PRESENT?"

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Crucial Test*

By THE HAGERS


"NOW, PIG, YOU MUST KEEP VERY STILL ABOUT THIS OIL." SAID HE, "I WILL!"
SO WITH A SAMPLE, HIGHLY PRIZED, I WENT TO HAVE IT ANALYZED.
CHEMIST
A CHEMIST THEN, AT MY REQUEST, GAVE IT A VERY THOROUGH TEST.
"THIS SAMPLE, WADDLES, SHOWS," SAID HE, "AN OIL OF HIGHEST GRAVITY!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Four Frances

Relations between Washington and Vichy are evidently being carried on with even more diplomatic finesse than is usually required in the exacting profession of statecraft.

For, though General Weygand says there is only one France, there are today four Frances. One is that occupied by Germany. The other three are diplomatic factors whose interplay will help to decide the outcome of the war against France's conquerors.

The first of these is Free France, represented in London by General de Gaulle. The other two operate at Vichy and seem to be one. But only the existence of two distinct influences at Vichy can explain the present attitude of Washington and indeed of London and Free France toward the Pétain regime.

This regime has been the subject of castigation in capitals where opposition to the Nazis is the keystone of foreign policy. Moreover, from Vichy have come several moves which may have been intended to embarrass Britain and which at least showed hostility to the British cause. Yet in the wake of these developments the United States Government appointed an Ambassador to Vichy, this act amounting to recognition of that Government.

The attempt to enlist General Pershing as Ambassador helped to explain the trend of United States policy toward Vichy. General Pershing is a long-time friend of Marshal Pétain. In France he could have been an influence supporting Marshal Pétain's position within the Vichy Government. It is the France of Pétain that General Weygand has just said is the only France.

Admiral Leahy, who is now going, is peculiarly qualified to handle questions which may arise between Vichy and Washington such as those affecting French possessions in the New World. But he can also pursue the American purpose of watchfully supporting Marshal Pétain in a political duel with a fourth France.

This is the France of politicians who evidently are trying to insure French collaboration with Nazi Germany. Its chief figure is Pierre Laval, who has been journeying to meet Reichsführer Hitler and trying to bring the rest of the Vichy regime into line with the Nazis' "new order."

Between Marshal Pétain and M. Laval there appears to be a widening rift. Misunderstandings between the Marshal and his Minister over the terms imposed by Germany on France have been reported. Observers in France have described the Pétain effort as one of reorganizing France with as little German influence as possible; and now and then the Vichy regime has shown unexpected resistance to German demands. Reports on M. Laval's aims seem to be borne out by his own recent complaint that the United States' policy was prolonging the war.

It is significant that London has expressed no dissatisfaction with the sending of Admiral Leahy to Vichy. Now comes a statement by the personal representative of General de Gaulle in the United States who heartily approves of the appointment. This statement points also to the possibility of closer collaboration between General Weygand in Africa and General de Gaulle in London. The course of French politics must of necessity be tortuous today and all moves and statements by Frenchmen will be carefully studied in the United States. Nevertheless, a few bold lines stand out in the intricate pattern of French patriotism, politics and intrigue. They may help to explain Washington's interest in affairs at Vichy.

A Good Appointment

Congratulations are in order both for Governor Leverett Saltonstall, who appointed the new chairman for the Massachusetts Parole Board, and Reuben L. Lurie, Boston attorney, who received the appointment—to the Governor for his good judgment in selecting a man of Mr. Lurie's caliber, and to Mr. Lurie for the opportunity given him to render valuable service.

Mr. Lurie, whose selection was greeted with warm approval by those who have long seen the need for changes in the parole set-up, brings to his job a reputation for honesty and a seemingly endless capacity for accomplishing things. He has consistently been a foe of corruption wherever found, as demonstrated in his successful one-man investigation of the Dowd and Connolly cases.

His appointment presages a wholesome future for the parole system in Massachusetts.

The Battle of Production

Americans are apt to be too cocksure. Many thought they could turn out with one hand the extra production of thousands of planes, tanks, and guns needed for defense while the other hand carried on "business as usual."

William S. Knudsen, production member of the National Defense Commission, has thrown a salutary jolt into such complacency through his address delivered to the National Association of Manufacturers and through them to the Nation at large. Airplane production, which was scheduled to reach 1,000 planes per month by January 1, is falling short of that figure by 30 per cent, he declares. At the same time, Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, announces that delays in construction of cantonments have set back the National Guard training program.

Americans could not understand last June how people could still be playing tennis and thousands be unemployed in Great Britain while the Battle of France was being fought across the Channel. Yet something very comparable seems to be taking place in the United States while the Battle of Britain is being fought.

Mr. Knudsen deplores the idleness of factory machinery over long weekends. For some time it has been suggested that the work week should be lengthened from five days to six. But until several millions more of unemployed are trained and absorbed, this full-time operation should be accomplished by shifts of added workers rather than lengthening individual hours.

The difficulties from strikes, from union initiation fees, and from haggling over details of contracts indicate that all have yet a great way to rise in recognition of the emergency. Not by watching lest some compatriot gain a slight advantage, but by pride on the part of every element, capital, labor, and management, in how much it can contribute, is the battle of production won.

The Hungarian-Yugoslav Pact

Two interpretations have heralded the Hungarian-Yugoslav pact reported by Belgrade radio as just signed.

The first of these saw the pact as a handiwork of Reichsführer Hitler, a step in his "new order," a German bridge through Hungary to Yugoslavia.

The second saw in it an independent move by these two countries which would complicate the Balkan situation for Herr Hitler.

By this interpretation, Herr Hitler, with Hungary almost completely under his heel, might demand right-of-way for his troops through its territory and even Hungarian military aid against Yugoslavia should that State reject his overtures. The signing of a pact of friendship with Yugoslavia would at least give the Hungarians an excuse for not wishing to use their own military forces in Herr Hitler's behalf.

So much for that.

The Hungarians and the Serbs—dominant element in Yugoslavia—do have a profound respect for each other. For example, each admires the other's readiness to fight for the homeland. Between the two countries some territorial questions remain unsettled, however. And it could be that these questions lie back of the pact of friendship.

This may be surprising. It is not unexplainable. So long as the Third Reich wooed the two countries, each could suspect, and probably did, that the Nazis were making promises at its expense to the other. But if they could agree that neither would accept German help at the expense of the other, at least one uncertainty in their presently too-exciting existence would be mitigated.

The Hungarian-Yugoslav pact could well be prompted by self-interest in the two countries. But any pact which helps to keep peace in the Balkans just now serves Herr Hitler's plans also. Whether the pact is pro-German or anti-German is hardly to be learned from the papers, the radio, or even the pact itself.

Should a lessening of Axis pressure on Yugoslavia result from the Italian reverses in neighboring Albania, Yugoslav statesmen might become more obdurate to German demands. Should British successes in the Mediterranean continue unabated, the Yugoslav attitude might easily transmit itself to Hungary. But should Herr Hitler be able to proceed with his plans on the Continent without regard for British opinion, there would be few such pacts of perpetual friendship that were not dictated in Berlin.

The Bookshelf

Story of an Artist-Naturalist

The story of his life and labors written by Ernest Thompson Seton in TRAIL OF AN ARTIST-NATURALIST (New York: Scribners. $3.75) would fit very well into the Horatio Alger series of stories about conservative, ambitious, poor boys who struggled to make their mark in the world, went to the big city and after hardship and adventure, achieved fame and fortune.

Born in the north of England of Scottish lineage, he was taken by his family to Canada and homesteading when he was almost six. There began the pioneer lessons that determined first his interest in wild life and second his love for art. But father Seton wasn't a very successful homesteader and after four years the family moved to Toronto, where in near-by swamps and woods (long since relinquished to the march of progress and the city real estate operator) the artist-naturalist-to-be puzzled over mysteries encountered on the north shore of Lake Ontario.

When it came time to study art Ernest went to London. After paying his passage over, he had so little left of the allowance his father advanced him that he had to find an immediate market for such sketches and drawings as he made under tutelage of the British Museum School. He supposed that he would go from London to wherever British art should lead him, but a "vision" told him his future would be in Canada for a time and finally New York.

The wild lands of western Canada and the United States were really wild then, and the greatest difficulties experienced were not so much in seeing new species and varieties of wild life as in identifying them. There were no really good books available yet on the subject. Artist-Naturalist Seton was to play a big part in making these available by illustrating for such authors as Frank Chapman and C. Hart Merriam as well as himself. His own "Life Histories of Northern Animals" and "Lives of Game Animals," ten volumes in all, are classics in the library today of any serious student of nature.

But Ernest Thompson Seton is perhaps best known for popular stories like "Lobo (the Wolf) and Other Stories," and "Old Silver Grizzle," "Two Little Savages," and "Trail of the Sandhill Stag." A condensed story of Lobo and parts of many other famous yarns are repeated in his latest work for the benefit of those who are not familiar with his writings; but of course they lose a great deal of their charm and chuckle appeal through condensation.

In general this autobiography is a gem of sparkling anecdotes, loaded with practical advice gleaned from years of living on the western plains and hills. H. B. N.

Mirror of World Opinion

"Better to Look Ahead"

The Times-Star begins its 150th year of continuous publication and we begin it in the humble realization that there are many events more important than this to occupy men's thoughts today. . . . It is idle, though it would no doubt be interesting, to look backward over the years since George Washington was President, when this newspaper, as the Farmer's Journal, later the Bridgeport Farmer, began. It is better to look around today and to look ahead into the future, to chart the course for the coming times. . . .

In this kind of world, we may be pardoned if we prize the symbolism of a century and a half at our masthead, but prize even more highly than that the unashamed idealism which, in such measure as it is present, is the deathless and ageless sign of what we want to be in the newspaper field, and the reason, we know, for such public confidence as we enjoy.—*The Times-Star*, Bridgeport, Conn.

Not Doing His Share

A Distinction Without a Difference?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

This letter is prompted by the editorial entitled "Democracy or Republic" which appeared in a recent issue of The Christian Science Monitor. Your point is correct, but I do believe more vigor should be evidenced in exposing this belabored point. The Monitor is carrying on an excellent exposé of elements hitting at our political system, but I believe you have failed to detect in this spurious distinction a movement to accomplish the same ends as are being exposed.

The recent attempts to draw a fine-lined distinction between a democracy and a republic stem from two sources: first, a group which is making an effort to emphasize the anti-democratic origins of our nation; secondly, a group that is usually wallowing in anti-Semitic efforts to create an impression that certain groups should not be granted the privilege of participation in government thereby stifling the essential of a democracy.

The distinction between the two arises over a difference in meaning. It arose, no doubt, through an effort by the above mentioned groups to misuse the difference found by James Madison in three of his papers now found in the Federalist, viz., in numbers X, XIV, and XXXIX. The usual quotation paraded as authority is found in number X of the "Federalist Papers":

"The two great points of difference between democracy and a republic, are, first, the delegation of the government, in the latter, to a small number of citizens elected by the rest; secondly, the greater number of citizens, and greater sphere of country, over which the latter may be extended."

Reiterating this point, Madison said in number XIV, ". . . in a democracy, the people meet and exercise the government in person; in a republic, they assemble and administer it by their representatives and agents." What Madison was actually doing was to distinguish between a direct democracy and what is now called a representative democracy because direct democracy exists only in isolated instances.

Should we accept Bryce's distinction as stated on page 22 of "Modern Democracies," then we must infer that a republic may not be a democracy, in other words a representative government such as was defined by Madison may be aristocratic or oligarchic. This was true of the government founded by our Constitution until the franchise was extended to all males in 1841. The upsurge for democracy came with Jackson's election to the presidency in 1828.

Democracy denotes a particular form of government in which the ruling power of the state is legally vested in the members of the community as a whole, or as further defined, as the legal right of participation in government. Legal participation in government does not of necessity mean that of the New England town meeting type of participation; it definitely refers to universal suffrage in the election of representatives to carry on government. Then, if this be true, the difference indicated by Madison has to some extent been eliminated and we find, by accepting the above definition—a definition as old as Aristotle—that our government is a democracy. As long as that be the case, why is it necessary to draw fine lines of distinction? We have a democratic form of government regardless of the fact that the word democracy is not mentioned in the Constitution.

To me, this attempt at a distinction is an attempt to propagandize against our democratic form of government, for, as pointed out by Judge Cooley in his "Principles of Constitutional Law,"

"In strictness a republican government is by no means inconsistent with monarchial forms, for a king may be merely an hereditary or elective executive while the powers of legislation are left exclusively to a representative body freely chosen by the people."

Or, as Bryce indicated, we may be a republic and yet have an oligarchy or aristocracy. In other words, a subtle manner in which to gradually break down our democracy is to create in the minds of those uninformed, this distinction.

Elsah, Ill. CLAYTON D. FORD

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

North . . South . . East . . West

A Season for Remembrance

By Frank L. Perrin

It is inevitable. The season of shortening daylight hours; the wraiths of snow speeding across the roadways; the muffled tones of the town-hall clock as the hour is struck, combine in some unexplained and unexplainable way to carry one back in memory to places and scenes once familiar and genuinely dear. In those days, perhaps more than now to many of us who have come a long way along the winding road, even the mention of the holiday season brought anticipatory thrills and visions of happy reunions and good cheer. Looking backward across the years it is not recalled that there were ever any disappointments. Perhaps the program of anticipated events was not, even in those days, one that could not be worked out in its simple completeness.

Turning the available pages of the annals, first of verified tradition, second of mid-period experiences, and third of present-day observation, the picture of Christmases past and Christmases present shows almost unbelievable changes during the century just closing. In material progress the advance has been so great that the youth of today, unless reminded of the fact, can have no comprehension of the simple and frugal ways of life even in the middle period of the Nation's history. As late as the 1860's the majority of American homes were lighted by tallow candles. Kerosene oil, then recently produced, was a luxury too costly to be afforded generally. In the East, more than in the West, open lamps with wicks in fish-oil were used. Gas lighting, which soon was outmoded by the electric bulb, was available only in the larger cities.

* * *

Today, in the modern homes, we press a button, turn a switch, a faucet, or a thermostat button, and light, heat, cool air, water flow into the house at our command. From somewhere come plows and motors to clear away the snow from streets and country highways. In automobiles, or street-cars, or railway trains, we travel in comfort from home to office and from town to town. A little more than a century ago matches had not been invented. In early American homes, embers were kept alive in open fireplaces to be fanned and rekindled. There were few stoves, and no central heating plants.

It may not make us more thoughtful or more grateful to recall the discomforts and hardships of those who were proud of the progress they and their parents and grandparents had made in surrounding themselves with material comforts of which the people of Plymouth Colony could only dream. But we unavoidably, in thus looking back, pause to wonder if in all other respects, and in the more important things of life, we have progressed as rapidly and as substantially as in attaining material comforts. And we may sometimes wonder, likewise, whether or not we of these more pleasant and more abundant times would, if compelled to delve, dig, hew, and fabricate by the means available a century or a half century ago, have produced the things of which we are now so proud.

* * *

Perhaps we should be humble enough to admit that much has been accomplished in the attainment of material betterments because of the ease and comparative cheapness of the methods and means of production. Today it is a short cut from the wheat field to the table. The tempo has been speeded up. The grist-mill operated by waterpower has fallen into ruins. From granary to the motorized bakery wagon at the door is a long but quickly covered route from farm to city and from city to farm.

The country schoolhouse, once also the "meeting-house" on Sunday, has given place, quite generally, to the central school, served by cars and busses. The tin dinner pail of an earlier time has become rusted and is forgotten. The children dine at the school commissary for a few pennies a day. The circuit-rider and the lay preacher no longer come to the abandoned country schoolhouse. On Sunday the motorized caravan treks from countryside to town to hear in greater comfort, and to listen with less awe.

It is well, and perhaps providential, that to all of us a this season there comes the inescapable desire to look backward, not in regret, but in gratitude for the willingness, and perhaps the wisdom, to see in the moving panorama much to make us happier, more grateful, more charitable, more obedient to inner promptings, than we would be had not the way been made easier and lighter than it was for those who, in faith and courage, blazed the trail along which our civilization has come.

The Wide Horizon

Lothian: Envoy of Brotherhood

By Donovan Richardson

A clear voice, vibrant with conviction, rang in the mullioned half-light of the House of Lords: "If it had not been for the assistance of the United States . . . Britain never would have emerged a victor." The next day the Associated Press reported that Lord Lothian had startled the Lords. Another newspaper commented: "But the House probably wasn't startled at all, because Lord Lothian has been saying things like that for years. He is one of America's best friends."

He kept right on saying things like that. Finally somewhere in London the lightning of inspiration struck. Someone said: Such a good ambassador of America to Britain ought to make a good British Ambassador to America. Today the two great democracies are paying tribute to him as possibly the most effective mutual interpreter they have ever had.

Events have convinced millions of people in Britain and America that on the closer co-operation of their countries hangs the world's best hope for peace and freedom. Because he had spiritual foresight and knew history—the history of sea power and of America's federal system—Lord Lothian saw this years ago.

* * *

British-American co-operation was for him only the beginning. His vision included a world order, his tolerance friendships for other countries. He said Russia was showing us that we must question "the divine right of property" and he hoped that reason and justice could win Germany. This all helped him to anticipate the movement for world federation, now grown strong.

As early as 1934, writing for The Christian Science Monitor, he said:

> The founders of the American Constitution, writing in the famous Federalist between the years 1781 and 1787, proved to demonstration that the only way in which the just-revolted thirteen American States could escape armaments, mutual tariffs, poverty and chronic war, was by some kind of federal union. And it was the greatness of Abraham Lincoln that he saw that the supreme issue in 1861 was not the abolition of slavery but the preservation of the Union, because otherwise America would inevitably become a congeries of independent, armed and mutually hostile states like Europe.

When Clarence Streit's "Union Now" came out, Lord Lothian welcomed it as making clear the essential need of rising above national sovereignty, worship of which had "made the world safe not for democracy, but for absolutism, armaments and war."

* * *

But the great value of his thinking on world organization was in his insistence on applying Christianity to the subject. No mechanism, no League or Federation, can adequately unite men for peace who think of themselves as primarily material, divided by material claims of blood and soil. Lord Lothian sought a world order in brotherhood derived from God's Fatherhood.

He began with the fundamental of God as Spirit and man as spiritual. He believed that as humans learn of the Father's true nature they begin to manifest the spiritual qualities which make self-government and brotherhood possible. He expected the individual to grow too big for domination by the State, big enough for effective citizenship in the international community.

He was continually applying spiritual concepts to public questions. For instance, once in conversation he dealt with the problem of world organization in the economic field this way:

> Man lives by expressing the Love which is God. For the great mass of humanity this means doing useful things for one another, making boots, driving taxis, building houses, growing wheat, singing songs, writing newspapers . . . the exchange by which you render service to other people and they render it back to you. That is the only way men can live. As they become more spiritual the character of that will change, but it is always going to be a manifestation of love one to another.

Valuable as was Lord Lothian's work as a builder of British-American friendship, some day his contribution of basic thinking toward international order and peace may be ranked as the greatest of all his services. He was far more than a British Ambassador, he was an envoy of Christian brotherhood.

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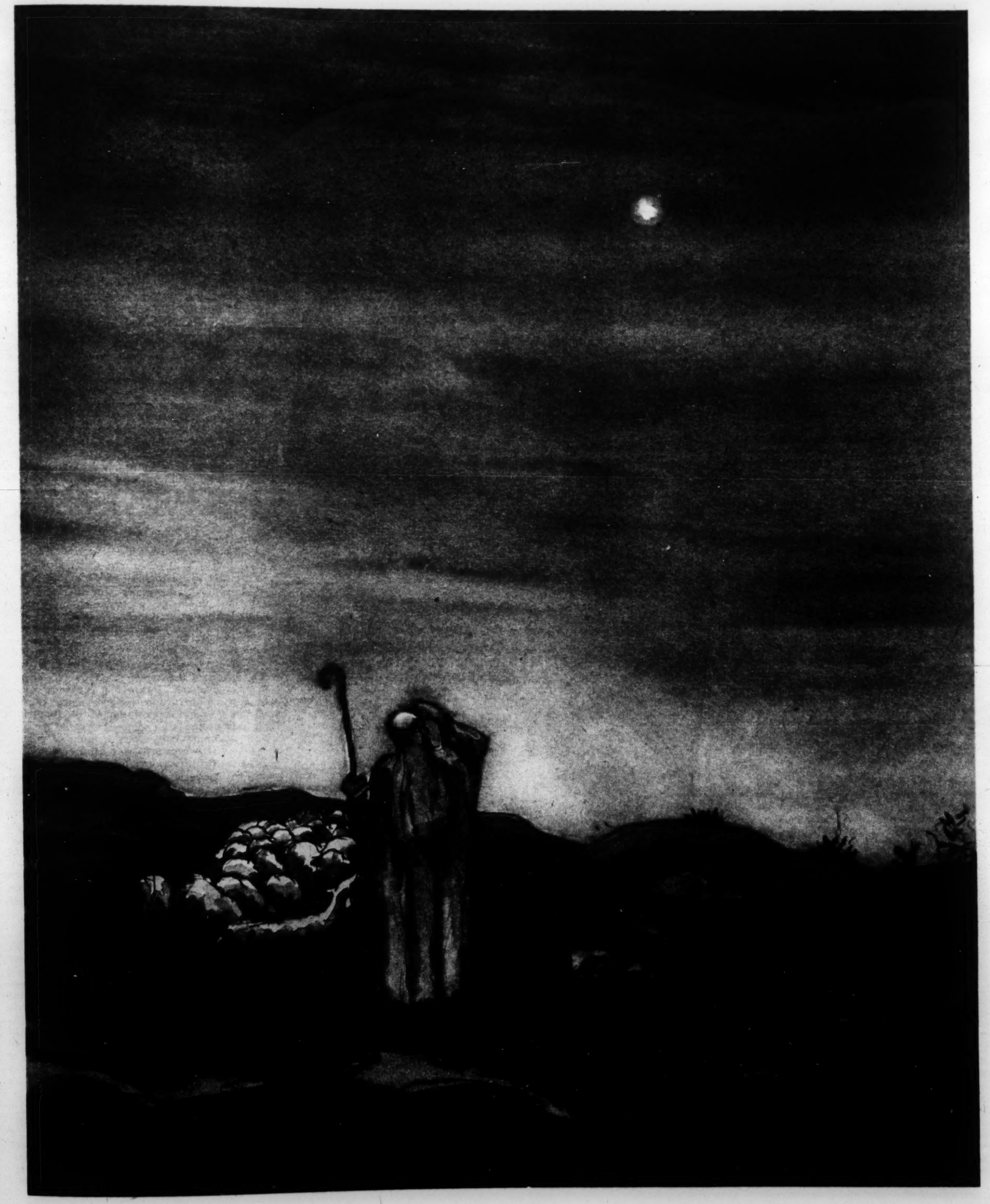
WORLD AFFAIRS • BOOK REVIEWS *BOSTON, DECEMBER 14, 1940*



WATERCOLOR BY GRANT REYNARD • *Courtesy American Artists Group*

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What of Germany's Foundations?

By Henry W. Steiger

FRANCE SUBMITS TO PRUSSIA, 1871
Bismarck Ends Napoleon's Empire and Establishes a German Empire Under Wilhelm I

AT THE VERY MOMENT of one of the greatest immediate threats to free thinking and living which have ever arisen in the world, the tremendous question of the future of the country which arrogantly brandishes that threat is demanding the attention of the thoughtful. Whatever the war's outcome, Germany cannot escape the necessity of building on a sound foundation, if she is determined to be a great nation.

The picture of Germany today is so confusing that we need to examine her past understandingly—and a more distant past than just the Versailles period—in order to find the causes of her present distressing turn.

During and immediately after the World War it was generally considered that Germany was solely responsible for that conflict. Publication of the documents of the governments concerned have since shown, however, that other countries as well had their share of responsibility. This shows us that we will learn all the facts contributed to the present conflict only when the archives of foreign offices are opened to historians. But, putting aside for the moment Germany's immediate past, about which so much has been written and spoken, let us seek the mental causes of her present conduct through a long view of her development.

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Lord Haldane, one of the great liberal British statesmen of the first third of this century, pointed out to his people that one cause of misunderstanding between Germans and British is that very often the British fail to appreciate Germany's contribution to Western culture. And the Germans, aware of this, feel themselves misjudged. He knew Germany and her culture particularly well through his early academic studies in Germany and his later regular visits there. He was inspired by the example of liberalized education in Germany, to extend the possibilities for academic studies in Great Britain and helped to found new universities in England's large cities, thus breaking away from the traditional exclusiveness of higher education, so long an upper-class privilege. He urged his countrymen to get better acquainted with Germany, especially through studying her history and literature, that their judgment of her might not easily be warped into distrust.

Comparing Germany's historical development with that of England, one vital difference is at once apparent: England, because of her insular position, once she was strong enough to prevent any further invasion after the Battle of Hastings in 1066, enjoyed a more or less undisturbed development, whereas Germany, situated in the heart of the continent, became to a large extent the battlefield of Europe. Thus, simply by her geographical position, quite apart from any innate characteristics of her people, Germany was greatly handicapped.

Furthermore, in the latter part of the Middle Ages, both England and France were able to grow into strong national states. This might have happened in Germany had the German monarch been only the King of Germany and not the Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire. The great difference between the Emperor and a king in those days was that the Emperor was considered to be the secular authority of the whole of Christianity, whose spiritual head was the Pope. This was his heritage from the Frankish Empire of Charlemagne, and this universal position as first prince of Christianity caused him to divert his attention to matters beyond his own country. So, in the latter Middle Ages, the German soldier was fighting in Italy for Italian claims, and elsewhere in Europe. German energy was used and German blood spilled abroad when they were so much needed at home to build up their own country.

This period the Nazis consider Germany's glorious epoch because she enjoyed a universal position. But in fact it was the beginning of disintegration, the Emperor gradually losing his authority at home and at the same time that the power of the nobility increased. The Reformation further aided this growing decentralization by encouraging resistance to the central authority of the Church, and gave the German territorial princes a welcome opportunity to strengthen their positions vis-à-vis the Emperor. Then, in a period of prosperity for England and France, came the Thirty Years' War, during a great part of which foreign troops tramped across German soil, making it the battleground on which was fought out the conflicting claims of Germany's neighbors. This devastating experience left the country in a chaotic condition and further reduced the authority of the Emperor. In fact, it was a disaster for the future development of the German nation.

But it was also at this time that a new factor appeared: the state of Brandenburg—Prussia—came to the fore. Forced to the conclusion that the Germans would be spared the repetition of such violation of their territory only if they were strong enough militarily to hold their neighbors at bay, and believing in the superiority of a small disciplined army over a large undisciplined one, the Great Elector of Brandenburg began to build up the strong military state which, in the nineteenth century, made Prussia the stock of a new Germany under Bismarck.

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In the eighteenth century Germany had slowly to recover from a disastrous seventeenth century, and yet was able to develop culturally its great classic period. This was the time of Kant, Goethe, Schiller, and of the great German musicians. Although this cultural evolution was interrupted by the ambitions of Napoleon Bonaparte, who took advantage of the weakness of the Holy Roman Empire to extend his power, this period of literary and cultural prosperity had developed a self-consciousness and self-reliance in the German thought. Napoleon broke the old political system in Germany and cleared the way for a new period of liberalism, which is the basis of the modern democracies.

The leaders of German cultural life were ready to build a new Germany, and went ahead progressively till 1848, when an unofficial parliament, meeting at Frankfurt-on-the-Main, worked out a constitution and offered the King of Prussia the imperial crown of Germany. Frederick William IV of Prussia, who still believed in the divine right to rule, spurned this crown "manufactured" by a parliament. Increasing demands for a more liberal form of government came to a peak in the revolution of 1848, but ended in failure. The princes increased their reactionary rule, every thought of popular self-government was suppressed, and German liberalism failed.

Those who had worked out the Frankfurt constitution had to abandon the political field, the scholars returned to their studies and the business people to their original pursuits, and many people left the country. Thus the most liberal elements were either suppressed or driven out. Although Bismarck afterward built up a constitutional monarchy, actually the parliament had only a limited influence, particularly so long as such a strong man as he was Chancellor of the Reich.

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When Bismarck appeared on the political horizon about 1850, he soon became convinced that a strong Germany could only be built up if Prussia took the lead and if the rival House of Hapsburg was eliminated by the exclusion of Austria from the new empire. This was accomplished by the Prussian-Austrian War of 1866, and the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71 disposed of French resistance to a unified German empire, leaving the way free for Bismarck to construct the German Empire as it existed till 1914.

This empire was distinctly the creation of Bismarck and conformed to his personality, and so long as it was ruled by such an extraordinary figure as he was, its inadequacies were not apparent. It was Bismark's conviction that authoritarian government was the true government and he set the tone. He built up a prosperous country, but that prosperity depended on his guiding hand. He did everything to make peace secure in central Europe, but through a complicated system of alliances, which required the supervision of a diplomatic virtuoso like himself. When he had

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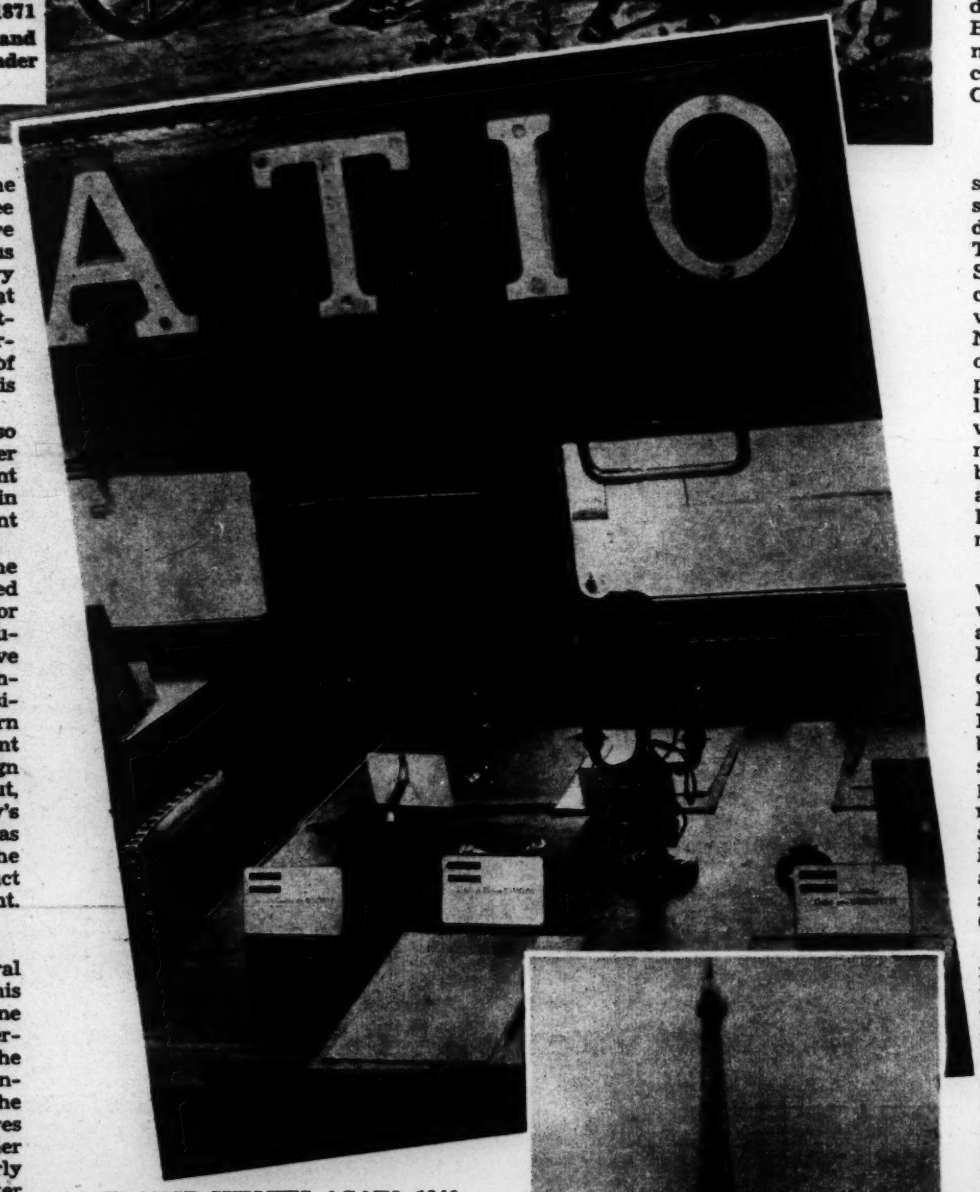
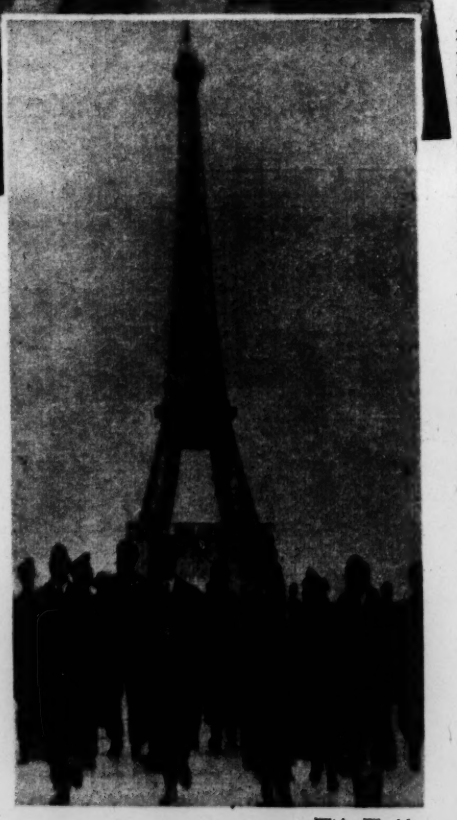


FRANCE SUBMITS AGAIN, 1940
In the Armistice Car Where Versailles' Terms Were Reversed by Anti-Democratic Nazis



Wide World

GERMANY BINDS FREE FRANCE
Herr Hitler Photographed at the Eiffel Tower, Symbol of a State Whose Motto Was Liberty, Equality, Fraternity

Christmas: Its True Significance

By Albert Field Gilmore

THE HISTORY of early Christianity shows unmistakably that the spiritual vision was increasingly gained by the disciples and others, until it culminated in the day of Pentecost. History also records that this vision of the Christ was maintained for nearly three centuries. Thereafter, it waned until lost in the milieu of dogma and formalism which buried the simple teachings of the Master.

The forms of Christian doctrine which stemmed from varying concepts of the life of him who gave name to the Christian era persist in greatly varying character, however. Regardless of the specific doctrine of the many evolved from the study of his life and teachings as set forth in the New Testament, the heart of every true Christian turns at a certain season of the year to the origin of the teachings he has accepted as the way of life, as the means of gaining that salvation and redemption from the limitations of the flesh for which humanity so universally yearns.

This mental habit turns one immediately to Bethlehem, to that little town set on a hillside, where in lowly circumstance was born one who has exercised an influence over the trend of civilization unequalled by any other personage. This conclusion once accepted, the queries inevitably follow, How can this be? How and why has the name of one born in a stable and cradled in a manger come to be so venerated, so worshiped, even accepted as the Lord and Saviour of all humanity? How, indeed, can these things be? Through what means has he come to be so regarded, and why? These questions have been the subjects for interminable discussion and debate through all the centuries from that immemorial day in Bethlehem until the present moment. Yet, setting aside the definite variances of opinion, certain conclusions are generally accepted.

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From early years Jesus manifested qualities quite unlike youths of his day. He so increasingly grasped the concept of God as the Father of all and of its inevitable corollary, the brotherhood of man, that he came to live in full consciousness of the divine presence. And with this understanding of God and His availability to meet the human need, Jesus was able to overcome natural phenomena, the commonly presented phases of human experience, healing the sick, redeeming the sinner, even raising the dead. Rightly, this exercise of what seemed like supernatural authority caused the conclusion to be reached that this man was the Son of God, and that as His Son he was endowed with transcendental powers and authority. The crucifixion, resurrection and ascension convinced his disciples and followers of this divine relationship.

Christianity is founded upon acceptance of these facts, varied, to be sure, by certain disagreements which, however, do not destroy the fundamental truth of his Messiahship. Jesus was the Son of the living God, and exemplified the Christ. Basically, these are the reasons for the commemoration of Jesus' birth throughout the length and breadth of Christendom.

This established, it is, then, pertinent to analyze the situation in order to determine the true significance of this commemoration. What does, what should Christmas mean to humanity? That the birth of Jesus was commemorated by the early Christians appears certain; but not until a later period was a definite date fixed for this observance. In fact, there is no historical knowledge that specifically determines the day of Jesus' birth. In the fifth century, devout followers settled upon the 25th of December as his natal day. This was an ancient festal day, long observed by certain pagan worshipers. It is hinted that this date was chosen in the hope that the followers of the old rite might be turned from their false worship and won over to Christianity. Thus was Christmas established in the calendar.

* * *

The methods of observing this central event in Christian history have through the centuries varied greatly with different races and peoples. This variation, it seems, was determined, in some degree at least, by the concept held regarding the Founder of Christianity—who he was, and the significance of his mission. In several European countries custom early accepted, as symbolizing the spirit of Christmas, the concept of St. Nicholas, a personal bearer of gifts to the children; from this concept later emerged Santa Claus, as the impersonation of the good gift bearer. In England the Christmas festivities also took on a materialistic aspect, and the Yule log with its accompanying feasting and merrymaking centered this observation. The Church undertook to combat these materialistic ceremonies by the substitution of an impressive liturgy together with dramatic representations of the birth of Bethlehem. Hence grew the "Manger songs" and Christmas carols and dramas, the giving of presents and the Christmas tree.

"JOURNEY OF THE MAGI" • *Detail of Painting by* SASSETA (1392-1450)

The Christmas season is still all too commonly regarded as a time for merrymaking, for abstinence in some measure from the routine of life and as an occasion for feasting and the exchange of gifts. With many devout Christians, however, it is a period devoted to the gaining of greater spiritual understanding, to the attainment of a sense of closer communion with the divine source of all existence. This is coming to be more generally recognized as the right approach to the spirit of Christmas.

In the beautiful Gospel story, the birth of the babe at Bethlehem is followed by the coming of the Magi, the three wise men, who, following the star which so luminously shed its holy light, came from afar to find him whose birth had been thus signally announced, and to pay him homage with precious gifts. These are commonly characterized as wise men. Why? Because, reading aright the heavenly beacon, they were inspired to search for this newcomer whose advent was so greatly to change the direction of human history. Emulating the example of these wise men, still visualizing in the birth of Jesus the star of faith and hope, Christians are commemorating this most signal event by making of the Christmas season a time for spiritual refreshment, of turning to Him who sent His "only begotten Son" to redeem humanity from its self-imposed bondage. This form of observation by no means eliminates or lessens the joyousness which should attach to the season. It does, however, change its direction. It lifts thought above material satisfaction, mere physical pleasure, to find in the perfection of Spirit an ineffable joy, a lasting peace, which transcends all mere material merrymaking. This spirit of Christmas does not, however, preclude the custom of giving, if, like the Magi, giving be in recognition of the Christ idea, and gratitude therefor.

The true spirit of Christmas stirs gratitude, loving-kindness, mercy; it stimulates hope, strengthens faith, kindles "charitism," in short, it gives expression to all the finer qualities which too often lie dormant in the human consciousness. It calls into expression the very qualities which have so greatly endeared the Nazarene to all who accept him as their Way-shower and Saviour. The true significance of Christmas stirs a deeper desire to emulate him, to become his true followers, to accept his words as pointing the true way of life. This effort at emulation finds expression in a vitalized sense of charity, bestowing upon the less privileged, both spiritual ministry and the needed material things; the exercise of that charity which bespeaks a genuine forgiveness for seeming injustice through visualizing the brotherhood of man as the true democracy, that state in which all God's children are included, firmly bound together in the bonds of God's great love.

Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, understood the true significance of Christmas. Her vision lifted its proper observance wholly above the common forms of commemoration, the customary feasting and merrymaking. She saw these observances as barriers to the recognition of Christmas in its deeper meaning. She splendidly sets forth her concept of Christmas in words of beauty and light: "Christmas to me is the reminder of God's great gift—His spiritual idea, man and the universe—a gift which so transcends mortal, material, sensual giving that the merriment, mad ambition, rivalry, and ritual of our common Christmas seem a human mockery in mimicry of the real worship in commemoration of Christ's coming." (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 262.) And she follows with a definite statement of her chosen method of observing our Saviour's birth. "I love to observe Christmas in quietude, humility, benevolence, charity, letting good will towards men, eloquent silence, prayer, and praise express my conception of Truth's appearing."

* * *

None can gainsay that the world grievously needs the refreshment and spiritual strength that come with such recognition of the true significance of the Christ message. Worship of matter, the materialization of rituals, the pursuit of physical pleasure, the conviction that might determines right seem temporarily to hold humanity in bondage. The true Christian, however, is convinced that all this is mere delusion, for God does reign in His, the only, universe. A clear understanding of this, and persistence therein, will establish the fact of God's ever-presence, the presence which is wholly righteous and truly just.

The words of the great Prophet-statesman were not vain words:

> "For a child has been born to us,
> a son has been given to us;
> the royal dignity he wears,
> and this the title that he bears—
> 'A wonder of a counsellor,
> a divine hero,
> a father for all time,
> a peaceful prince!'
> Great is his authority,
> endless is his peace."
>
> (Moffatt's translation.)

This "endless peace" will be established in human affairs when the divine authority which the Saviour exemplified is recognized and accepted as the emanation from Him "who doeth all things well." The true observance of Christmas, then, is the acknowledgment of the Christ presence, and that this presence, properly understood, is humanity's perfect Saviour.

Aliens Sign Up With Uncle Sam

By Earl G. Harrison

Director of Alien Registration, U. S. Dept. of Justice

GRATEFUL FOR THE HAVEN which the United States has offered them, some 3,000,000 noncitizens have cheerfully stepped up and been counted under the Alien Registration Act of 1940.

Almost without exception comments by them have run like this:

"We are surprised this wasn't done years ago."

"This is nothing to compare with what we would have had to face in any other country in the world."

When Congress passed the law last June, it gave the United States only a short time in which to lay the groundwork for a monumental task. Under the law we had exactly 60 days in which to prepare to register more than 3,500,000 aliens of every nationality in every state in the Union, and we had to start from scratch. Even the registration questions to be asked had to be formulated.

These questions decided upon, it was then necessary to print and distribute some 6,000,000 sample registration forms to every post office in the United States, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. The specimen forms were a part of our effort to make registration as simple as possible. In other words, no alien need present himself for registration ignorant of what questions he would face. With the aid of this preliminary form, he was given ample time to prepare his answers in advance and thus simplify the actual registration.

Close on the heels of these forms we had to prepare and send to all first-class and second-class post offices the actual registration form to be filled out by the registering post office official. With these went fingerprinting equipment which presented a further problem. Fingerprinting is not the simple task it appears to be and clerks in more than 7,000 post offices and branches had to be instructed in this work.

It is still a matter of wonder to me that on the morning of Aug. 27, exactly two months after President Roosevelt signed the Act, the registration, except in a few distant points, started smoothly and almost without a hitch. Only the finest kind of co-operation between the Post Office Department and the Department of Justice could have accomplished this task.

But in August, our work was only starting. We had no accurate figures on the number of aliens in the country. The 1940 Census figures would not be available until after the registration period. With the 1930 Census figures as a basis, and considering subsequent immigration and naturalizaton figures and other details, we arrived at an estimate of 3,600,000 aliens. However, this was little more than careful guessing. We knew that in those 10 years there had been a number of illegal entries of which there was no record. How this would affect our total, only time would tell. Even if our total figures were approximately correct, we had no way of knowing how aliens were distributed throughout the country.

A staff of examiners, coders, and other technicians had to be assembled and trained immediately in order to handle the flow of completed registration forms and fingerprint cards which started flooding our Washington headquarters within two or three days. Congress had demanded that the registration be absolutely secret and confidential, with the result that every employee's record must be carefully checked before he or she could be permitted to engage in the work. It is to the credit of the staff that was assembled that more than 75,000 forms have arrived at our headquarters in one day and have flowed swiftly and smoothly through the preliminary checking, examination, and filing. The forms are already in such shape that collections of vital statistics on the number, distribution, employment, and other activities of racial groups can be started soon after the registration period ends on Dec. 26.

When that information is compiled, the United States Government will have, for the first time, basic information about its alien population. With such facts we can deal with the problems of Americanzation more intelligently than ever before. The healthy effects of the registration law are already becoming apparent; the registration is acting as a spur to citizenship. The Immigration and Naturalization Service is receiving applications at a greater rate than have been received in the past decade.

* * *

At the start of the program there were some who feared that noncitizens would consider the registration an antialien move and become antagonized by it. There was also the fear that the registration might cause a recurrence of the prejudices that were developed against certain sections of our population during the late war. Thanks to the excellent cooperation we have been receiving from the press, both in English and foreign languages, from radio, and from social service agencies that deal directly with noncitizens, we have been able to dispel such fears, and assure the alien that the registration does not represent any change of the Government's policy toward him.

The majority of our noncitizens grasp the fact that the Alien Registration Act is not an excuse for witch hunting, but a national defense measure designed for the protection of the noncitizen as well as the citizen. We have administered the registration with a decent regard for the feelings and the rights of our noncitizens and they have responded admirably. With a large percentage of the estimated total already registered, aliens have shown a real eagerness in identifying themselves as law-abiding, loyal residents of the United States.

A number of steps have been taken to relieve the noncitizen of any embarrassment or inconvenience in registering. Aliens, for example, may register at any post office at which registration is conducted. Thus an alien, for reasons of his own, may register at any registration post office away from his home town. Another ruling states that the alien need answer only the 17 questions that appear on the registration and fingerprinting forms.

The Post Office Department has helped make the registration more simple by requiring its registration offices to remain open for registration at times which will not interfere with working hours of applicants. Postmasters have also been instructed that there is to be no cross-examining of registrants or questioning of the information given them. Many noncitizens have an understandable sensitiveness concerning their statement of race, and specifying the name of the country to which they owe allegiance. We have met this problem by allowing the aliens to make their own decisions in this matter.

* * *

Perhaps the most difficult part of our task still lies before us, that of registering the last few hundred thousands who have not yet complied with the law. These may be roughly divided into three groups: those who, despite our nationwide educational efforts, do not yet know what is required of them; those who are bewildered and frightened by any contact with the Government; and those who have, for reasons which will hardly bear the light of day, determined not to register and chance the severe penalties provided for noncompliance. For this latter group there is nothing we can do. They must take their chances with other criminals who deliberately violate the law. It is to help the other two groups that we are striving with every facility at our command to clarify and explain the law and its requirements. Every agency at our command has been urged to seek out those aliens whose contact with our daily life is so slim that they do not yet know of Alien Registration. We feel that few of these will be missed.

Our mail from bewildered foreign-born has been voluminous, and we have been able to advise and assist many who did not know their citizenship status. In general, our advice to all who may be in doubt about their citizenship has been "Register."

Registration under the Act of 1940 will have no bearing upon anyone's claim to citizenship, but, on the other hand, failure to register might greatly prejudice an individual's hope of future citizenship. To

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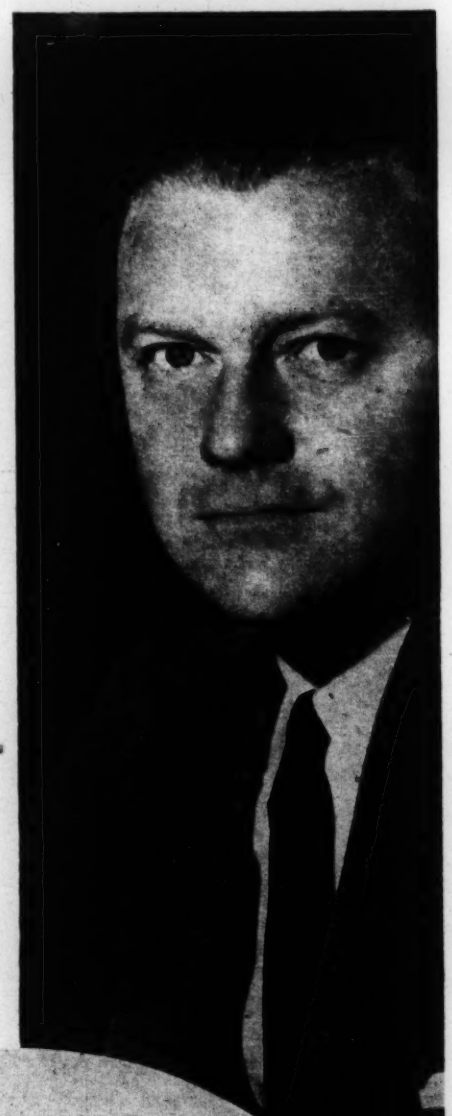
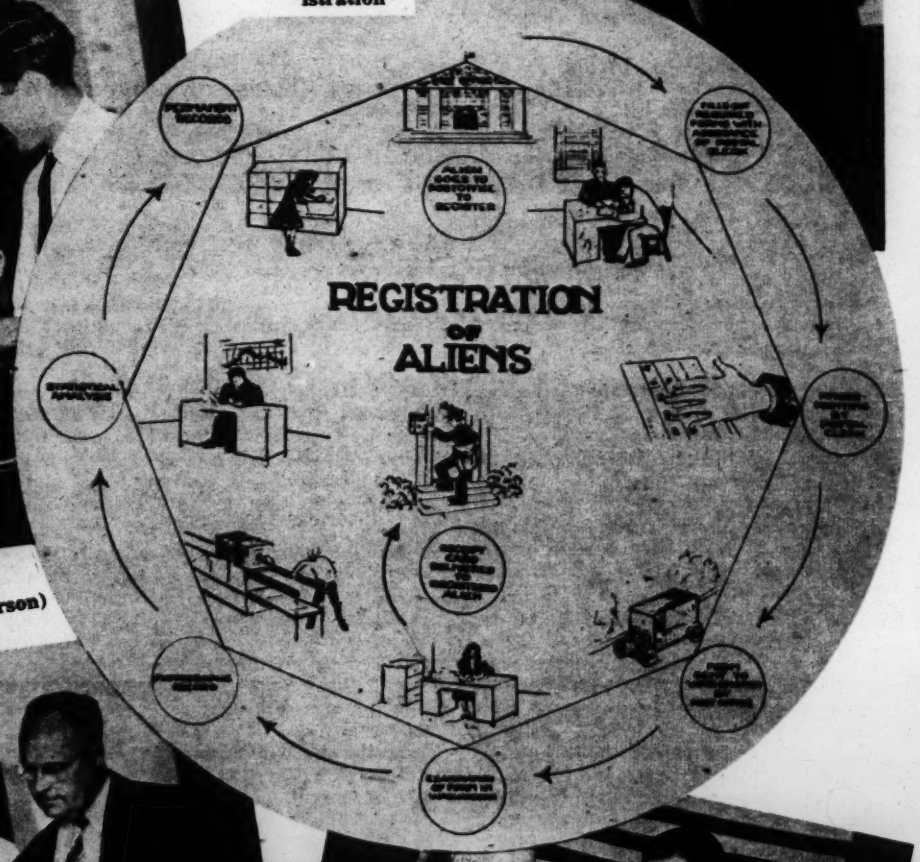


EARL G. HARRISON
Director of Alien Registration

FROM FRANCE AND ENGLAND
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Boyer ("Pat" Patterson)



MR. AND MRS. LAURENCE OLIVIER
(Vivienne Leigh)
Film Stars Consult the Los Angeles Registration Director

FINGERPRINTING HERBERT MARSHALL
Screen Actor Goes Through Process Pictured at Top

She Marshals Britain's Women Workers

By Rose Fyleman

LONDON

YOU ARE NOT ALLOWED to enter the building dedicated to the activities of the Women's Voluntary Services until you have been provided on the threshold with a signed pass, which has to be signed again before you are allowed out! What sort of woman should I find, I wondered, at the head of this byword of efficiency and reliability?

Punctually to the moment of the time arranged I was shown into Lady Reading's room, and immediately my questions were answered. I find it oddly difficult to describe her to you. Here, however, is something that I think rather significant. I am interested in clothes and take notice of what women wear and how they wear them; but I could not tell you how Lady Reading was dressed. I don't think she was in uniform, as were many of the women of whom I had caught glimpses in the building, but even there I am not at all certain.

What I do know is, that she was good to look at, that everything about her appearance was harmonious and finished; that her thick, crisply waving, dark hair made an excellent frame for brows that were the brows of an idealist, that her eyes were brilliant and kind; and, most noteworthy of all, that the impression she gave was one of power and steadfastness. But there was something more. That I should meet a woman of character and ability I had known beforehand, for I had, of course, heard of her achievements, but I had not known, not having met anyone who was in personal contact with her, that she was at the same time a woman of graciousness and charm. These qualities by no means always go with exceptional ability and efficiency. But now I understood how she had been able to gather about her such a devoted band of workers. Here was a leader capable of inspiring enthusiasm, confidence, and—affection.

* * *

And now let me tell you something of what she is doing and how she is doing it. First, as to the beginnings of the organization.

It was in 1938, when war clouds were beginning to gather on the horizon, that Sir Samuel Hoare, then Home Secretary, told Lady Reading, already well known as a social worker and capable organizer, that he wanted women's help—wanted, in fact, half a million women. Lady Reading told him that it would take two years to find and organize them. At the end of two years she had 680,000 ready to render efficient service wherever it was needed.

How was this achieved? First of all it was necessary to find out what women were available, where they were, and in what way they could be useful—in fact, it was necessary to work out a yardstick. Lady Reading applied herself to this task with characteristic thoroughness. She obtained and read all the books available on the subject. From France, Germany, Finland, Holland, Norway, she collected literature and information. With the help of this material, together with her own knowledge and experience, she evolved her scheme.

Lady Reading is obviously a good judge of character, and she was able to put her hand on the type of woman capable of taking a responsible position in the organization she planned. She has drawn these helpers from many sources; the outstanding feature they have in common is a dominating desire to serve their country. Among them are to be found three barristers, a sculptor, the wife of the Governor of the Bank of England, the wife of a naval officer lost in a submarine attack, an artist, and a star drummer from the Philharmonic Orchestra.

* * *

Many of these women were unaccustomed to departmental procedure. They had their own methods of dealing with their own professional affairs and these were frequently not Government methods. They had to learn many things—to dictate letters, to adopt Government procedure. But they were intensely keen, eager to help and eager to learn; above all, they were intelligent.

This great army of busy, efficient, highly trained women are for the most part doing this work for nothing; giving up, in many cases, their normal activities and interests, often their homes, in order to help their country in her hour of need. There are now 734,000 members, and of these only 163 are paid. During the period before war broke out the scheme was being thoroughly organized and the women trained. A fortnight before war was declared the machinery was set going and the enormous business of dealing with the evacuation of children (over 1,250,000 of them) was one of the first major tasks it dealt with. At present the W. V. S. is so highly organized that it can get on to any job demanded of it within four hours!

THE DOWAGER MARCHIONESS OF READING © Howard Coster, London

During the Past Two Years She Has Organized 680,000 Women for Britain's Defense

On the wall of Lady Reading's office hangs a large map of England and Scotland, beautifully drawn and painted by one of her helpers. On this map the country is divided into 12 districts. Each district has its own regional commissioner. On the central council, which meets once a month, all the women's national organizations are represented, and at these meetings all major questions of policy are discussed. Each of these organizations, by the way, is used as far as possible in its corporate capacity. This, Lady Reading believes to be of primary importance.

* * *

Activities of the W. V. S. are so diverse and numerous that it is not possible to give here anything approaching an adequate account of the work done. But here are a few headings from the list: Ambulance drivers and attendants, cooks (for hospitals, canteens, hostels, etc.), land army, messengers, nurses, canvassers (salvage propaganda, etc.), lecturers, telephonists, air raid wardens, first aid, shorthand typists, transport.

All up and down the country, members are to be found, giving what time they can spare, and ready at a moment's notice to be at their posts. There are day nurseries (for young children whose mothers are doing war work), clothing depots, communal feeding centers for evacuated children, of whom 20,000 are now being given a midday meal. Lady Reading told me that one of her own maids is a messenger. This means that if at any moment she got the signal she would instantly leave whatever she was doing and report for duty. There might be a breakdown in the telephone service, for example. A band of cyclists would immediately be ready to keep communications going.

I should have liked to learn something of Lady Reading's personal life and interests, but it was difficult to get her to talk about anything but her present work. It was significant that when I asked her in a preliminary telephone conversation whether I might interview her in her own home, she replied, "But I only go to my home to sleep." I did learn that she loves her country house and her garden, and is, as she put it, "a mad gardener." That books are her great delight; that she is fond of big dogs and owns a mastiff called "Tiger." She also has three Siamese cats, two of them called "Shadrach and Meshach," the third "Income Tax," because, as his mistress smilingly explained, "He makes so many demands on you."

At that moment two important-looking gentlemen arrived, with a decidedly governmental air about them. A few minutes later, after I had said good-by and was waiting at the other end of the room for some promised literature, I glanced across at the little group seated at the table, and was able to carry away with me a last characteristic impression of Lady Reading as she sat at the head of it, absorbed, composed, intensely alert; speaking quietly, but with an air of competence and authority that was completely confidence-inspiring.

How Donald Comes Out of the Paint Pots

By Frank Daugherty

© Walt Disney Productions

EXASPERATED DONALD AND CHEERFUL MICKEY
At Opposite Poles of Temperament Are These Famous Disney Creations. These Are Finished Color Models as Made Up From the Animators' Drawings

SECRETS OF PAINTING have been the non-communicable knowledge of artists for centuries. It may not be as well known that the secrets of paint itself, just paint, have been almost as closely guarded. In the end, the secrets of paint have often been the secrets of good painting, anyway, since there have been almost as many different ways of making paint, in the long history of painting, as there have been painters.

No doubt the unknown artists who painted bison on the walls of the Altamira caves would have been as reluctant to tell you how they got their effects, as would Turner or Winslow Homer, or, for the matter of that, Walt Disney, who relishes the secrets of good paint-making as well as the next one.

Water color in the form known as aquarelle, as distinguished from oil painting and from earlier water coloring, came into full flower with Turner, but had been the experiment of Paul Sandby, Alexander Cozens, and Thomas Girtin, in England, before him. All the early water color printing and decoration was done by the sketching of scenes with pencil or pen, and then filling in the spaces with color; and this is the Disney method exactly.

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In opaque painting with paints that can be called, for want of a better name, simply water solubles—that is, pigments soluble with water but applied with various "vehicles," as linseed oil is a vehicle for oil pigment—Disney yields first place to no one today working in the medium of paint.

He utilizes, for example, some 2,000 or more different shades and colors, all expertly catalogued by number, not by name, so that the many girls in his inking and painting department can reach out and get the right bottle immediately and fill in the color indicated. But, naturally, there's quite a bit of work leading up to that.

There is, for example, the work of Miss Mary Weiser and her paint department. Miss Weiser, under Disney's personal supervision, makes all the Disney paints. That's because all the early pigment mixers and experimenters never gave a thought to Disney's problem. Girls in the inking and painting department paint on celluloid, and nitro cellulose "cells," as the Disney people call them, require special paints of their own because they expand and contract with changes of temperature, and ordinary paints take a little of this and then simply give up the fight, curl up, and come off.

Buying dry pigments this way, and making their own paints, has resulted in some pretty fine colors, so many of them that the paint department long ago stopped trying to name them and began to number them, using the Munsell and the Bauman systems of numbering, with some added ingenuities of their own.

Take one number under these systems, say 836. I don't know what that color is; but whatever it is, the Disney paint department takes it and extends it down 8 or 10 shades, or tints, and gets some results the color systems have not begun to catalogue. That's because colors on the screen in Technicolor process are never the same as the colors you start out with when you begin to paint them on celluloid. In the Disney process, the workers work on five or six layers of celluloid, superimposing one color over another, and this causes a constant change of original colors which has to be compensated for before the paint is applied.

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Of course, this hasn't been done all at once. The Disney artists are still learning. Their earlier efforts, even their work on "Snow White," seems pretty crude to them now. They have learned much since then. They have discovered that they can get effects of depth they never dreamed of in their earlier efforts, just by the use of paint. They can round an arm, for example, shading down the colors to make it appear almost three-dimensional on the screen.

The greatest Disney studio discovery, they think, has been in the simple matter of getting a blue that can be used for background, against which other paints will not go brown or black. They have achieved this with an imported monastral blue, very expensive, but worth all they pay for it.

The most temperamental of all the colors they have found to be violet, most violet colors even fading in the jars before they are applied. Their best success with this color was, they think, with the wicked queen's robes in "Snow White."

Before a picture is ever started, hundreds of paintings are made with different clothes and color effects to get most pleasing combinations. Little plaster of Paris models of all the characters are made and their costumes accurately colored; and from these the directors and the animators choose their final characters for the film. One hundred or more celluloid models are painted of each key character before these plaster models are made.

Light red, yellow ochre, cyanine blue, ivory black, and burnt sienna were the mainstays of the early water colorists, who at one time contended that from these basic pigments could be produced every ordinary color effect in nature directly or by blending. Later, as the artists were influenced by the speed of modern civilization, most of them added other paints to their color box, keeping away from Prussian blue, Antwerp blue, and so on, which faded quickly in the light. But French ultramarine, Indian ink, rose madder, sepia, oxide of chromium, and vermilion and Naples yellow were considered staples.

A Disney color chart, of course, would just about take the water colorists' breath away. A color film of this nature is magnified some 400 times when it reaches the screen. Not even the most expert artist could be sure of his mix under those circumstances. The Disney people can't guess. They have to know.

MIXING PAINTS
Out of Machines Like This Come 2,000 or More Shades of Color Used in the Disney Films

Miss Weiser was the only one in the paint department seven years ago. Now numerous experts work with her. Miss Weiser is not an academic chemist herself; what she knows of the chemistry of paints she learned from diligent study at nights while she was working out some of her theories day times in the Disney plant.

Girls in the inking and painting department, who use the paints Miss Weiser's department prepares, aren't trained artists as a rule, though many of them have been art students. But their jobs are not simple. It takes about six months to train a girl for this sort of work. At seven months, she is able to color about five celluloids an hour, if she's fast. The average is one less, though the girls who have been in the department two years or more average from five to eight. They work eight hours a day, with rest periods morning and afternoon.

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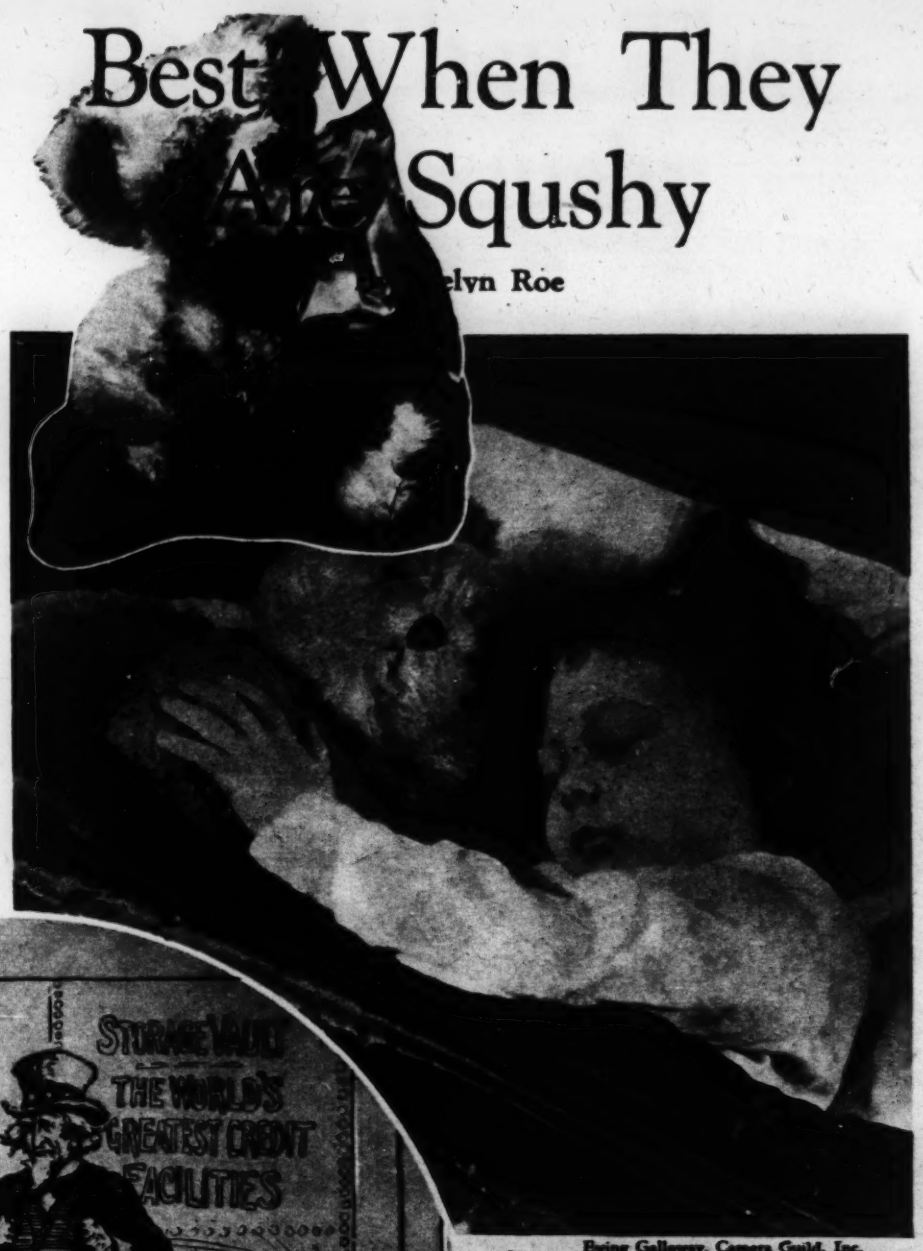
The color model department was only established after "Snow White" was completed. It had sprung from necessity; and it now numbers many artists who confine all their time to this work. They know all the tricks and peculiarities of the colors, and try to avoid them. They know, for example, that purples and dark greens and dark blues and most other dark colors nearly always go black when shown on the screen. Most of these streak easily. It is almost impossible to apply a dark brown without streaking it. Sometimes, too much water in the colors makes them too thin, and then they have to be washed off and painted again. Color is never applied until after the inking-in stage. Ink lines are always much harder than pencil lines, the latter giving much more expression. But pencil can't be used on celluloid. And action that is to be slow on the screen must be colored-in much more carefully than action that is fast. Otherwise it will flicker around the edges of the figures and distort them.

Is Disney to be compared to the great artists in painting, then? Maybe not, though the artists themselves appreciate his work. Two of his pictures have been chosen for the country's largest art museum, the Metropolitan. Maybe Disney and the great water colorists of the past are just different kinds of ripples in a river of painting that will always be flowing on.

Best When They Are Squshy

By Evelyn Roe



Ewing Galloway, Camera Guild, Inc.

EVER SINCE the Teddy Bear appeared in Christmas stockings or under Christmas trees to delight the hearts of small children, stuffed animals have held a definite and beloved place among children's toys. Mickey Mouse, the panda and Pluto were no pioneers in the topicality of stuffed animal toys, for the Teddy Bear had a topical connection with no less a personage than Theodore Roosevelt, as far back as 1902 or 1903.

Mr. Roosevelt, then Vice-President, made a trip to the Mississippi swamp lands in search of bear. All he encountered was a small cub, brought in by a Negro at the end of a rope. Roosevelt laid down his gun and said, "I draw the line. If I were to shoot that little fellow I couldn't look my own children in the face again." Clifford K. Berryman, who has been a cartoonist on Washington newspapers for 50 years, seized upon the incident and pictured it in a cartoon. Many letters came requesting him to continue the little bear, and it has appeared in many of his cartoons ever since.

Roosevelt was pleased with the Teddy Bear, which he always called the Berryman Bear. But Teddy Bear it has been to everybody else, and for these many years past it has been a sort of trade mark for the Washington Evening Star's cartoonist.

Soon after the Mississippi incident, Morris Michtom, who was just embarking upon the toy business in the United States, wrote to the Vice-President asking his permission to use his popular nickname, Teddy, for the stuffed little bear which he was planning to put on the market. Roosevelt agreed and the item became an overnight sensation. Mr. Michtom's company still makes more Teddy Bears than any other single item in its stuffed-toy division.

Among the dozen or so stuffed toy items that are considered staples are the Teddy Bear, the panda, the honey bear, the scottie pup, wire-haired terrier, monkey, elephant, and Easter rabbit. The items change little year by year, although they sometimes vary in size for a season, reflecting a change in the cost of raw materials.

Often as much as six months is spent in experimenting with the design and appeal of a stuffed animal before patterns for volume production are cut. The first step toward a new creation is the collection of an assortment of fabrics out of which the item might be made. Endless combinations of materials and colors are tried.

Sales force, manufacturers, and designers all have long and intensive sessions, where similar items from other makers are compared, criticisms made, opinions taken.

Production starts with the cutter, who takes the patterns of the designer and cuts the material. In modern stuffed animals there is work for die-cutters, machine-cutters, and hand-cutters. Hand-cutting predominates. Die-cutting is used mainly to cut circular pieces and parts of unusually intricate design. The men who do this work are highly skilled.

Stuffed animals nowadays are turned out on assembly lines. Operators sit in long rows at electric sewing machines, each operator being assigned one operation. One sews legs together, another arms, another the body, and so on. The most skilled of all the operators work on the head pieces. The eye pieces, after they have been sewn together, are taken to a machine where the eyes are clamped in, then returned to the operating department, where separate parts, legs, arms, heads, tails pass along from one operator to another. The final step is the stitching up of all open ends with the exception of a single opening in the back through which voices are inserted and then, having been turned right side out, there remains nothing but the stuffing and final stitching to be done.

It isn't easy to stuff a toy animal. Just the right amount of kapok must be used so that the item will fill out yet be properly squshy. Too much kapok would make a toy bulgy and unlovely, uninviting to the child.

The finishers take the toys from the stuffers and, first, sew up the back with shoemaker's thread. Then the nose and mouth are indicated with yarn and the item goes to the trimming department if there is to be a costume, a ribbon, or a tag.

In the United States approximately 50 manufacturers are engaged in making stuffed toys. Sixteen leading manufacturers employ about 1,000 skilled workers, with several thousand unskilled employees engaged in minor operations. There are two stuffed-animal toy seasons, Christmas and Easter.

With the exception of the power machine stitching—which really means hand labor to control—stuffed animals are hand made and require about 50 operations if the eye-making and noise-gadget installations are included. Improvements have been made in these latter appointments in the past five years. Eyes cannot be pulled out as easily by small fingers, and noise makers do not get out of order easily. The newest development is hard rubber noses and flapping red tongues. This eliminates the possibility of young children dismantling the noses by pulling out the yarn threads, and rubber tongues make better chewing than red flannel.

Dozens of types of fabrics are utilized, but only the very long-pile, de-lusterized rayon fabrics are actually designed just for the stuffed animal industry.

Popularity in animal types shows the bear group well in the lead, harking back no doubt to the running start on the situation by the Teddy Bear. Second comes the dog group, which is getting to the point where it can rival a bench show. Terriers, scotties, and spaniels lead. From the popularity standpoint there is another profitable group: the Mickey Mouses, Donald Ducks, Porky Pigs, and the fanciful ilk. Then follow the monkeys, horses, elephants, and cats, with a sprinkling of barnyard fowl and wild animals.

Designs are worked out in January, though designers work on ideas all the year, of course. Orders for fabrics have to be placed in March, though not until the wholesale buying season—from July to September—will the popularity of items begin to show itself. More than a half million yards of 54-inch pile fabrics are used annually in making the stuffed animals line beside a probable like amount of percales, terry cloths, velveteens, corduroys, felts, flannels, and oilcloths.

The age group for stuffed animals is six months to five years and animals have to be designed specifically for these children. For the younger children weight and loose ends must be considered; for the older children realism in looks and sound are advantages. Weights will run from three ounces to five pounds, though 1½ to 2 pounds is top weight if the child is to carry the item around much. Many items can be washed or sterilized and all can be dry- or steam-cleaned. Fast-color fabrics are used. Some of the new bears growl—instead of squeaking, as they used to, like a mouse.

Berryman Cartoon From the Washington Evening Star, Nov. 26, 1940

There's Only One Answer—Yes!

EXPERT SKIING IN SUNSHINE VALLEY, NEAR BANFF

GELANDESPRUNG IN OREGON

How to Ski Standing Up

By Gwendoline Keene

TAKING UP SKIING is like Br'er Rabbit's taking up with the tar baby—a few tentative pokes and you're stuck with it for life. Hundreds of thousands of Americans are finding this out, and their number is increasing every year.

Techniques vary with the different types of ski country, and the worse your terrain the better skier you'll have to be to master it. Skiers in Canada and the Rockies, who swoop all winter long down velvety slopes of powder, haven't learned anything spectacular in the way of technique, for they don't need it. New Englanders, on the other hand, skidding down narrow trails on ice, are apt to be the winners in national events. They're good because they have to be.

Technique begins with going on the level, and here you are initiated into the "Vorlage" (three syllables; it's German), the forward lean. Skiing tends to be a round-shouldered sport, and its characteristic attitude is to lean forward—with knees bent or not—in a straight line from the ankles. Falling on your face is all right, but the familiar snowy "derrière" of the beginner is a mark of the complete novice.

When you have learned to lunge forward, falling into a glide first on one foot and then on the other, you then learn to lunge upward as you start to climb. Toe out and plant each foot hard, making sure it is angled out far enough not to slip. As the slope gets steeper, you'll have to toe out increasingly, lunging from side to side like a sailor. Pause for breath and look back at your tracks. They have made a herringbone design, and what you've been doing is "herringboning." As the hill gets steeper you'll have to bring your skis around parallel and just side-step up, which is duller but a whole lot easier.

You reach the top, and now is a chance to learn to "kick turn," a maneuver which will prove handy on many a terrifying slope when you think there is no one looking. If you're turning to the left, face that way. Put the tip of your right pole just outside the tip of your right ski, and your left pole between the tails of your skis. Kick your left ski vigorously around so it points backward, exactly opposite to where it was. Swing your right pole around near the tip of the left ski, bring the right ski around, and there you are.

Lesson Two is falling. Collapse sideways, because that is the easiest stance to recover from. Get both skis downhill from you and at right angles to the slope. Shove one pole firmly in to one side and the other to the other side. Push down on both and you're up. This is the position to get into even when you find your teeth closed on one ski-tip and your right wrist jammed into your left ear.

Sliding, or "ski-running," involves the historic Alberg vs. Scandinavian controversy, now fortunately settling back into the memories of "old unhappy days." The Scandinavian countries, with their emphasis on jumping and langlaufing and their abundance of deep powder snow, have fallen naturally into the erect position, skis clamped together, one foot slightly advanced and arms extended high on the sides—the "bicycle position."

When skiing spread to the Alps, however, it found quite different conditions—slopes suitable for downhill running rather than for soaring off in jumps; snow that was often more hard packed; and to a certain extent trail running, which involves quick turns.

More than a decade ago Hannes Schneider, founder of the famous ski school at St. Anton am Alberg in the Austrian Alps, and now located at its eastern American branch, the Eastern Slope School at North Conway, N. H., found that Alpine skiing could be done with better control by keeping the skis well apart and crouching. Hands were kept down, close against the knees or even touching in front of the body. You had sideways stability rather than back-and-forward. American ski country in general is more like the Alps than the Scandinavian mountains, and the Alberg crouch is generally used in the United States and Canada. It's not as graceful as the winged upright posture, but there is an exhilaration in its rugged security. The faster you go the lower you crouch, and even racers, who profess to scorn it, drop into its reassuring steadiness when they round an icy curve at 40 miles an hour.

In the crouch remember to keep your shoulders back and the upper part of your body straight. Don't squat. "Bend ze knees" is the cry that echoes through the ski classes. Make the angle between feet and shins as small as possible and glance down to make sure that eyes, knees, and toes are on a straight line. Practicing each night until your knees are really springy will help more than any other exercise to make you a good skier.

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Assuming that you're limbered up to a jumping-jack stage, you start down the hill—and you start by braking, or stemming. To stem means to extend the ski in a toed-in position. This obviously slows you, and if you edge the ski it slows you even more rapidly. You can stem with one ski while pointing the other downhill, and if you stem with both there's nothing but an avalanche that can budge you. Practice going down the slope under control, first with a double stem and then with a single, and learn to adjust your speed by edging or flattening the ski.

Then come the turns. The easiest is the stem turn. Start down the hill, not too fast, push your ski tails out gradually into the double stem, and then quickly shift your weight onto one of the skis. You'll find the weighted ski will bring you right around "into the wind." Sneak the other one around (unweighted) at the same time and there you are. Unspectacular but reliable.

The "christie" (christiania) is next. It's a skid turn whose accomplishment will give you a thrill. It's the "down-up-down" that does it, based on the fact that an upward-moving body lacks weight pressure. Start down the hill, sink slowly to a crouch ("down"), rise fairly fast ("up"), and as you do so, swing yourself around and—"down." A Boston teacher tells his pupils to pretend to reach for a bucket of water on the downhill side and bring it up and around as they turn, depositing it gently on the uphill side as they finish.

In a stem-christie you get a little extra stability by stemming with the downhill ski as, or just before, you make the first "down." An open christie is done mostly with the uphill leg and is looked at askance because it throws a strain on that knee.

The telemark is the Scandinavian's joy. It begins with the erect Scandinavian position, one foot slightly advanced. You simply push that foot farther ahead and toe it around into the direction you want to go—for a right turn push the left foot ahead and for a left turn use the right foot. You lean forward over the leading ski until the tip of the back ski is pushed against the binding of the other and you're in a practically kneeling position. In deep, fluffy Scandinavian snow no other turn will work, but most Americans are up against christie snow—hard-packed or icy and negotiable only by skidding. In New England, at least, the telemark is rarely used.

The jump turn is easy when you get into the swing, but it's rather hard to get it. Prop your textbook on a convenient tree and practice according to directions until you get the rhythm. It doesn't take muscle so much as a "feel" for it. In jumping to the right, grasp the right-hand ski pole so the top is in the palm of the hand, start down a gentle slope at a slow speed, place the pole as near as possible to the tip of the right ski and vault around it, keeping the knees pressed together and bringing them up as close to the chest as possible. Land in an easy crouch, leaning in toward the hill. Fluffy snow is best for this turn.

Newest of all is the tempo turn, which the "Kanonen" (big shots) have taken up because, unlike all the other turns, it does not check speed but rather increases it. You use the "bicycle" stance but keep the hands fairly low and, with the body erect, simply lean into the turn. It is the prettiest sight in the world to see a racer come weaving down a slope, leaning first to one side and then to the other, but the tempo is decidedly not a turn for beginners. You'd better try the humbler ones first.

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Skiing can be carried on almost anywhere, even on the water with waterskis. If you haven't a ski group in your community, why not develop one? If you have no hills you can "langlauf" (ski cross-country) on the level. If you have no snow you can use pine needles or sand or practically glare ice—New Englanders attack their ice with a harrow. If you have no open country you can have a lot of fun making up trail-clearing parties, and remember that in wooded New England all the most famous ski areas center around racing trails hewn down the mountain sides. For advice on trail making write the New England Trail Conference, whose address is: Box 1577, New Haven, Conn., for their pamphlet, "Ski Trail Standards," by Arthur C. Comey (5 cents), and to the New England Council, Statler Building, Boston, Mass., for their release by Robert Livermore, Jr., on "Ski Trail Construction and Reconstruction With a View to Greater Safety." Then get your crowd and start chopping. Trail-clearing parties are one of the best ways imaginable to weld them together.

Ready for your club? Remember that a small membership is no drawback. It means as much fun as a large one, and a chance for everyone to be on the team. First join your branch of the National Ski Association—Lloyd Ellingson, Menomonie, Wis., national secretary, will tell you which one if you're in doubt. People to write to are: U. S. Eastern Ski Association, Margaret J. Neyland, secretary, Bellows Falls, Vt.; Central U. S. Ski Association, Arthur F. Barth, secretary, 3742 West Galena Street, Milwaukee, Wis.; Pacific Northwestern Ski Association, Otto Sanford, secretary-treasurer, Northern Life Insurance Company, Seattle, Wash.; California Ski Association, William Stensaas, 204 Sycamore Avenue, Modesto, Calif.; Rocky Mountain Ski Association, John McMurtry, secertary-treasurer, 1533 Arapahoe Street, Denver, Colo.

You will probably want to subscribe to the Ski Bulletin, an official organ of the national association, published weekly throughout the season at 27 Beach Street, Boston, Mass., and the American Ski Annual, published in November, is another "must." You can get it at bookstores or ski shops or direct from the publishers, the Stephen Daye Press, Brattleboro, Vt. Sometimes the Ski Bulletin is included in your regional membership dues, so ask about that.

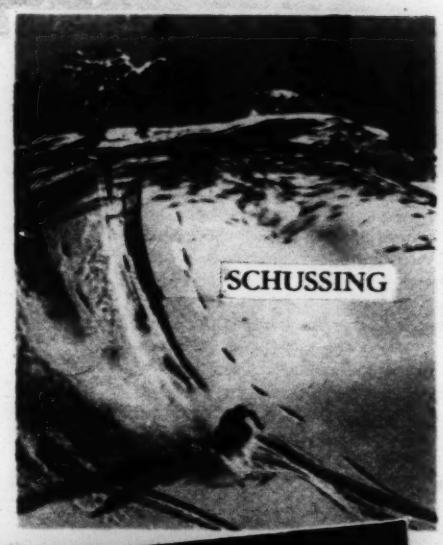
Equipment plays a large part in your comfort and fun. Skis should be single-grooved, tall enough to reach your upstretched wrist, and preferably made of hickory, with ash, birch, maple, and pine next in order. They should be flexible and should have a straight grain without knots or weak places. Ridge-top skis are handsome and sturdy, but plenty of good skiers get around on the less expensive flat-top style.

Boots and bindings are important, for the secret of good skiing is control, and that means being able to govern the farthest tip of your ski by the slightest movement of your foot. Boots must have rigid soles (which generally means a steel shank) and straight sides. Bindings are put on at the shop to fit your boot; there's not the slightest wabble to them, and the heel of the boot is scooped out so the heel strap can't possibly slip off. When choosing your boots, wear at least two pairs of heavy wool socks or three pairs of light ones. Good boots are a lifetime investment, and many skiers pay more for boots than for skis.

Bindings have boiled down now to a few distinct types, with many variations in each, and all, of course, with rigid toe irons to hold the boot. As with your boots, it pays to get the best you can afford. A good binding will hold your boot rigidly but release it in case of a really bad fall, so the heel strap should have a metal spring that will "give." A "low hitch" heel strap, that is attached to the ski rather than to the toe iron, is good because it holds the boot flat on the ski and eliminates one more wabble. Poles should be armpit high, or shorter, and as light weight as is consistent with strength.

And now you're ready for lessons. If you haven't a capable instructor at hand, get a good textbook and study it thoroughly, such as "Modern Ski Technique," by Schniebs and J. W. McCrillis, published by the Stephen Daye Press (get the latest edition), or "The Art of Skiing," by Charles N. Proctor (Harcourt, Brace & Co., New York).

STEMMING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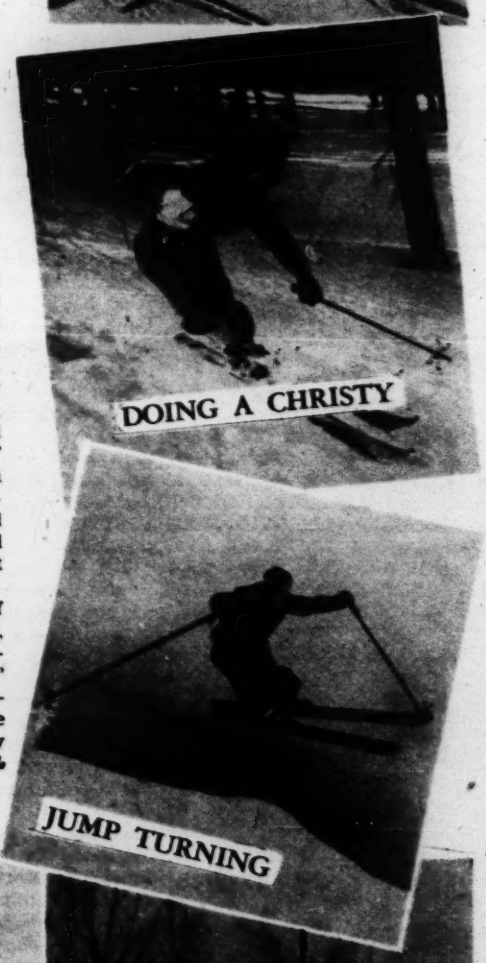
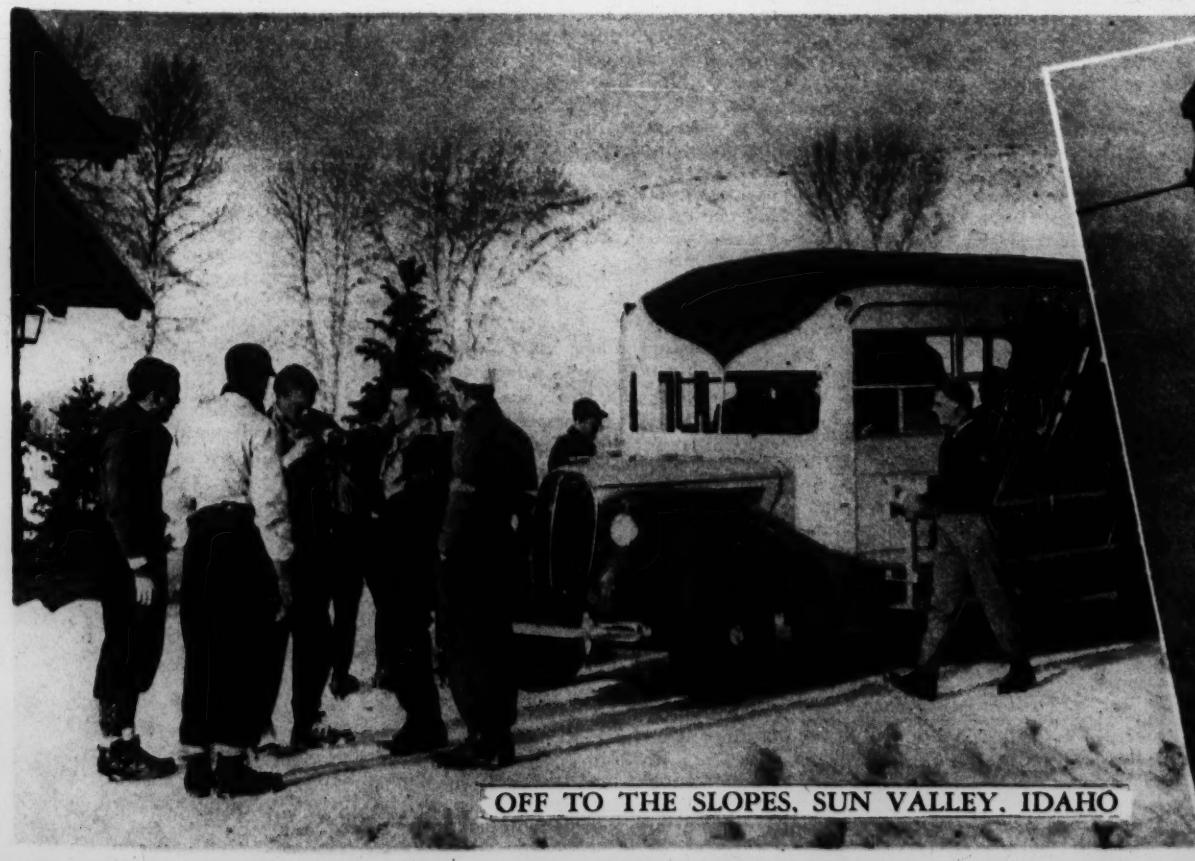

DOING A CHRISTY

JUMP TURNING

"BEGINNING"


OFF TO THE SLOPES, SUN VALLEY, IDAHO

HERRINGBONING

Canadian Pacific, Jacobsen Studio, Graflex Golden Anniversary Contest, Wide World, Yosemite Park and Curry Co., New England Council, U. S. Dept. of the Interior

Among the New Books

Justinian's Portrait Put in Fiction Gallery—A London Letter

Basilissa, by John Masefield. London: Heinemann. 8s. New York: Macmillan. $2.50.

Cheerfulness Breaks In, by Angela Thirkell. London: Hamish Hamilton. 7s. 6d.

Comments and Characters, by John Buchan (Lord Tweedsmuir). London: Nelson. 7s. 6d.

LONDON

THEODORA was the wife of the Emperor Justinian, whose codification of the Roman law molded the civilization of Europe for more than 1,000 years; and Mr. Masefield likes her. This is plain from the very start of his story, for when he brings her to Timotheus after she has been discarded by Hekebolos, the Governor of the Pentapolis, that aged and persecuted Christian saint meets her, not with scornful condemnation, but in sympathy and affection.

It is upon the advice of Timotheus that she undertakes the career which brings her ultimately to Byzantium, as the dresser of a famous ballerina; and it is her friendship with him that first engages the attention of the pious and studious young Prince Justinian when she encounters him at a banquet given in honor of her kindly and accomplished mistress. In a short while she shows that she can, out of a quick and alert intelligence, discuss politics as well as theology, not perhaps with much background of knowledge, but with a certain and a cunning step.

Justinian is on the point of setting out for Persia as the commander-in-chief of the Roman army, but Theodora, out of her experience of the gossip of the streets and the corridors of the theater, advises him that the greater danger is to be found in Constantinople itself, in the riotous factions between the Greens and the Blues. She persuades him to abandon his schemes of foreign conquest, and offer himself as a candidate for the consulship.

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This part of his story Mr. Masefield manages with great skill. It is no easy matter to render convincing the early association between such a woman as Theodora and such a man as Justinian, so different in tastes, so vastly different in social position. Mr. Masefield does not make Theodora an incredible prodigy of political sagacity; he presents her as a woman making her way through the unfamiliar maze of politics as she would get hold of the essentials of a new rôle.

It seems a fault in the early sections of the story that the nature of the political background of sixth-century Byzantium is not more fully developed. It was a period rich in interest, when the seeds were being sown of the conquest in war of Africa and Italy, of the victories of Narses and Belisarius, of the controversies of the Eastern church, and the reformation of the Roman law. Of these things, in set narration, Mr. Masefield tells us nothing. A word dropped by a servant, a snatch of gossip between two actors—these are the disjointed sources from which the reader picks up here and there a scrap of knowledge about the problems facing the Empire. But that was the way that Theodora, newly come to the city, acquired the information upon which she deftly built the admired structure of her advice; and from our own confusion we recognize the better her cleverness and wisdom.

That Theodora many times saved Justinian no one, not even her innumerable enemies, will deny. But it is more doubtful whether she was capable of saving him after the manner described by Mr. Masefield. The Theodora of this novel is, as we have seen, a woman who, in politics, is distinguished by the nimbleness of her intellect. Historically, it is at least arguable that her principal virtue was her extraordinary stubbornness and courage. In "Basilissa," Theodora triumphs by swiftness of action; in the usual histories, her success is due merely to her resolute determination not to act at all. In the strife of the circus factions, Mr. Masefield makes her counsel Justinian to subtle moves. Actually at the acutest point of this strife Theodora prevented Justinian from moving; above all, from moving away.

"If flight," she said, "were the only means of safety, yet I should disdain to fly . . . I implore heaven, that I may never be seen, not a day, without my diadem and purple; that I may no longer behold the light, when I cease to be saluted with the name of queen." These are swelling accents, but they show a majesty of temper somewhat outside the range—perhaps happily so, for Imperial robes are stiff and cumbrous for everyday wear—of the agile and amiable heroine of Mr. Masefield's fascinating novel.

* * *

Mrs. Angela Thirkell's "Cheerfulness Breaks In" is also a historical novel, for it treats of the early days of evacuation in the present war, when people took themselves and their discomforts far too seriously, and the war itself not seriously enough. Those times are past; they have disappeared as completely as the Roman Empire, and, one would add, with as little possibility of revival. It is good to have their follies and humors permanently portrayed by Mrs. Thirkell, who writes with a malice almost as agreeable as Jane Austen's. The invasion of Southbridge, that famous public school, by the Bissells and their charges is a noble campaign nobly commemorated in a novel of the most delicate and unfailing amusement.

John Buchan's "Comments and Characters" is more serious stuff. It is a collection of the miscellaneous journalism that he contributed 30-odd years ago to the Scottish Review, and it illustrates amazingly his astonishing versatility. In these brief and pungent discussions of industrial, political, Imperial, and social problems, like the prospects of China or the value of the House of Lords, Buchan never fails to make an apt remark, or to stimulate thought; and he is equally intelligent and absorbing in his sketches of such characters as Rosebery, Balfour, Kelvin, and Barrie. On matters of literature, indeed, he is always at his happiest.

HAROLD HOBSON

War on England's Doorstep

Letter From England, by Mollie Panter-Downes. Boston: Little Brown. $2.

INTELLECTUALLY SPEAKING, Miss Panter-Downes and Mrs. E. M. Delafield should be related. For both are concerned with the interpretation to those still remote from the present war of the manner in which the English are accepting their challenge. And yet the two writers are not really alike in their treatment of a common theme. Mrs. Delafield is agreeably sprightly and whimsical, verging on the side of fiction; and, while Miss Panter-Downes is in some ways as entertaining, there exists beneath the surface of her writing a grimmer and sterner presentation of events. Her "Letter From England" has been appearing in the New Yorker regularly since September, 1939, and in this volume of collected letters the final date is one of September, 1940.

Covering as they do this critical year of England's history, the letters give in readable form a running comment upon how people in London and in the countryside are meeting the challenge of this war. It is indeed expert reporting, in that the author offers her readers the opportunity to observe by her side the dramatically encroaching, unbelievable peril. An A. R. P. unit in action, the strange problem of evacuées from London's East End in the country village, the training of the Home Guard, the slow but thorough awakening of the English people to the Nazi peril, and the superb courage with which they are confronting the issue—within this small book the reader finds it all portrayed movingly, heroically. "Letter From England" should play an important part in the rousing of Americans to perceive the urgent need to support England in her dark hour.

M. W.

Gay-Pay-Oo and Gestapo

Out of the Night, by Jan Valtin. New York: Alliance Book Corporation. $3.50.

THIS LIFE STORY of a German Red, who served the Communist International as an agitator among seamen for many years, became gradually disgusted with Gay-Pay-Oo methods, fell into the hands of the rival secret police organization, the Gestapo, was tortured into renouncing his Communist ideas, and finally fled from both these sinister organizations, is a bitter, unpleasant, but very interesting work. Much of the material, especially about the author's experiences when he was a prisoner of the Gestapo, is almost unbelievably horrible. And, as with most personal narratives of this kind, there is an absence of documentation. We have only Mr. Valtin's word for his amazing experiences.

Yet the subject the author discusses, the gangster methods which are employed by at least two great states in their foreign propaganda and espionage, however unpleasant it may be, calls for more light. And only very naïve persons would go to the Soviet Foreign Office for a candid account of the activities of the Gay-Pay-Oo and the Communist International or would apply at Dr. Goebbels' Ministry of Propaganda for the facts about the Gestapo. About these organizations that work in the dark, that are quick to assassinate agents whom they suspect of disloyalty, one can learn only from the testimony of people who have worked for them and who have escaped to tell the tale.

* * *

Mr. Valtin, a sailor by trade, was for many years a Communist agent on the waterfronts of many countries, including the United States. He took his orders and received his pay from an international Communist seamen's organization which maintained headquarters in Hamburg until the Nazis came into power. He gives a mass of specific details about his propaganda work (the book runs to more than 800 pages); and he sums up the activities of the Red machine in which he was a cog in the following striking paragraph:

> Stalin's power on the seven seas had developed by 1932 into a vast maze of imposing facades and underground passages. This far-flung dominion waged propaganda campaigns, maintained numerous smuggling rings, ran schools for agitators and wreckers, initiated mass strikes, organized mass sabotage, instigated naval mutinies, engaged in various forms of espionage, carried out assassinations, employed crews of expert kidnapers, and operated prison ships disguised as merchantmen.

Later he got out of a German prison by promising to work for the Gestapo abroad. Then, as he tells us:

> I was questioned as to the possibilities of recommending Gestapo agents as candidates for political schools in the Soviet Union; of organizing Nazi Vigilante Committees in foreign ports after the Communist model; of placing Nazi agents in the International Brigade in Spain; of recruiting members of the crews of Belgian, Dutch, French, Polish, Russian, and Scandinavian ships as paid auxiliaries of the Gestapo.

* * *

Mr. Valtin's book ranks with that of Krivitzky, the former agent of the Soviet Intelligence Service abroad, as a source book on Soviet and Communist methods of espionage, terrorism, and propaganda in foreign countries. Comparing the Gay-Pay-Oo with the Gestapo, he finds that the former possesses the advantage of being able to utilize agents drawn from almost all countries, whereas the Gestapo worked almost exclusively with Germans.

There was a kind of grim, macabre co-operation between these two underworld state organizations. A familiar Gay-Pay-Oo way of getting rid of undesired Communists was to send them to Germany—with advance information about their arrival for the Gestapo. Much of the writing about "fifth columns" in America is loose, vague, and exaggerated. But Mr. Valtin challenges serious attention by his extensive and specific charges. Much of the Communist and Nazi activity in foreign countries which he describes has nothing to do with legitimate, peaceful advocacy of new social and economic ideas, but is definitely criminal in character.

W. H. C.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

Afghanistan's Growth Traced

A History of Afghanistan, by Brig. Gen. Sir Percy Sykes. London: Macmillan. 30s.

AGAINST THE FORCES of totalitarian aggression now threatening the world, the 10,000,000 people of Afghanistan may yet play a part. These people have formed an effective buffer between the Oriental empires of Russia and Britain. They are brave and sturdily independent. Their country is landlocked. It may be described as the Switzerland of Asia. It is a country of sterile rocks and stony highlands interspersed with fertile valleys. It lies in the path of anyone from the west as well as from the north who would reach the rich plains of India overland. Its history shows that its people are prepared stubbornly to resist intruders.

* * *

This history is now told comprehensively. Sir Percy Sykes is well qualified for the task, as he has been closely associated with Central Asia throughout a long and distinguished career in British Government service. His present work is encyclopedic. It contains much first-hand knowledge and covers all the main events in Afghanistan history from the days of Alexander the Great to the present.

The first volume deals with the period prior to the middle of the eighteenth century. During the earlier portion of that long space of time what is now Afghanistan was split up into petty Moslem states frequently at war with one another. Later on, Afghanistan was governed by the potentates of neighboring territories and had no corporate existence of its own. It became an independent entity in 1747, under a soldier of fortune, Ahmad Shah.

In his second volume, Sir Percy traces Afghanistan's more modern development under a series of rulers who up to 11 years ago lived under medieval conditions of almost constant disorder. On three occasions Afghanistan was at war with India. Violence and turmoil prevailed. But in 1929, with the defeat of the usurper by Nadir Shah, a complete change came over the country. Wonderful progress in education and good government began. Nadir Shah himself fell at the hand of an assassin in 1933, but his son, the present King, Zahir Shah, has followed in his father's steps. Afghanistan has thus been brought into the ranks of civilized and progressive states.

* * *

Lord Zetland, recently British Secretary of State for India, has been able to claim that there is now "a strong, stable, and friendly Afghan administration," offering "a surer foundation on which to rest our common interests than a state subject to an uneasy subserviency irksome to the freedom-loving Afghan people."

Sir Percy Sykes traces the story of all this with sympathy. His 825 pages form a record to which "The British Frontier Officers in Asia," to whom he dedicates them, will long turn with profit as well as interest.

E. C. C.

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Dr. Morrison Examines the Relation of the Church to Christianity

What Is Christianity? by Charles Clayton Morrison. Chicago: Willett, Clark. $2

AMONG the many new books dealing with some definite phase of religion and worship, now and again one stands out boldly, either for its clear exposition of the teachings of the Founder of Christianity or for some point of view arresting for its novelty, some exposition that instantly challenges commonly accepted doctrinal beliefs. Such a book is "What Is Christianity?" written by the brilliant editor of The Christian Century, the most militant American religious weekly. If Dr. Morrison's purpose was to challenge commonly accepted teachings, he certainly has accomplished his purpose. And one can scarcely fail to applaud his courage in presenting convictions which so fearlessly set themselves across the long-accepted paths of Christian doctrine and worship.

Of the intrinsic value of this exposition there will be much difference of opinion. The final test of its worth will be found in its impact upon society. Will it return its adherent to the simple faith and understanding so forcefully and withal so clearly set forth by Christ Jesus? Will it aid in the reproduction of the works which he so impressively performed and which he proclaimed as the signs following true discipleship? In other words, does it restore primitive Christianity with its simple faith and its healing works? If so, Dr. Morrison's revolutionary findings will stand; if not, they will be discarded as have been so many doctrines earnestly held, but unproductive of the results of the Christianity which Jesus strove to establish.

* * *

The fundamental thesis set forth in "What Is Christianity?" is that God's great gift to humanity is the church, and that salvation is won not through individual experience in transforming consciousness from a material to a spiritual basis, as Paul so definitely taught, but rather from unity with the church, even with the material organization, the symbol of the true church, the church of which the Christ is the head. One could wish that Dr. Morrison had more clearly defined his concept of true church. Does he mean a divine emanation, a spiritual idea, a state of consciousness in which the brotherhood of God's children is forever established? And is the outward expression of this divine state the church organized in time to carry on the work of disseminating the truth Jesus taught and assured his followers would make men free? If this were more clearly defined, the argument would be greatly clarified.

* * *

The Hebrew race, Dr. Morrison asserts, was the instrument chosen by God for His revelation of Himself to humanity. "Their relation to God was not of their own making. Israel did not choose God; God chose Israel." Christianity, unlike other religions, was not built around a specific idea. "Here the community itself is precedent to the ideas by which it is informed." And again he writes, "Its actual existence as an identical and distinct continuum in history, a community not created by man for the realization of his ideas, but thrust into history by God for the accomplishment of his purpose—this is the bottom fact upon which Christianity rests. And Christianity received it from Judaism. It is this which constitutes the two together a historical religion. As such, Christianity stands in absolute antithesis to every ideological religion, for its basic faith is not in its own ideas, but in its historical existence as the revelation of God."

It will be difficult for many Christians to accept the church, with all its changing history, its apostasies, contradictions, and conflicts, as the direct result of God's action, and to believe that the development of Israel, which was the Christian church before the advent of Jesus, was in truth the act of God. That is, that the community itself is the direct revelation of God's presence. These statements seem difficult to accept.

Of many chapters, close packed with incisive argumentation, the most arresting, perhaps because the most revolutionary, is "The Heresy of Protestantism." The central thesis of this chapter is: Protestants like the Gnostics have been guilty of taking Christianity out of history and transferring it into an ideological religion. Christianity in history has been the direct gift of God. The historical Christian community is the body of Christ; and Protestantism in taking the Christian revelation out of this body and placing it in the Bible, that is, "by withdrawing the locus of salvation from the historical community and establishing it in individual experience, has taken Christianity out of history." Protestantism, he avers, has succeeded in taking Jesus out of history, leaving the Christ of the Protestants as "an apparition."

The charge against Protestantism is a serious one. In fixing the locus of salvation in the inner life of the individual where, in a transcendental transaction, Christ meets the soul and bestows salvation, Protestantism has taken Christ out of history. This is the argument. This doctrine will be especially repugnant to all who believe that the establishment of man's oneness with the Father is wholly a problem of individual experience. It poses the thesis that only in the communal church can salvation be won; that poor humanity can gain freedom from its self-imposed burdens of sickness and sin only in connection with the historic church, God's direct emanation. This of necessity denies that the gaining of God's kingdom, spiritual consciousness, is a divinely bestowed privilege of the individual. The Kingdom must be won through the church.

Dr. Morrison looks to a present-day unity of Christendom upon the basis of one historical church. That this unity can be attained except as individuals gain the true sense of brotherhood, there is grave doubt. Not upon or through a human institution, even though it be historical, is salvation gained. Only as the individual, through transformation of consciousness, comes into rapport with the Christ, the divine Presence, will lasting unity be gained. This experience is wholly individual; and the unity of spiritual man with the true church, a divine emanation, is possible to all through the divine process of changing thought from a material to a spiritual basis.

Dr. Morrison greatly errs in denominating Christian Science only as a "philosophy of life." While it is the true philosophy of life, it is much more. That Christian Science is the divine way to salvation and the Kingdom, its results irrefutably prove.

The question, "What is Christianity?" chosen for the title of this book, it seems is not clearly answered in the light of the Christian tradition. The author is to be commended for so boldly and withal so forcefully putting forth his firm convictions. It would, however, be a disservice to humanity if his main thesis should be accepted. To deny the individual the privilege of seeking for himself, even alone and apart from the historic church, the salvation the Master so definitely promised, many will believe, sets far back the clock of Christian progress. That modern views of Christianity need great revision, many agree. But let it be done in strict conformity to the teachings of primitive Christianity.

ALBERT F. GILMORE

Thirty Acres in French Canada

Thirty Acres, by Ringuet. New York: Macmillan. $2.50

SIMPLICITY, SINCERITY, and unstressed pathos characterize "Thirty Acres," a story of Laurentian farm life.

The Moisan farm lay with a frontage of 500 feet on the great river and a depth of a mile, climbing a little toward the belt of woods that was the advance guard of the deep Laurentian forest. "Thirty Acres," reads the English title, but actually it was "Trente Arpents," 30 arpents, representing the depth of the farm. Homestead after homestead lay like that all the way to the village of Saint Jacques, seven or eight miles away, and far beyond that up and down the river. Closer at hand was a tiny settlement around a cheese factory at a crossroads, and much farther away was the town—possibly Three Rivers—and far beyond that the great, rarely seen city of Montreal. Then, too, away off, were the States, which swallowed up more and more of the young people.

* * *

Some 50 years ago Eucharist Moisan, 'Charis for short, then 23 years old, married a neighbor's daughter, inherited his Uncle Ephrem's farm, and raised a large family of children, of whom he dutifully gave the eldest to the Roman Catholic Church, proud that he could afford it. He was thrifty, industrious, and in his way progressive. His farm responded to his care, and every year his deposit in the notary's strong box grew larger. Eucharist Moisan was one of the leading farmers of the community, school committee member and church warden.

Always 'Charis and his neighbors thought in terms of the land. "Thirty Acres" is less the story of the people than of the land. They did not so much see their farms as feel them. It was their hands and arms that linked them with Mother Nature. They reckoned the months by their crops, the years by freaks of weather—a blizzard, a drouth, a great wind. In a way they were serfs of the land, paying it their forced labor, yet living by it. "Let the land guide you," 'Charis would say. "It won't take you far, but anyway you'll know where you're headed."

* * *

There came the time, though, when 'Charis separated himself from the land. His son Etienne wanted to take charge. 'Charis had done some foolish things, had had some misfortunes, had a barn burn, lost his savings when the notary ran away—a new notary, not the old friend of the farmers. In return for a small pension 'Charis made the farm over to Etienne and went to the States to visit another son, Ephrem. There, without his farm, he was lost. Ephrem got his father an easy job as night watchman in the town garage, but it was not really living—not in a town full of soot-covered houses, of sodden slush instead of snow, and with all those mechanical monsters that he had to be with in the garage. Old man Moisan left the best part of himself on his 30-acre strip of farm. He could not go back to it, but it was the only real thing to him in a puzzling world. It was still there; the men who tilled it would be different, but always the land would be the same. The story about it is tender, but practical, not romanticized, and told with the precision characteristic of the best users of the French tongue.

Ringuet is the writing name of Philippe Panneton, a native of Montreal, descended from seventeenth-century settlers in the Three Rivers district of New France. He was briefly a reporter, is now an eye specialist, but takes time for writing. "Thirty Acres," published in Paris, was one of the books awarded the Grand Prix du Roman by the French Academy in 1939. Ringuet and his English-speaking public are fortunate in the translators, Felix and Dorothea Walter, who have preserved the luminous quality of the writing.

W. K. R.

Camelot Re-Visited

The Ill-Made Knight, by T. H. White. New York: Putnam. $2.50

MR. WHITE'S familiarity with all things medieval enables him to see beyond the fluttering pennoncels on crenellated parapets, through the creviced windows in the keeps of ancient castles, to obtain an intimate view of everyday life in the period when knighthood was in flower. In "The Sword in the Stone," he turned his knowledge to good account in a memorable picture of King Arthur's boyhood. "The Witch in the Wood," which followed, was less well done; but the latest novel in the series, "The Ill-Made Knight," contains his best work to date. It will be read with relish by anyone who recalls his Malory and wishes to recapture the magic attendant upon the names of Lancelot, Arthur, and Guenever.

Mr. White retells the story for our day, mixing with a prodigal hand the language of Malory and the forthright idiom of the present. He shifts from subtlety to slapstick without blinking an eye; but he is just as liable to stop short in the midst of rowdiness and impudent humor and turn to gentleness and compassion. In the midst of these changing moods, however, two elements are constant: the use of a fund of detail evoking an authentic medieval setting, and its effective counterbalance, a mature insight into character which renders the narrative universal and timeless.

Lancelot is, of course, the protagonist: the Chevalier Mal Fet who joined the knights of the Round Table in their ambitious venture to weld Britain into a united kingdom fit to serve as the cornerstone of a new civilization. The story of Lancelot and Guenever predominates in the colorful tapestry thus provided, and the author handles it with a perception which accords new warmth to the thrice-told tale. At the same time, Mr. White draws his background with no less skill than he devotes to the portraits of the men and women in the foreground; for, although Lancelot may be his protagonist here, the whole of ancient Britain remains his chief regard.

In this respect, Arthur's earnest endeavors to rule wisely and well carry an important share of the action. When Arthur first came to the throne, scores of individual "kings" ruled Britain according to the theory which holds might and right to be synonymous. As Mr. White tells the story, Arthur was vexed by the sight of all this force being wasted in futile combat, so he organized his Round Table in an effort to divert the strength of the nobles to the establishment of right by might.

His motive was sound, but he soon found the fallacy of his method. By founding his Table upon force, he unwittingly sowed the whirlwind. True, Britain became orderly and prosperous, but by that time the knights were so accustomed to the use of force that they would not relinquish it. For want of another outlet, they reverted to their former feuds, and their king saw that he was about to reap the storm. There was just one course remaining to him: to attempt to establish right by right.

Here, the author rests his case—for the present.

M. W. S.

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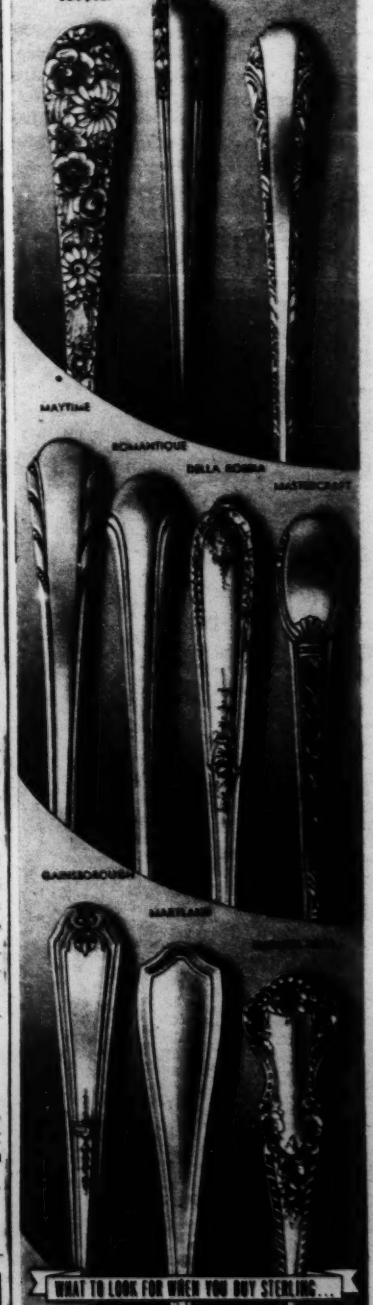

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With Malice Toward Some

America, I Presume, by Wyndham Lewis. New York: Howell, Soskin. $2.

LATEST BRITISH SATIRIST to give patient Uncle Sam a good going-over is Wyndham Lewis. Writing as an over-ultra British major, Mr. Lewis has spent a year in the United States, during which he has managed to unearth an extraordinary number of unpleasant things about the country, its ways and its inhabitants. Interspersed among the criticism is a meager sprinkling of commendations. But the book has a clever, fast style and much of Mr. Lewis's criticism is founded in solid fact.

Although presenting his facts with a sharp wit, Mr. Lewis does not seem to have assimilated all of them well enough to avoid contradicting himself. Thus he speaks on several occasions of the way in which the Anglo-Saxon American is being replaced by more energetic and adaptable Americans of other origin; yet he sums up the Anglo-Saxon American as a "successful type. He is a type that has succeeded and has stood the test of time."

Perhaps Mr. Lewis is at his best when describing the fuss Americans make over celebrities, saying that a slice of turkey is always worth a place in an American society column. Another of the book's high spots is that wherein Mr. Lewis wonders why everything in America is "sumptuous and spic and span—and bankrupt." He also marvels at the calm with which American millionaires go to jail. "When they are rich in America, and when they crash, they go to Sing Sing without any sense of incongruity—as if it were the natural place for them to go." He contrasts this with Britain, where, he says, everyone feels uncomfortable when a Duke goes to jail.

Perhaps it is unfortunate that this book, which will not do much to further Anglo-American understanding, had to appear at this time when the two nations seem to be drawing closer together than ever before. If one were to make any recommendation concerning it, the safest one would seem to be to read it for its humor and able satire, but not for its facts or as one's first book on the United States.

J. G. H.

American Achievement, From A to Z

Dictionary of American History, edited by James Truslow Adams; R. V. Coleman, Managing Editor. Five vols. New York: Scribners. $20.

TO COMPILE the subject matter of American history into a dictionary, even of five volumes, is no slight task. It has been accomplished with a high degree of scholarship, and with no one will know what labor, on the part of authors and editors.

It is one thing to tell a running story of the development of a nation or a continent in its chronological sequence, picking up threads here, dropping them when they run out, selecting the essential, sifting the inconsequential, and leaving the subject when it gets too new to have flavor for the historian. It is quite another to try to imagine all the subjects, important, moderately important or merely interesting, which some hundreds of thousands of delvers into "ancient, forgotten lore" or current politics and stratagems will inquire about in libraries of universities, high schools, small towns, big cities, banks, business houses, law offices, newspaper offices, and private studies.

* * *

The great excellence of these volumes lies in the measure to which the publishers have obtained their definitive articles from the most authoritative writers and sources. The narrative of the American Expeditionary Forces was written by Gen. John J. Pershing. Admiral Richard E. Byrd wrote the account of his own polar flights. William B. Munro has contributed articles on municipal government; William Starr Myers and P. Orman Ray treat various phases of early and recent development of the Federal Government; the gold standard is discussed by Edwin W. Kemmerer; Neil Carothers deals with coins and coinage; Samuel Flagg Bemis defines the status of submarines in international law.

The article on Christian Science was prepared by Judge Clifford P. Smith, editor of the Bureau of History and Records of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. The rise of the Library of Congress is recounted by Martin A. Roberts, Chief Assistant Librarian. The story of river and harbor improvement by the United States Government is compiled by Major Willis E. Teale, of the Corps of U. S. Army Engineers, from official records.

* * *

Numerous names familiar to readers of American history, biography, and folklore crop up from page to page. Alvin F. Harlow contributes a large number of articles ranging from railroads to potatoes. Foster Rhea Dulles writes on sports and the Pacific Ocean. Allan Nevins is represented in biographical sidelights. Dennis Tilden Lynch boils down the record of Tammany Hall. Robert P. Tristram Coffin tells the stories of the Kennebec and Penobscot Rivers. The romance of Virginia as a colony of the British crown is pictured by Matthew Page Andrews, author of "Virginia, the Old Dominion." Louise Phelps Kellogg is represented in numerous articles about Indians and early settlers of the North Central States.

Several writers qualified in special fields may be noted, such as Edward Eyre Hunt on technological unemployment, Lothrop Stoddard on racial questions, Edward Everett Dale and J. Frank Dobie in history of the Southwest, Irving Dilliard, recent Niemann fellow in journalism, on news reporting, Bernadotte E. Schmitt on the Treaty of Versailles, Warden Lewis E. Lawes on capital punishment, and Dr. George Gallup on "sampling referenda."

* * *

Some may believe that they sense an absence of names noted among American liberals in political or economic thought. Throughout there is an emphasis on soundness and orthodoxy. It should not be thought from this that the volumes are dusty dry, or that they deal exclusively with antiquity. Mr. Adams himself contributes a page on "socializing tendencies," and T. N. Carver discusses "the decline of thrift." And physically there are items as new as "streamlined trains," as familiar as "soda fountains," as indigenous as "Rotary Clubs," and as colloquial as "the wrong side of the railroad tracks." The descriptions of army tanks and submarines are as up-to-date as the present war.

Besides the longer and intermediate articles there are several hundred one-paragraph items giving bits of information, from the significance of the Crompton loom to how the Staked Plains of Texas got their name. The set deals with movements, organizations, and events, not with individuals, leaving personal biography to the even larger "Dictionary of American Biography." Typographically and as an example of the bookbinder's art, the books are well prepared to take their place as an asset on any shelves.

T. N.

Days of 'Pippins and Cheese'

Jacoby's Corners, by Jake Falstaff. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $2.50.

IT IS HARD to tell which is the more interesting, the book, "Jacoby's Corners," or its author, Jake Falstaff. Since the book is, in a way, a memorial to the man who wrote its contents a few years ago, it is natural to speak of him first. Readers of Cleveland and Akron papers used to be in the habit of looking for his column, "Pippins and Cheese," and devotees of F. P. A.'s "Conning Tower" became acquainted with Jake Falstaff's name when he substituted for Mr. Adams.

"Jake Falstaff" was the pseudonym of Herman Fetzer, an Ohioan whose ancestry was a mixture of Swiss and Alsatian, with a dash of most other Continental European races. His mother was the child of immigrants, his father's people had been in America a little longer. A sect somewhat like the Mennonites had left the imprint of its thinking, customs, and dress on the family.

The Fetzer home was on the dividing edge of two contrasting communities—to the east, the Yankees of Connecticut Western Reserve heritage; to the west, peasants newly come from Central Europe, raising celery on the black swamp loam, living in carved and gaily painted houses like those of the homeland.

"My father's people," Jake Falstaff wrote, "had been three generations in America, but I could not be pleased with the Yankee. It was among the peasants that I was at ease and welcome; I chose to be with them."

This "peasant," born in 1899, educated in a city high school and college, lived a city life, was both poet and newspaperman, but always loved to go back, and think back, to the land. That is what he wrote about in some stories that have been gathered from the Cleveland Press, where they first appeared, and from magazines, to make the book called "Jacoby's Corners."

The stories, which restore the scene of 30 years ago, make a fairly continuous narrative of a summer vacation spent by a 12-year-old boy, Lemuel, with his grandparents at Jacoby's Corners. There Lemuel saw his Grandma Nadeli—modeled on the author's own grandmother—"all in black and gray, so old-fashioned and foreign-looking" that he felt ashamed for her and of her. He had no need to feel that way, for Magdalene Nadeli was a personage and recognized as one throughout the region. They were all solid people—Grandma, always doing good; gentle Grandpa, who had been a preacher, and the competent farmer uncles.

Lemuel visited round, watched the farm work, learned the give and take of country jocularity, saw man bow before nature when a "twister" passed.

"When it comes like this," his Uncle Simon said, "nothing belongs to you, and anything that's left over is a present."

Jake Falstaff's charm was in the solid reality of his affection for the things he wrote about and for the sunniness that enveloped the homeliest of them. Sometimes he achieved total beauty in fitting style to substance, as in the two-page prose lyric about so simple a subject as Spotty Calf, or in the chapter on oats—the plowing and sowing, the sprouting of tender, bashful green, the blue-steel green of oats under a June moonlight, oats full-grown, plumed and gracile, oats streaming from the binder.

Russia and the Fire Bird

The Fire Bird, by Gleb Botkin. New York: Revell. $2.50.

IT IS A GREAT PITY that no first-class history of Russia, at once scholarly and readable, is available in the English language. The magnificent work of the brilliant and imaginative pre-war Russian historian, Kluchevsky, has been so handled in translation that it has not reached the audience which it deserves. So, while the educated American usually possesses a fairly firm grasp on the main events in British history and perhaps a less sure acquaintance with the main currents that have shaped the destinies of the leading Continental countries, Russia is largely terra incognita. One reason why there is so much misleading and superficial comment on the Russian present is that the Russian past has been so little understood.

Mr. Botkin has not filled this need for a first-rate interpretative history of Russia, but his book is stimulating and suggestive enough to point to this need. He takes as a point of departure the Fire Bird of Russian legend, which, if caught, means unlimited happiness. And he attributes much of the unhappiness and maladjustment of Russia as a nation and of Russians as individuals to this naïve belief that one can find happiness, instead of achieving it, to this pursuit of something splendid but vague and perhaps mythical, accompanied by a neglect, perhaps a contempt for the little practical steps of everyday life which make for individual and collective improvement.

* * *

During my own residence in Russia I was often impressed by the lack of the sense of relativity in Russian thinking. If a Communist, for instance, could show that there were occasional deviations from justice, occasional violations of rights of free speech and free assembly in "capitalist" states, he would assume that the whole systematic repression of Communist dictatorship was justified, even though the number of its victims might be a thousandfold greater.

Following this general key to the interpretation of Russian character, Mr. Botkin tells the story of Russian history in a series of short, vivid, readable chapters. There is no documentation and sometimes the author's personal sympathies obscure his sense for historical fact.

It is scarcely accurate, for instance, to say that Nicholas II "repeatedly tried to pursue a course of considerable liberality." Nicholas was actually a weak reactionary, without the gifts of mind and character which would have made it possible for a Tsar to strike out on a progressive course. One can understand and respect Mr. Botkin's sympathy with the late autocrat, however, since his own father was Court physician and perished in the slaughter of the whole Imperial family at Ekaterinburg.

* * *

Again, although the Soviet Government has steadily and cruelly persecuted religion, it is not true that the possession of an ikon was declared a capital offense or that countless people were executed for this reason.

In general, however, Mr. Botkin's treatment of Russian history in less controversial eras is both vivid and realistic. He brings out the contrast between the constructive early years of Ivan the Terrible (whom he prefers to call the Awesome) and the cruelties of his later period, shows the significance of Peter the Great, and introduces his readers to a classical Russian historical theory: that Russia served Europe while it suffered itself, by acting as a shield for the West against the wild Turks and Tartars of the East. It is history told in entertaining story form and it may serve the useful purpose of stimulating wider interest in the colorful Eurasian pageant of Russia's national development.

WILLIAM HENRY CHAMBERLIN

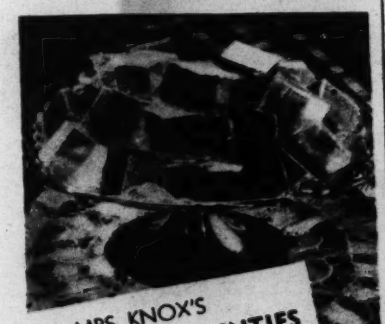
The Book Window

Freedom, Its Meaning, planned and edited by Ruth Nanda Anshen (Harcourt, Brace, $4), presents 42 thinkers, most of them of the erudite, and a few of the popular sort, who are confident, for the most part, of the freedom of the human will. In turn, they note the bounds they find set on practical freedom by government and society; and in the end they leave little freedom, except of a theoretical and philosophical kind, to anybody. They build fences around freedom that may not be climbed, yet can be looked through, or over, here and there.

My Vanished Africa, by Peter W. Ranier (Yale University Press, $2.75), is an instance of academic publication gone Western, or rather, South African. Military and gold mining adventure of the World War period; and not that only, but historic record as well, from the inside, by a native authority.

When Lincoln Came to Egypt, by George W. Smith (Herrin, Ill.: Trovillion Private Press. $3.50), is a monograph in the style of first-rate research publications, discussing Abraham Lincoln's associations with southern Illinois, particularly his visits in various towns of the region for his debates with Stephen A. Douglas in the late summer of 1858.

HOLIDAY CANDY—
WITHOUT FUSS!



MRS. KNOX'S
CHRISTMAS DAINTIES

4 envelopes Knox Gelatine
4 cups sugar
¼ teaspoonful salt
1½ cups boiling water
1 cup cold water
Red and green coloring (paste or liquid)
1 teaspoonful cinnamon extract
½ teaspoonful peppermint extract

Heat sugar, salt, boiling water to boiling point. Soften gelatine in cold water. Add to hot syrup. Stir till dissolved. Boil 15 minutes. Remove from fire. Divide into 2 equal parts. Color one part delicate red, flavor with cinnamon extract; color or other part delicate green, flavor with peppermint extract. Rinse 2 pans (8 x 4 in.) in cold water. Pour in candy mixture to ¾ inch; cool (not in refrigerator); allow candy to thicken 12 hours. With wet sharp knife, turn on board covered with powdered sugar. Cut into cubes; roll in sugar. (Use any desired flavor or color.)

NOTE: Do not confuse Knox Gelatine with factory-flavored gelatine dessert powders which are about 85% sugar. Use pure Knox Gelatine.

Easy to Make! Delightful!

Try these delicious Christmas candies! And for more grand December treats . . . meal-in-one salads; light, fluffy pies; holiday desserts . . . send for Mrs. Knox's 55-page Recipe Book. Its covers are bulging with recipes for "company dishes" that save time in the kitchen! This marvelous book is FREE. Write today to Knox Gelatine, Box 800, Johnstown, N. Y.

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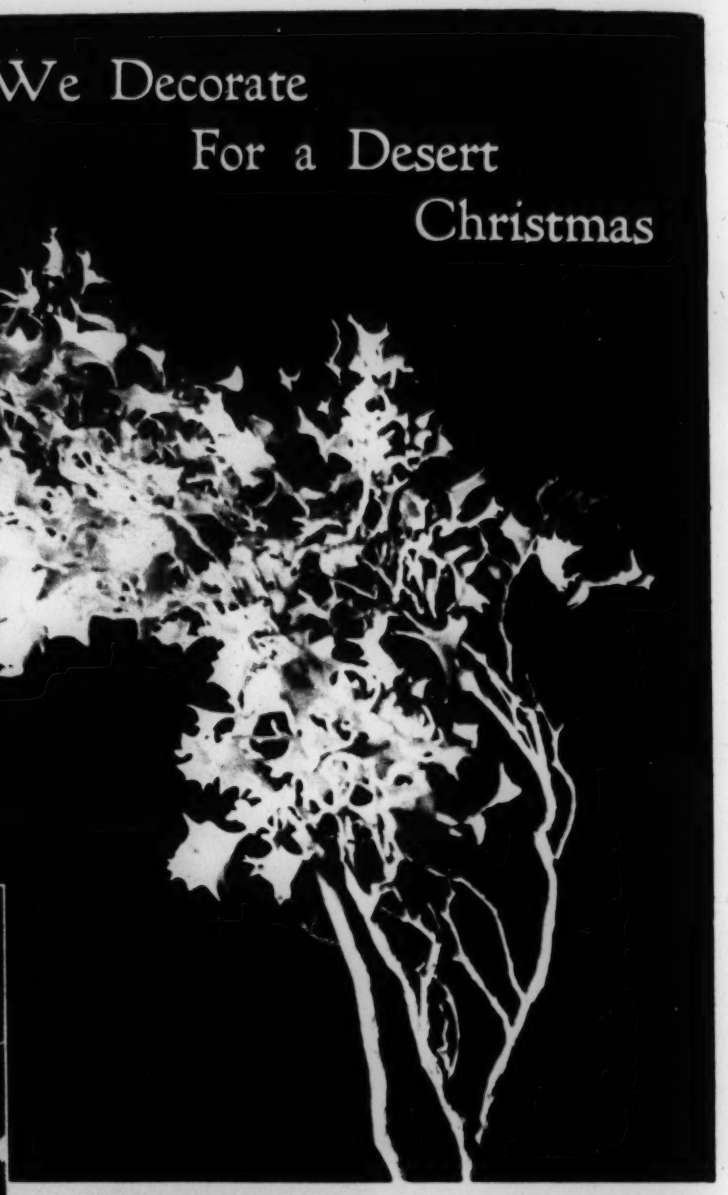
We Decorate For a Desert Christmas



Howard A. Bell Photos

A DELICATELY LOVELY HOLIDAY FOLIAGE

The Desert Holly, One of the Most Beautiful of Desert Foliage Plants, Grows on a Low Bush and Is Silvery White, With Deep Pink Berries—a Holiday Color Scheme Which Is Copied Artificially in Many Places Where Red and Green Trimmings Grow Abundantly

Alice Rowland Photo

BROAD-LEAF MISTLETOE

One of the Six Desert Species of a Favorite Christmas Green, and the Nearest to the Eastern Variety

THE OLD TRADITIONS linger in our hearts out here on the Mohave Desert, but we translate them into terms of our local resources. Christmas is still a time of merriment, of giving and of gratitude, and it must be fittingly attired. But most of us are virtually pioneering, far from towns and cities, and so, like our pioneer forebears, we do the best we can with what we have.

We do well. Our desert is no wilderness to us. We have explored its wide, flat miles and mountain borders in all seasons and know that nature has not been niggardly. We who have seen it at closer range than a car window have found that it is not just sand and sagebrush, but instead a strange sort of garden, quite rich in wonders. From these we draw to decorate for our desert Christmas.

In essentials it will be much like the old-fashioned Christmas of revered memory. There is, of course, no possible chance of sleigh bells, but the clear air may be frosty at our altitude of 2,500 feet. We shall have a turkey and it will be of our own raising—for this is turkey country—but will have to depend on the shops for the rest of the feast. It may mean a drive of 30 miles to the nearest village, but the chain store there is served daily from the Coast, 75 miles away.

We shall have a Christmas tree, I assure you. It will not be of fir or spruce, such as we remember as children. Those evergreens grow far to the north, in Oregon and Washington. We have an evergreen of our own. It is the Desert Juniper, a near relative of the eastern red cedar. It dots the sandy foothills above the 3,000-foot level and there are hundreds of untenanted miles of it. Mostly the trees are low and almost globular. Specimens 40 feet in diameter have been reported.

But desert growths are likely to be strangely varied. We shall surely find a slender, shapely tree within a tree for each ranch house and village cottage, without undue destruction of the stand, which has no commercial value except for local firewood. The foliage is dense and, if we are lucky, our tree already has a decoration of bluish berries with a frosty coat. They are twice the size of those on the eastern junipers. The central branches point upward and are close packed, so the conventional Christmas tree decorations are not effective or manageable. We substitute dangling tin stars and other figures cut from discarded tin cans. These, shining against the deep green of the foliage, seem exactly right and give us as handsome a tree as any.

The outer branches of the juniper, with and without berries, are the favorite border decorations around doors and windows. They are long, straight, and slender and thus easy to manage and very good looking. Also, they have a fragrance and, if there is a fireplace, as there is in most of the adobe houses, the burning of the juniper after New Year's may be something of a ceremony. That is one time when a smoky fireplace may be something of an asset, and the cedar tang often lingers for days.

There also may be a Yule log. If there is, it will probably be cut from a fallen Joshua tree, which is our name for the Tree Yucca. The live trees are protected by a state law. We hunt for a dry log and, having found one nearly two feet through, easily cut it to fireplace lengths. Then we find that it is almost as light as cork. Nevertheless, in the burning it will glow for hours, radiating warmth as if the tree had been absorbing and holding the heat of the desert sun for all the centuries of its life. That makes it a fitting symbol for the Christmas spirit that all admire.

Our decorative plan will not be without holly, for the desert has its own distinctive sort. We think it the most beautiful of our foliage plants, for the leaves are shaped like those of the English holly but the whole plant—a low bush—is silvery white, except the berries, which are deep pink.

This Desert Holly attained such wide demand commercially a few years ago that its extinction was threatened, for it is found only in a few localities. The State of California, which treasures its natural beauties, came to the rescue. The holly was added to the list of protected plants. There is no open season, either, but the rule does not apply to what is growing on private land, so we desert dwellers may get it by permission. Thus we enjoy as delicately lovely a foliage for holiday bedecking as there is.

* * *

Of mistletoe the desert has six native species, so we do not need the sort that is found in the eastern markets. Most like that, and our only species that has white berries, is the one known as Large-Leaf, which grows high in the cottonwoods along the river courses descending from the mountains.

The berries of the California Mistletoe are coral-pink; another sort are straw-colored; a third are olive green. Californicum, which is also known as the Desert Mistletoe, is a mass of greenish-brown stems that dangle in large festoons, chiefly from the mesquite, though it is not particular as to what shall support it. The parasite is striking but unpopular except with the many birds that feed on its fruit.

Even less liked is the Juniper Mistletoe that infests our favorite tree and, once well established, does not leave it sap enough to keep alive. We do not bring it home at Christmas. We may even do without mistletoe altogether, having a perhaps exaggerated prejudice against parasites.

Familiar as a shade tree along our village streets, though not a native, is the Umbrella or Chinaberry tree. I do not happen to have seen it elsewhere or to know from what foreign desert it came originally, but we prize it for the solidarity of its shadow as well as the ornamental value of its fruit. These are round, cream-white nuts as large as marbles and that become as hard. Each has an individual stem like a cherry and is attached in loose clusters to stout branches. They cling to the trees all winter, wrinkling and turning from deep ivory to mottled brown. In a vase they keep from Christmas to Christmas. One of our neighbors makes door wreaths with them, setting them against such greenery as is provided by the scrub oaks that live in high, watered canyons, or the feathery Athol, imported from the Libyan desert and readily acclimatized.

Thus, for several of our requisites, an outing to the desert's bordering mountains is an annual prelude to the holidays. Our mountains are our playgrounds. Excellent paved roads climb them from our side and the rapid changes of flora as we attain altitude attract the least observing.

* * *

At 3,500 feet the Junipers give way to the Piñon Pine, the nuts of which are edible. These disappear in turn with another 1,000 feet of altitude, giving place to our big Yellow Pine or to the Coulter Pine. The latter has cones which are often a foot long, a length exceeded only by the Sugar Pine, with occasional 18-inch cones.

It is cones we are after—golden-brown ones of the new crop—and they are plentiful if the high-altitude snows have not already buried them. There is a hunt for big ones, and they add a character and a handsome color note, however we use them in the decorative scheme.

Thus all the ingredients for a plant garniture of the Christmas festivities are provided—all except a note of bright scarlet. A hundred miles or so away, on the other side of the Sierras that separate us from the Coast, there are solid acres of poinsettia in flaming display, but perhaps we shall content ourselves with crimson candles, and so be faithful to our own flora. We desert dwellers may be allowed our bit of vanity. We are proud of our distinctive assets. Most of us are here, not because gaining a livelihood is easy or the living soft, but because somehow our share of earth's blessings has a savor of its own and we have found that savor is the one we like.

Thus is our Christmas a time to unite the old, beloved tradition with the fruits of our new environment and to make each contribute of its values to the other.

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Unique Ties for Christmas
Hand Woven-Hand Tailored
By the Natives of Old Santa Fe

These distinctive original San Miguel Cravats, at only $1.00, are handloomed in the adobe homes of the native descendants of the first Spanish settlers. Their lovely glowing colors and patterns are inspired by the Southwest's magnificent sky and landscape beauty. Their perfect soft wool texture is the result of generations of wool growing and weaving—an art here since the 16th Century Conquistadores. Color combinations are correct . . . they tie and hang perfectly . . . order yours today. State choice in stripes, plaid, check or plain in blue, green, brown or gray backgrounds. Sent direct $1.00 postpaid anywhere in U. S.

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SANTA FE, New Mexico, Dept. 6

Wide World Photo

MADE IN HOLLAND. BUT GOOD FOOD ANYWHERE
Nazi Soldiers Inspect Holland Cheeses in Amsterdam

. . What of Germany's Foundations?

(Continued from Page 2)

to leave his post in 1890 there was no one who could take his place. The great lines of his policy became lost in the growing difficulties of the international political situation. Before his retirement the increasing complexity of his system of alliances indicates the difficulties which even he had to maintain a balance in central Europe.

Bismarck was conscious of Germany's limited possibilities and his aim was to make it a strong European power, while leaving to Great Britain the predominant position in the rest of the world. It was the German commercial interests which pushed him to begin building up a colonial empire. And as German diplomacy between 1890 and 1914 was unsuccessful in securing new markets through the extension of colonial possessions at a pace rapid enough to keep up with the demands of Germany's developing industries, the temptation to substitute arms for diplomacy grew insistent. Besides the army, which was the best in the world, Germany began to increase her fleet, and from that time on relations with Great Britain deteriorated. Although the World War broke out in the Balkans, the systems of alliances brought it to western Europe, where the question of hegemony between Germany and Great Britain was fought out.

The World War was a failure for Germany. The amazing energy and perseverance of German soldiers and civilians had been in vain. Moreover, the German nation had to bear the denunciation of sole responsibility for the war.

* * *

With the fall of the monarchy, the way was now open for a democratic government, but this time the urge came from without, as democracy was the fashion of the day. Most of the new states were created after the democratic pattern, whether or not they were ready for it. Was Germany really not ready for it? I am reluctant to say, because events in Germany do not give a clear answer.

The Weimar Republic had no chance for a quiet development, but had to solve problems which would have been a severe test for an old, established democracy. The new régime was blamed for all the difficulties which were the consequences of a lost war. And just as Napoleon once had risen out of the unsettled new French republic, Hitler rose out of the painful beginnings of a German republic. He made himself the voice of German reaction and resentment—resentment not only for the loss of the war, but for the whole unhappy course of Germany's development.

In his assertion of the superiority of the German nation over other nations we can discern the claim of the medieval German emperor as a king of the kings of Christianity. In the German racial theory we see an attempt to find a common denominator which would fit all the Germans of the Third Reich and for the first time mold a unified German nation. And in the harsh tone of the Nazis we discern the bitterness of lost opportunities. The setback to German liberal growth in 1848 increased Germany's handicap in any competition with so strong a power as Great Britain, whose strength proceeds from the vigorous self-reliance of her people and has been built up little by little for centuries. Unwilling to accept an inferior place, fearful of being outrun, Germany has sought a short cut to national unity and strength through an imposed uniformity.

* * *

But are reaction and resentment the right materials with which to build a world empire? Even if the Germans have conquered many ccuntries in a short time by their military superiority, this does not mean that they have the inner strength to maintain their present position. Napoleon's conquest of Europe was an adventure which lasted only a few years, and Hitler's feat has much in common with Napoleon's, in good points as well as bad. Hitler, like Napoleon, has rudely shaken many countries out of their old traditions, which would not have fallen under less arduous circumstances, and so he, too, clears the way for fresh development in countries which had fallen asleep in their traditions.

But what are the consequences for Germany herself? Even with the enforced tribute from subservient countries, it is doubtful whether, restricted by the British blockade, Hitler can provide for the needs of Germany sufficiently to sustain and bring her war effort to a successful conclusion. The national economies of those subject countries are unable to function normally, being cut off from their sources of supply and markets in England and overseas. Is it conceivable that millions of Dutchmen, Danes, Frenchmen, who have known freedom, can become obedient members of a German empire? The only up-to-date relation of countires united under one government is exemplified by Great Britain and the other members of the British Commonwealth, which is founded on good will. The British Commonwealth has been built up slowly through the centuries. What a contrast to the acquisitions of Germany!

Our conclusion can only be that Germany is ultimately bound to face squarely the obligation to build with the enduring materials of self-reliance, justice, good will. "None may pick the lock nor climb up some other way."

Over Editor's Desk

Out of Dr. Albert Field Gilmore's long study of Bible history, a knowledge of the people of the lands mentioned in the Scriptures obtained by visits to their countries, and his understanding of Christian Science gained through many years of practice and teaching, has come his article in this issue on "Christmas: Its Real Significance." Mr. Gilmore is a member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society. The latest of his books, entitled "Who Was This Nazarene?" has just been published by Prentice-Hall, Inc.

The article on the past and prospects of Germany is by Henry W. Steiger, now at Harvard. After ten years' activity as a businessman in Switzerland he began to specialize in historical studies.

That aliens will receive the utmost consideration by the United States, but that they must register for their own good, is explained by Earl G. Harrison, Director of Registration for the U. S. Department of Justice.

Frank Daugherty, who writes with authority about the films out of long experience in the industry, takes us into the paint rooms of the Disney studio and explains the thoroughness and precision with which the colors are prepared in filming the antics of Donald and Mickey.

Something of the great accomplishment of Lady Reading during the past two years as chairman of the Women's Voluntary Services for Civil Defense in Britain is conveyed in the interview she granted to Rose Fyleman, as a courtesy to the European Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor.

How much planning goes into the design and manufacture of stuffed toys—particularly Teddy Bears—is made clear by Evelyn Roe.

Gwendolyn Keene, out of her zest for skiing, discusses the various steps by which beginners may gain command of the spectacular doings of experts on snowy slopes. From all over the United States have come typical photographs of this sport. The Geländesprung photograph was made by Ray Atkeson, and took sixth prize as an action picture in the Graflex Golden Anniversary Contest, recently opened at Rockefeller Center, New York City. The man doing the jump turn is "Sig" Buchmayr, ace New England instructor. The Middle West has its expert skiers, though they have no Rocky Mountains to slide down. We'll tell you about them in an early issue.

In a letter of comment on the article about Fritz Kreisler, printed in the Magazine Section of Dec. 7, he wrote, after the edition had gone to press, that his Guernerius did not come into his possession until after the World War. In the second paragraph of the second column on page five he would prefer the word "impulse" instead of the word "ecstasy." Mr. Kreisler adds that he should be glad if any word portrait of himself was completed with a reference to his wife, "one of the most remarkable and brilliant women imaginable, not only my best friend, but my severest critic, and my guiding star in a long life beset with many vicissitudes." They were married in 1902.

Letters

What England Means . .

The Christian Science Monitor:
Weekly Magazine Section

I cannot remain silent about my gratitude for the article by J. B. Priestley which appeared recently in The Christian Science Monitor on Fascism or Revolution in England. To me it was a beacon light shining way out in front on democracy's very first line of defense. Surely progress lies in this direction for England and America—and not in a blind devotion to democracy as it is now expressed to "England as we have always known her" as some of the Allied Relief Committees say. Keeping the good thus far achieved and moving on to recognize and rectify the self-evident contradiction of the beautiful manor house next to the poverty stricken industrial town, is surely democracy's hope and its answer to fascism.

But Mr. Priestley expressed it much better than I ever can, and it is wonderful to find him doing so in the Monitor. To me it is hope and encouragement and enlightenment.

FLORIDA FRIEBUS WARING
New York City

. . Aliens

(Continued from Page 4)

those who are here illegally, we also say, "Register." The Attorney General has been given wide latitude by Congress in dealing with illegal entrants. They have broken our law once by entering the country illegally. If they break it a second time by failure to register, they will greatly prejudice a predisposition on the part of Congress or the Attorney General to deal mercifully with them over that first infraction of the law.

The work has been most interesting from every angle. Many amusing incidents have been reported. For example, one little elderly lady felt she should not have to register because she was "only visiting." She had been "visiting" here since 1884. I myself was sharply rebuked in one letter because I had given a radio address on Alien Registration over the "Red" network!

But there have been tragic instances as well. For example, a number of aliens here illegally have written us that they have been persecuted and blackmailed by subversive organizations of other countries under threat of exposure.

These are, no doubt, exceptional cases. The great mass of our non-citizens have come forward willingly and co-operatively, glad to comply with the laws of a country which has been for them a refuge from the hardships of an older world, torn by strife and cruelties unknown in the United States.

GOLD FILLED
1/20-12 karat gold filled cravat chain and collar holder by Swank...tasteful and elegant.
At leading jewelers', dept. stores and men's shops...$3.50 up.
SWANK

THIS CHRISTMAS GIVE SOME LUCKY FRIEND THESE BEAUTIFUL SHEETS

There's no thrill quite like an unexpected gift of Pequot sheets. Because everybody knows that Pequots *wear* longer. Everybody sleeps better for their smooth firm texture. And everybody who makes beds thanks her stars for the projecting, width-showing Pequot tabs... Write "Pequot" opposite the favorite names on your Christmas gift list—right now!
Pequot Mills, Salem, Mass.

PEQUOT

Your husband hasn't changed a bit....

When Pilgrims scurried home at dusk,
Pursuing Indians weren't the cause!
They knew their wives were baking beans
To win their husbandly applause!

Those Yankee housewives had the knack
Of putting on a hearty feed.
Their lasses-sauced New England beans
Made hungry Red-Coats green with greed.

And in the eighteen-sixties, too,
When menfolk donned the Blue and Gray,
Both sides agreed you couldn't beat
Those baked beans fixed the old-time way!

Your husband—like his ancestors—
Still goes for beans...but now they're Heinz,
The same old treat without the work;
He's sure to like all four grand kinds!

...he still loves Beans!

Give Him Heinz Oven-Baked Beans That Taste Just Like The Home-Baked Kind. Thriftiest Of Meals And Easy To Digest

BRING on a big, brown-crusted, sizzling-hot crock of Heinz old-fashioned Oven-Baked Beans—and any man's a boy again! He has a boy's hunger, a boy's zest for this most satisfying of meals—baked beans—the home-made kind! For Heinz Beans are every bit as mealy, toothsome and downright irresistible—as packed with energy and flavor—as those golden morsels for which grandmothers have been famous for generations.

That's because Heinz chefs use a treasured homespun recipe—bake the beans till every one is plump and tender. Then they're steeped in the most tantalizing sauces that ever made a man pass his plate for *more!*

Choose From Four Delicious Kinds!

If your husband's a New Englander, he'll like Heinz Oven-Baked Boston-style Beans with pork and a spicy molasses sauce. If he's from the Middle West, chances are he hankers for Heinz Oven-Baked Beans with succulent pork and a sauce of Heinz pedigreed tomatoes. And for a change, he'll enjoy beans with tomato sauce and no pork, Vegetarian-style—or Heinz Oven-Baked Red Kidney Beans with pork.

Many a wise woman keeps all four kinds of Heinz Oven-Baked Beans on the pantry shelf. Splendid for hearty, quick-to-fix meals, or as a tasty side dish—thrifty as they are *popular!*

Heinz 57 *Oven-Baked* Beans

TASTE JUST LIKE THE HOMEMADE KIND